

Eastern hill tracts—																															
Chittagong Hill-Tracts	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 14	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	240 0	240 0	8 0	8 0
Hill Tippera(*a*)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nágá Hills	...	...	...	...	3 8	4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 4	3 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 8	4 0
Eastern—																															
Backergunge	...	...	...	...	9 9	10 0	10 0	10 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 4	13 4	...	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	10 10	11 4
Noakhali	...	...	...	...	10 0	9 13	11 0	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	11 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0
Chittagong	10 0	10 0	...	...	10 8	11 0	12 4	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	166 0	166 0	9 0	9 0
Tippera	11 0	11 0	...	...	8 4	8 0	10 12	10 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	10 13½	10 13½
Dacca	12 0	11 0	...	26 0	11 0	10 0	10 8	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	13 0	...	...	19 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Mymensingh	9 8	9 8	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	...	...	13 0	13 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Deltaic—																															
Khulna	...	...	...	...	10 10	10 12	12 14	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	12 6	...	...	11 0	10 12	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
24-Parganas	12 0	11 8	18 0	18 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	17 0	18 0	21 0	21 0	100 0	100 0	11 0	11 0
Midnapore	11 0	11 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 5	11 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 8	14 8	...	...	19 0	19 0	240 0	240 0	11 7	11 7
Howrah	...	...	...	...	9 5	9 0	11 8	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 10	10 10	105 0	105 0	10 10	10 10
Calcutta	13 4	12 8	17 12	18 13	8 3	7 6	10 10	10 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	85 0	85 0	10 7	10 7
Hooghly	11 13	11 4	...	11 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 4	11 8	...	...	13 5	11 0	120 0	140 0	10 0	11 0
Nadia (Krishnagar)	13 14	14 6	22 12	21 6	9 0	9 15	11 0	12 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 5	21 6	...	...	22 3	23 3	128 0	128 0	10 10	10 14
Jessore	11 4	11 8	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 0	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	20 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	9 14	9 14
Faridpur	17 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	7 0	7 0	10 0	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 12	10 12
Central—																															
Bankura	13 5	12 0	18 0	18 0	10 0	10 0	10 14	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	17 0	17 0	12 0	12 0	320 0	320 0	11 0	11 0
Burdwan	11 1½	13 8	...	...	10 0	10 8	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	18 0	...	...	19 8	22 0	166 9	166 0	11 13	11 2½
Birbhum	12 8	11 0	..	9 8	10 8	10 8	12 12	12 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	15 0	...	...	20 0	14 0	240 0	240 0	11 0	10 12
Murshidabad	13 0	13 0	12 0	...	10 0	10 0	11 8	11 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	...	...	20 0	20 0	200 0	200 0	10 8	10 8
Sonthal Parganas	11 8	11 0	...	...	11 8	11 0	14 8	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	15 0	20 0	19 0	23 8	22 8	200 0	200 0	10 8	10 8
Pabna	18 0	17 10	24 0	22 8	6 0	6 0	11 4	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	22 8	22 8	200 0	200 0	10 8	10 8
Bogra	12 0	12 0	...	...	9 0	8 4	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 5	13 8	...	...	...	...	90 0	90 0	9 4	9 10
Rajshahi	14 4	15 0	24 0	24 0	9 12	10 2	10 14	11 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 12	18 0	...	...	20 0	20 2	240 0	240 0	9 9	9 9
Malda	14 0	14 8	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 8	13 0	...	...	...	18 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	17 0	16 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	160 0	160 0	9 8	10 0
Northern—																															
Rangpur	12 0	10 0	...	...	8 14	8 14	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	10 9	...	...	8 0	8 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	9 0
Dinajpur	14 3	12 0	20 0	16 0	9 14	9 9	10 12	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	...	...	24 0	18 6	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Jalpaiguri	11 0	11 0	13 0	16 0	9 8	10 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	15 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	200 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Darjeeling	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	5 0	5 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	10 8	11 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	8 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0
Orissa—																															
Puri	10 8	9 3	...	...	9 3	9 3	15 0	15 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 2*	15 12*	...	...	15 12	15 12	80 0	80 0	10 10	9 3
Cuttack	13 2	13 2	...	...	10 8	10 8	13 13	14 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 11*	19 11*	...	...	18 6	18 6	80 0	80 0	10 12	9 4
Balasore	11 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	14 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	10 12	10 12	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Chota-Nagpur—																															
Singhbhum	10 0	11 0	...	10 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	11 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	100 0	100 0	9 0	9 0
Manbhum	13 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	8 8 and 9 0	9 0 to 9 8	11 0 to 13 8	11 0 to 14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	17 0	...	...	10 10	10 10
Lohardaga	7 0 to 10 0	7 0 to 12 0	14 0 to 16 0	15 0	10 0 to 11 0	10 0 to 11 0	12 0 to 13 0	12 8 to 13 8	..	...	...	...	25 0	30 0	...	...	12 0	12 0 to 14 0	18 0	20 0	13 0 and 16 0	13 0 and 16 0	140 0	140 0	9 0	9 8
Palámau	14 1	14 1	23 1	23 10	11 4	11 4	13 8	14 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 4	...	23 10	23 10	30 6	30 6	...	...	8 7	9 0
Hazáribágh	12 0	11 8	16 0	15 0	7 0	7 0	12 0	11 8	...	...	...	...	22 8	22 8	...	...	16 0	14 0	15 8	17 0	17 0	17 0	240 0	240 0	9 0	9 0

* Kalai.

(*a*) Not stated.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF MAY 1893—*continued.*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice, best sort.		Rice, common.		Jawar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).		Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, chenna, cholam, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*).		Firewood.		Salt.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Bengal—*continued.*																										
Bihár, south—																										
Monghyr	14 0 to 16 0	14 8 to 16 12	21 0 to 23 0	21 0 to 23 0	8 0 to 10 0	8 0 to 10 8	12 0 to 13 0	12 0 to 13 8	17 8	17 12	...	...	...	...	16 8	16 8	20 0 to 23 0	20 0 to 23 0	21 0 to 23 0	21 0 to 23 0	19 0 to 21 0	19 0 to 21 0	160 0	160 0	10 8 to 11 0	10 8 to 11 0
Gaya	15 0	14 0	20 0	20 0	9 8	9 8	13 4	13 4	19 0	19 0	18 4	18 4	...	...	14 0	14 0	19 0	19 0	...	19 8	19 0	19 0	120 0	120 0	9 12	10 0
Patna	13 4 and 15 8	15 0 and 16 0	21 0	22 0	10 0	10 0	15 8	15 0	23 8	24 0	...	...	...	...	22 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	21 0	20 8	23 0	22 8	130 0	130 0	11 0	11 0
Shahabad	13 0	14 0	18 0	18 0	8 0	8 0	13 4	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	11 0
Bihár, north—																										
Purnea	13 0	14 0	...	...	11 0	10 0	13 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	...	...	14 0	16 0	320 0	320 0	10 0	10 0
Bhágalpur	15 2	15 2	18 15	18 15	12 10	12 10	14 8	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 3	20 3	22 11	21 7	20 3	20 3	126 4	126 4	10 11	10 11
Darbhanga	13 3	13 3	20 0	13 0	11 0	11 0	14 0	14 5	...	...	...	...	21 8	22 0	11 9	13 3	20 0	19 13	20 4	21 0	21 8	21 0	176 0	176 0	10 4	10 4
Muzaffarpur	14 0	14 0	20 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	19 0	19 0	20 0	20 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Saran	14 8	14 4	20 8	20 8	10 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	20 8	20 4	19 12	20 4	22 0	21 8	210 0	210 0	10 4	10 8
Champaran	13 0	11 4	22 8	...	8 8	8 8	14 8 to 15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	20 0	...	...	...	20 8	16 0 and 17 8	20 8	22 4	20 8	15 12 and 19 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 4
N.-W. Provinces—																										
Eastern—																										
Mirzapur	12 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	11 0	10 0	22 0	20 0	21 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0
Benares	13 4½	13 0	19 10	19 10	7 9	7 13	10 13½	11 0	20 1	20 7½	16 15	17 7½	...	...	14 10	14 14½	19 2	19 2	...	...	20 12	20 7½	120 0	120 0	9 12	9 14
Ghazipur	12 13	12 13	18 8	18 9	7 8	6 7	11 8	11 8	19 4	19 4	17 12	18 0	...	...	14 1	14 1½	19 4	19 4	19 4	19 4	20 8	20 8	150 0	150 0	9 10	9 10
Jaunpur	14 8	14 8	21 0	21 8	7 0	7 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 8	21 8	...	...	23 0	23 0	160 0	160 0	10 12	10 12
Allahabad	12 10	13 0	18 12	18 8	7 8	8 8	10 0	13 0	20 8	21 0	18 8	20 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	21 8	21 8	...	...	21 0	20 12	105 0	105 0	10 0	10 0
Central																										
Bánda	13 0	14 4	19 12	21 0	7 8	7 8	11 0	12 0	21 0	23 0	19 8	20 0	...	...	...	...	24 8	23 0	...	...	23 0	23 0	180 0	180 0	10 8	10 8
Fatehpur	13 4	13 8	18 0	17 12	11 0	11 8	12 8	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 0	22 0	...	...	23 0	24 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Hamírpur	13 12	15 8	19 0	19 8	8 0	8 0	11 8	11 8	18 0	19 0	18 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	23 4	23 0	...	...	25 0	27 0	140 0	140 0	11 0	11 0
Jalaun	14 0	15 0	21 0	21 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	23 0	23 0	21 0	21 0	18 0‡	...	16 0	16 0	23 0	23 0	18 0	18 0	24 0	24 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 4
Cawnpore	14 8	15 0	20 0	21 0	7 0	7 0	12 0	12 0	21 8	22 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	19 0	19 8	22 0	22 8	...	...	22 8	23 0	140 0	140 0	12 0	12 0
Etáwah	15 2	15 6	20 6	19 12	5 0	5 0	13 0	13 0	19 8	20 4	19 8	20 2	20 4	20 0	16 0	16 0	22 4	22 12	22 0	22 0	23 4	23 8	140 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
Farukhabad	14 5	14 8	19 12	20 0	5 0	5 0	7 8	8 0	22 8	22 8	15 8	15 8	...	...	...	...	19 12	22 0	21 0	21 0	22 8	22 8	140 0	140 0	11 0	11 0
Mainpuri	16 4	16 10	20 12	22 0	4 8	4 8	10 0	10 0	21 8	21 8	16 8	17 0	...	...	...	...	22 4	23 0	21 8	21 8	24 0	25 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Etah	16 12	16 4	23 4	24 4	6 0	6 0	11 4	11 8	...	...	16 8	16 8	21 8	22 8	10 8	10 8	24 8	23 8	...	...	16 8	16 8	110 0	130 0	11 8	11 8
Western—																										
Jhánsi	15 8	15 0	21 0	21 0	7 0	7 0	11 0	13 4	20 0	21 0	18 0	19 0	...	...			20 0	20 8	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Agra	14 8	14 8	22 8	23 0	5 0	5 0	9 0	9 0	23 8	23 8	19 8	19 8	...	...	8 0	8 0	23 0	23 8	24 0	24 0	17 8	17 8	100 0	100 0	11 12	12 0
Muttra	14 8	15 0	24 0	25 0	7 8	7 8	11 8	11 8	30 0	30 0	25 0	25 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	26 0	27 0	...	...	27 0	30 0	120 0	120 0	12 0	12 0
Aligarh	16 0	16 0	26 0	26 0	5 0	5 0	9 0	9 8	25 0	25 0	21 0	22 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	26 8	26 0	26 0	25 0	27 8	27 0	130 0	140 0	11 8	11 0
Bulandshahr	16 10	16 10	25 0	25 8	6 0	6 0	9 11	9 11	20 0	25 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	26 0	26 4	18 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	11 4	11 4
Sub-montane—																										
Ballia	14 4	14 4	20 0	20 0	9 8	9 8	13 0	13 8	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	28 8	20 8	20 0	20 0	23 0	22 0	115 0	115 0	11 0	11 0
Azamgarh	14 1	14 1	21 0	19 12	7 8	7 8	13 5	13 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 8	18 8	...	...	14 12	14 12	177 8	177 8	9 13	9 13
Gorakhpur	13 15	12 15	20 10	19 12	9 0	9 0	12 15	12 8	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	14 6	14 6	20 10	19 12	20 10	20 10	22 6	21 0	140 0	140 0	9 10	9 10
Basti	15 0	15 8	21 0	20 0	8 8	8 8	22 0‡	21 0‡	12 0	12 8	...	...	11 0	11 8	9 0	9 0	22 0	22 0	19 0	19 0	23 12	22• 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Shábjahánpur	16 8	16 4	23 8	25 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	8 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	...	24 0	23 8	...	...	22 8	22 0	140 0	140 0	11 0	11 0
Bádaun	15 0	15 4	20 8	22 8	7 0	7 0	9 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	20 8	23 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	24 0	144 0	144 0	11 0	11 0
Furrúkhábád	15 0	15 6	25 0	26 5	10 8	11 4	12 8	12 8	20 0	21 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 10	21 8	25 0	27 2	...	...	130 0	130 0	10 15	10 15
Etáwah	14 1	13 13	21 2	21 6½	6 8	7 1	10 9	12 3	21 2	22 14	14 1	14 1	...	...	12 8	12 8	19 6	19 11	19 15	18 12	21 2	20 4	125 0	125 0	10 9	10 9
Bareilly	15 4	15 4	24 0	24 0	6 4	6 4	10 4	10 4	20 0	20 8	13 12	13 12	...	...	10 0	10 0	20 10	21 8	21 4	21 4	21 4	20 8	100 0	100 0	11 4	11 4
Moradabad	11 0	11 0	17 0	17 0	4 0	4 0	8 0	8 0	24 0	25 0	15 0	17 8	...	...	20 0	20 0	14 8	14 8	22 8	24 0	9 0	9 0	160 0	160 0	7 0	7 0
Naini Tal	10 4	8 8	14 8	13 0	8 0	8 8	9 8	9 0	...	...	...	...	15 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	12 4	12 8	...	...	9 0	9 0§	200 0	160 0	8 0	7 0
Almora	14 10	15 12	24 12	25 5	10 2	10 2	11 4	11 4	20 0	...	14 10	14 10	..	...	...	...	21 15	21 15	...	...	...	...	135 0	135 0	11 0	11 0
Bijnor	16 11	16 4	28 8	29 11	5 8	5 8	11 0	11 0	23 5	23 2	17 9	17 9½	8 13	8 13	6 9	6 9½	22 15	24 3	20 14	20 14	15 6	15 6½	132 0	132 0	11 0	11 0
Muzaffarnagar	15 12	16 0	25 0	25 0	5 0	5 0	12 0	12 0	20 0	23 0	18 0	18 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	23 8	25 0	20 0	20 0	23 8	25 0	100 0	100 0	11 12	11 8
Meerut	15 0	16 0	24 0	25 8	6 0	5 4	9 8	9 8	24 0	25 8	13 12	13 12	21 0	22 4	12 12	12 12	22 8	22 0	17 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 8
Sahéranpur	14 8	14 0	22 0	21 0	9 0	9 8	9 8	10 0	20 0	20 0	15 0	15 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	19 0	19 0	16 0	16 0	12 0	12 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Dehra Dún	9 0	9 0	14 0	14 0	5 0	5 0	6 4	6 4	...	...	...	...	16 0	18 0	14 0	14 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	6 0	6 0	160 0	160 0	6 4	6 4
Garhwál																										
Oudh—																										
Southern—																										
Partabgarh	15 12	15 4	22 0	21 8	8 0	8 0	12 8	12 0	...	...	...	...	32 0	32 0	18 0	18 0	24 0	23 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	10 12	10 8
Sultanpur	15 8	15 8	21 8	22 0	8 0	8 0	13 8	13 8	19 8	19 8	19 0	19 0	...	...	12 0	13 0	24 0	24 0	21 0	21 0	24 8	24 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Rae-Bareli	15 12	15 8	19 0	19 0	7 0	7 0	12 12	13 0	16 0	16 0	13 8	15 0	...	...	...	...	24 4	24 0	14 0	14 0	23 8	23 8	180 0	180 0	10 0	10 0
Unao	15 8	15 8	20 0	21 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	23 8	23 8	22 0	22 0	16 8	16 8	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Lucknow	14 4	14 12	22 9	23 0	6 0	6 0	11 4	11 8	22 0	22 0	16 8	16 8	...	...	20 0	15 0	22 2½	23 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	23 0	100 0	100 0	11 0	11 0
Hardoi	16 8	17 0	24 0	25 0	7 0	7 0	13 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	24 0	25 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Northern—																										
Fyzabad	13 12	13 12	20 0	20 0	10 0	10 0	12 4	12 8	20 0	20 8	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	21 8	21 8	19 12	19 12	22 8	22 4	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Barabanki	14 8	14 12	21 0	22 0	6 0	6 0	12 0	12 0	21 0	21 0	19 0	19 8	24 0	25 0	16 0	16 0	24 0	24 4	21 0	21 0	23 0	23 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
Gonda	16 0	16 0	23 0	23 0	11 0	11 0	12 0	12 8	22 0	22 0	22 0	22 8	...	...	...	...	22 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	23 0	24 0	200 0	200 0	10 8	10 8
Bahraich	16 0	16 0	24 8	24 8	10 8	10 8	13 8	13 8	26 0	27 0	18 8	18 8	30 0	30 0	10 0	10 0	23 8	24 0	23 0	24 0	24 8	23• 8	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Sitapur	16 4	16 4	26 0	26 0	7 0	7 0	14 0	14 0	17 0	23 0	16 0	20 0	...	...	15 0	20 0	27 0	28 0	17 0	25 0	25 0	27 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
Kheri	16 8	16 8	26 0	26 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	26 0	26 0	...	...	26 8	25 0	140 0	140 0	10 8	10 8
Rajputana—																										
Eastern—																										
Partábgarh	12 8	11 12	21 14	21 14	8 12	8 2	10 0	10 10	18 12	17 8	13 12	12 8	...	...	...	...	21 4	21 14	18 12	20 0	21 0	25 0	...	...	15 10	15 10
Bánswara	17 8	18 2	20 0	20 0	6 4	7 8	12 8	13 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30 0	31 4	23 12	23 12	17 8	20 0	...	...	10 0	10 0
Meywar (Oodeypore)	12 8	12 8	22 10½	22 10½	8 0½	7 13	9 6	8 9½	22 10½	23 7	16 6½	16 6½	*Nil*	*Nil*	15 10	15 10	19 15	19 8½	23 7	23 7	10 2½	10 2½	160 0	160 0	10 2½	10 2½
Sirohee	11 4	11 8	20 0	18 0	5 8	5 8	6 0	6 0	16 0	15 0	18 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	20 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	160 0	160 0	11 8	11 0
Erinpura	12 4	11 10	21 4	18 6	...	6 0	7 4	7 0	20 2	20 0	16 4	13 5	...	...	...	...	24 0	22 8	...	...	...	...	150 0	150 0	12 0	12 1
Ajmere	13 8	13 8	27 0	25 0	5 0	5 0	8 5	9 10	24 0	24 0	22 11	22 10	...	...	...	...	27 0	27 0	23 0	23 0	...	...	90 0	90 0	12 8	12 8
Abu	11 4	11 2	16 8	16 8	5 12	5 12	7 0	7 0	15 4	15 4	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	16 12	15 4	16 8	16 8	10 4	10 0	...	...	11 0	11 0
Kishengarh	13 12	13 12	26 4	26 0	9• 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	28 0	28 0	23 4	23 8	†	†	†	†	28 4	28 8	23 0	23 0	†	†	*	*	13 0	13 0
Boondee	17 8	15 0	27 0	23 0	7 8	8 0	8 0	8 8	22 8	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	26 0	23 0	25 0	25 0	...	...	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Kotah	12 8	12 8	20 0	18 8	6 8	7 8	7 8	7 8	19 0	18 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	22 0	22 0	20 0	17 0	17 0	24 0	240 0	240 0	10 8	10 8
Jhallawar	11 15	11 14	16 8	16 15	7 1	7 1	9 6	9 6	16 1½	17 0	15 2½	16 1	...	...	20 0	20 0	17 8½	17 1½	...	17 11	10 3	10 3	175 0	175 0	9 12	9 12
Tonk	15 4	12 0	25 0	25 8	8 4	8 8	9 0	9 8	30 4	29 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	26 8	25 0	...	...	...	...	110 0	100 0	11 14	12 0
Jeypore	14 4	14 12	23 0	23 0	5 0	5 0	7 8	7 8	24 8	26 0	20 8	21 8	†	†	12 0	12 0	23-12 & 28 0	24-0 & 29 8	22 8	23 0	27 0	26 0	100 0	95 0	12 0	12 0
Kerowlee	15 10	16 4	21 4	20 10	10 0	10 0	11 4	11 4	22 8	22 8	18 12	18 12	...	...	15 0	15 0	22 3	22 12½	...	...	28 12	31 4	200 0	200 0	11 4	11 9
Dholpur	15 5½	15 8½	22 10	23 14½	8 2½	8 2½	10 2	10 2	22 8	22 14	22 8½	23 7	...	...	12 6	12 6	24 1½	25 10½	...	...	29 12	30 8	90 0	90 0	11 11¾	11 13
Bhurtpore	16 8	16 8	24 4½	25 4	5 12	5 12	6 14	6 14	29 4	29 4	25 12	25 12	...	...	9 12	9 12	26 4	26 4	22 0	25 0	28 0	24 8	120 0	120 0	12 0	12 0
Ulwur	16 5	16 5	24 0	24 15	6 10	6 10½	8 12	8 14	26 9	27 8	27 4	28 8	...	...	16 0	16 0	25 5	26 8	29 0	29 0	32 0	29 0	120 0	120 0	12 4	12 8
Deoli Cantonment	12 3	12 6½	25 2	25 11	4 0	4 0	7 0	7 0	27 0	26 4	22 8	22 8	...	...	...	...	25 3	25 2	...	...	...	...	200 0	200 0	12 1	12 1
Nusseerabad Cantonment	13 0	13 0	...	...	6 12	6 12	7 4	7 4	25 11	27 0	19 0	19 0	*	*	...	...	27 2	27 9	...	...	22 0	22 0	100 0	100 0	13 0	13 0
Hilly Tracts of Meywar	12 8	12 8	23 0	24 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 0	21 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	¶	‖	11 8	11 0
Bálmer	13 2	12 12	...	...	5 3	5 3	7 8	7 8	...	...	21 4	21 4	...	...	...	...	16 4	16 4	...	...	...	...	260 0	260 0	13 0	13 0
Anádra	13 8	12 8	...	...	6 0	6 0	7 4	7 0	...	...	14 8	14 8	...	...	...	...	19 0	17 8	18 0	19 4	10 0	11 8	...	...	12 0	12 0
Shahpoora	11 14	15 8	25 14	27 3	9 0	9 0	11 4	11 15	25 0	25 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	25 3	27 2	26 0	27 2	...	...	160 0	160 0	11 10	11 6
Western—																										
Jodhpore	13 12 and 14 6	13 12 and 14 1	24 6	22 8	6 4	6 4	7 8	7 8	26 4	25 0	18 12 and 22 8	18 12 and 22 8	...	...	...	...	25 0	24 0	15 0	15 0	11 4	11 4	...	...	13 12	13 7
Jeysulmere	12 0	12 0	...	...	6 13	6 12	8 6	8 6	18 0	16 12	16 0	15 10	...	...	...	...	16 0	15 4	...	...	...	...	240 0	240 0	21 0	21 0
Bickaneer	10 11½	8 13½	...	...	3 0	3 0	6 12	6 12	...	...	21 9	22 0	...	...	...	...	22 0	20 3¼	...	...	12 0	12 0	80 0	80 0	12 0	12 1
Central India—																										
Indore	12 8	12 8	19 8	20 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	8 8	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	19 8	18 8	22 0	24 8	20 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	10 8	10 8
Nimach Cantonment	12 4	12 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	9 8	9 8	21 0	21 8	15 8	17 0	*	*	...	...	21 8	21 0	...	...	21 0	21 0	140 0	140 0	12 0	12 0
Goona	16 0	15 0	24 0	24 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	21 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 12	22 12	...	...	...	...	200 0	200 0	10 0	10 0
Gwalior	14 7½	14 11½	22 9½	23 6	6 6	6 6	7 15½	7 15½	21 4	22 13½	21 4	21 4	...	...	12 12	12 12	18 3	19 2	...	22 5	18 1	18 1	212 8	191 4	12 3½	12 3½

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

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF MAY 1893—*continued*.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Rice, best sort. Present fortnight.	Rice, best sort. Past fortnight.	Rice, common. Present fortnight.	Rice, common. Past fortnight.	Jawar or cholum (*Sorgnum vulgare*). Present fortnight.	Jawar or cholum (*Sorgnum vulgare*). Past fortnight.	Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*). Present fortnight.	Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*). Past fortnight.	Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*). Present fortnight.	Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*). Past fortnight.	Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*). Present fortnight.	Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*). Past fortnight.	Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*). Present fortnight.	Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*). Past fortnight.	Maize (*Zea Mays*). Present fortnight.	Maize (*Zea Mays*). Past fortnight.	Arhar, or tuel, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*). Present fortnight.	Arhar, or tuel, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*). Past fortnight.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Panjab—																										
Southern—																										
Hissar	18 0	18 0	34 0	37 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	39 0	32 0	26 0	27 0	†	†	†	†	31 0	33 0	†	†	†	†	100 0	100 0	31 0	31 0
Ferozepore	16 0	17 0	28 0	28 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	26 0	24 0	21 0	16 0	‡	‡	16 0	16 0	27 0	28 0	18 0	18 0	11 0	10 0	160 0	160 0	13 0	13 0
Montgomery	16 0	16 0	22 0	21 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	16 0	22 0	16 0	20 0	‡	‡	20 0	24 0	25 0	25 0	18 0	18 0	†	‡	280 0	285 0	12 0	12 0
Central—																										
Gurgáon	17 0	18 0	29 0	29 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	28 0	30 0	24 0	26 0	†	†	†	†	27 0	27 0	16 0	18 0	24 0	24 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
Delhi	17 0	17 0	26 0	27 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	27 0	28 0	24 0	25 0	†	†	11 0	11 0	25 0	26 0	18 0	19 0	24 0	26 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Rohtak	18 0	18 0	34 0	35 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	32 0	33 0	27 0	27 0	†	†	12 0	12 0	29 0	29 0	15 0	15 0	18 0	18 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
Karnál	17 0	16 0	26 0	25 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	25 0	25 0	23 0	23 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	27 0	27 0	23 0	23 0	18 0	18 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 0
Lahore	16 0	15 0	27 0	25 0	...	...	8 0	9 0	22 0	23 0	18 0	18 0	‡	‡	13 0	13 0	26 0	25 0	15 0	16 0	11 0	12 0	85 0	90 0	12 8	12 8
Sub-montane—																										
Umballa	18 0	18 0	25 0	25 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	24 0	24 0	16 0	17 0	‡	‡	8 0	8 0	27 0	28 0	17 0	17 0	‡	‡	120 0	120 0	12 12	12 12
Ludhiána	19 0	18 0	27 0	27 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	26 0	25 0	22 0	22 0	‡	‡	15 0	15 0	27 0	26 0	20 0	21 0	14 0	14 0	100 0	100 0	13 0	13 0
Jullundur	18 0	18 0	28 0	28 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	25 0	25 0	21 0	21 0	‡	‡	13 0	13 0	23 0	23 0	19 0	20 0	‡	‡	110 0	110 0	12 0	12 0
Hoshiárpur	19 0	18 0	22 0	21 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	22 0	22 0	20 0	20 0	10 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	24 0	23 0	19 0	18 0	9 0	10 0	90 0	90 0	12 12	12 12
Gurdáspur	19 0	19 0	32 0	30 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	26 0	26 0	18 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	13 0	14 0	29 0	29 0	20 0	20 0	‡	‡	120 0	120 0	12 ‡	12 0
Amritsar	17 0	16 0	28 0	24 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	23 0	19 0	19 0	19 0	†	†	13 0	13 0	24 0	23 0	14 0	15 0	†	†	90 0	90 0	12 0	12 0
Hills—																										
Simla	12 0	12 0	13 0	12 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	14 0	14 0	12 0	12 0	15 0	15 0	8 0	8 0	19 0	16 0	15 0	16 0	9 0	9 0	80 0	80 0	8 0	8 0
Kángra	13 0	10 0	16 0	14 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	20 0	20 0	6 0	6 0	19 0	15 0	13 0	13 0	11 0	11 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
North-western—																										
Siálkot	16 0	15 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	21 0	21 0	‡	18 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	22 0	22 0	16 0	16 0	‡	‡	120 0	120 0	13 ‡	13 8
Gujránwála	16 0	13 0	26 0	26 0	...	...	10 0	11 0	15 0	22 0	15 0	16 0	‡	‡	16 0	16 0	29 0	26 0	19 0	19 0	‡	‡	99 0	99 0	13 0	13 0
Gujrát	17 0	19 0	26 0	26 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	17 0	17 0	15 0	15 0	‡	‡	10 0	10 0	23 0	22 0	14 0	14 0	‡	‡	110 0	120 0	14 0	13 0
Jhelum	16 0	16 0	23 0	24 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	20 0	22 0	18 0	21 0	‡	‡	*	*	22 0	22 0	16 0	20 0	*	*	120 0	140 0	14 0	14 0
Rawalpindi	14 0	13 0	23 0	24 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	20 0	26 0	18 0	21 0	*	*	16 0	16 0	20 0	21 0	16 0	15 0	‡	‡	70 0	70 0	13 8	13 8
Hazára	13 0	12 0	21 0	21 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	‡	‡	13 0	13 0	†	†	‡	‡	17 0	16 0	15 0	15 0	†	†	100 0	100 0	11 0	11 0
Pesháwar	14 0	12 0	24 0	26 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	17 0	18 0	19 0	15 0	†	†	17 ‡	17 0	19 0	19 0	15 0	14 0	21 0	19 0	87 0	90 0	42 0	42 0
Kohát	15 0	15 0	29 0	26 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	19 0	16 0	13 0	14 0	†	†	23 0	23 0	19 0	21 0	15 0	16 0	‡	‡	153 0	155 0	45 0	45 0
Western—																										
Sháhpur	17 0	17 0	26 0	25 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	18 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	25 0	25 0	14 0	14 0	†	†	200 0	200 0	13 0	13 0
Jhang	16 0	15 0	24 0	23 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	14 0	16 0	15 0	16 0	‡	16 0	‡	16 0	23 0	24 0	16 0	19 0	8 0	‡	200 0	180 0	11 12	11 12
Mooltan	14 0	14 0	23 0	21 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	15 0	15 0	20 0	18 0	†	†	10 0	10 0	22 0	21 0	14 0	14 0	†	†	90 0	90 0	12 4	12 4
Bannu	17 0	18 0	26 0	26 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	19 0	19 0	15 0	15 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	23 0	27 0	19 0	15 0	13 0	13 0	90 0	90 0	48 0	48 0
D. I. Khan	18 0	17 0	26 0	26 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	20 0	23 0	19 0	20 0	‡	‡	6 0	6 0	20 0	24 0	11 0	11 0	15 0	13 0	99 0	96 0	39 0	39 0
Muzaffargarh	15 0	16 0	23 0	21 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	15 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	23 0	21 0	‡	‡	16 0	16 0	120 0	110 0	12 8	12 0
D. G. Khan	15 0	15 0	21 0	21 0	...	...	6 0	6 0	20 0	20 0	21 0	21 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	19 0	21 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	100 0	100 0	25 0	25 0
Sind and Baluchistan—																										
Karáchi	12 0	11 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	18 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	‡	‡	...	...	17 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	91 7	91 7	14 8	14 8
Hyderabad	12 0	11 12	...	...	8 0	8 6	10 0	10 0	18 0	17 8	18 0	17 8	‡	‡	...	...	14 0	13 12	...	...	...	...	142 4	142 4	12 8	12 8
Thar and Párkar (Umarkot)	11 4	10 13	...	...	11 12	11 8	14 12	14 0	...	...	20 14	23 12	‡	‡	...	...	7 12	7 12	...	...	...	...	112 0	112 0	12 0	12 0
Sukkur (Shikárpur)	14 0	13 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	20 0	20 0	21 0	22 0	‡	‡	...	...	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	142 0	142 0	12 0	12 0
Upper Sind Frontier	13 8	12 8	...	...	8 8	8 8	10 0	10 0	25 0	24 0	23 0	22 0	‡	‡	...	...	20 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	213 0	213 0	10 0	10 0
Quetta	9 0	9 8	15 0	13 8	5 0	5 0	7 0	7 0	18 0	18 0	15 0	16 0	‡	‡	7 0	6 0	15 0	15 0	12 0	12 0	9 0	9 8	80 0	80 0	9 0	9 0
Bombay—																										
Konkan—																										
Karwar (Kánara)	9 4	9 4	...	...	10 2	10 2	10 2	10 10	15 3	15 3	11 4	11 4	16 3	16 3	...	...	11 8	11 8	...	...	*	..	249 9	249 9	9 12	9 8
Ratnágiri	8 10	8 10	...	...	10 7	10 7	10 14	10 14	13 2	14 7	15 4	16 10	15 4	15 4	...	...	11 13	12 8	...	...	15 0	15 0	153 14	153 14	11 4	13 0
Alibág (Colába)	9 4	9 4	...	...	7 3	7 3	10 13	10 13	11 9	11 9	12 12	12 12	*	...	...	...	11 14	11 14	...	...	*	...	99 12	99 12	13 10	13 10
Bombay	9 3	9 3	...	...	5 13	5 13	7 14	7 15	13 11	13 11	13 15	13 15	13 14	13 14	...	...	12 14	12 14	...	...	13 4	13 4	54 10	58 4	11 3	11 3
Tanna	10 1	10 1	...	...	7 6	7 6	10 3	10 3	*	*	14 6	14 6	19 0	19 0	...	...	13 5	13 5	...	...	*	*	112 0	112 0	13 2	13 2
Deccan—																										
Dharwar	12 12	12 5	...	...	13 3	13 3	13 11	14 2	19 6	20 4	19 13	19 13	*	...	...	...	12 3	12 3	...	...	16 13	16 13	100 0	100 0	11 4	10 14
Belgaum	12 0	12 8	...	...	11 0	11 8	12 0	12 0	19 0	20 0	20 0	21 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	13 8	14 0	...	...	17 0	18 0	59 7	65 11	13 0	13 8
Satara	9 6	9 6	8 14	9 6	10 2	15 10	14 7	15 5	15 5	...	*	*	...	...	13 12	14 7	...	13 4	14 0	...	*	13 4	114 0	114 0	13 5	13 5
Sholapur	13 1	13 1	7 11	7 11	11 5	11 5	17 14	18 12	22 8	24 6	*	*	...	...	17 2	18 0	...	...	20 1	23 1	80 0	82 9	11 10	11 10		
Bijápur	12 7	13 5	6 15	6 15	10 15	11 6	19 10	19 1	25 9	26 7	*	...	...	...	15 6	16 14	...	...	21 12	22 10	56 0	86 0	12 5	13 3		
Poona	11 10	10 7	9 1	9 1	10 13	10 13	18 13	18 13	18 6	17 4	15 13	15 13	...	...	15 8	14 15	...	...	19 10	15 15	86 14	76 0	11 13	11 13		
Khandesh—																										
Ahmadnagar	11 9	13 0	...	...	8 2	8 13	9 13	10 9	19 4	22 0	21 15	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	19 7	...	...	22 2	22 2	80 0	80 0	12 6	12 6
Násik	12 14	12 14	...	...	8 15	8 15	10 7	10 7	18 5	*	18 6	18 6	20 11	21 14	...	...	17 0	17 0	...	...	19 9	19 9	128 0	128 0	14 3	14 3
Dhulia (Khandesh)	14 0	14 0	...	...	7 7	7 7	9 7	9 7	20 11	22 7	20 3	20 3	*	...	...	...	13 3	13 3	...	...	*	...	80 0	91 0	10 9	11 6
Guserat—																										
Surat	10 10	10 10	...	..	7 6	7 6	8 12	8 5	11 9	11 9	12 0	12 0	*	...	...	...	13 14	13 14	...	...	16 3	16 3	83 4	83 4	12 0	12 0
Broach	12 0	11 0	...	...	7 8	7 8	10 0	10 0	15 0	16 0	14 0	14 0	*	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	100 0	100 0	13 0	12 8
Kaira	14 0	14 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	11 8	11 8	17 0	17 0	13 0	13 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	19 0	19 0	...	...	18 8	18 8	106 11	106 14	12 8	12 8
Baroda (Camp)	9 0	9 0	...	...	6 8	6 8	8 8	8 8	14 8	15 0	11 8	11 8	16 0	16 0	...	...	14 8	14 8	...	...	*	15 0	91 7	91 7	10 8	10 8
Ahmadabad	12 14	12 10	...	...	9 0	9 0	11 0	11 0	19 0	19 14	16 8	19 10	22 0	18 12	...	...	19 0	19 14	...	...	18 8	18 6	80 0	85 0	13 10	13 10
Godhra (Panch Máhals)	12 0	11 8	...	...	9 0	9 8	10 8	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	20 0	21 0	...	...	22 0	22 0	...	...	20 0	20 0	182 0	182 0	12 8	12 8
Deesa Cantonment	12 8	12 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	18 0	18 8	14 8	14 8	*	...	...	...	18 8	19 0	...	..	18 0	18 0	140 0	140 0	11 0	11 0
Kattywar—																										
Rájkot	12 6	12 8	...	...	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	17 8	16 12	14 0	13 0	*	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	...	...	*	...	80 0	80 0	65 0	70 0
Central Provinces—																										
Western—																										
Nimar	14 3	14 3	...	...	6 12	6 12	11 15	11 15	20 10	20 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 9	18 9	...	...	12 13	12 13	100 0	100 0	11 5	11 5
Khandwa-Ásirgarh Cant.	13 8	13 8	...	...	9 0	9 0	11 0	11 0	21 6	21 0	21 0	21 0	*	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	*	...	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Hoshangabad	17 10	15 3	...	...	8 5	8 6	11 4	10 15	...	15 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 0	22 2	...	...	18 0	16 10	140 0	140 0	9 8	9 8
Betúl	17 4	17 4	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 6	22 12	22 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	...	...	10 13	10 13	320 0	320 0	8 8	8 8
Chhindwára	15 3	13 13	7 4	7 4	11 7	10 0	16 0	14 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 14	16 14	...	...	10 4	9 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0
Nágpur	16 14	17 8	10 0	10 0	11 14	11 14	19 1	18 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 10	16 4	...	...	12 8	11 14	115 0	115 0	10 4	10 8
Wardha	13 5	13 5	6 16	8 0	10 0	10 0	17 2	17 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 5	16 0	...	...	13 5	13 5	120 0	120 0	10 10	10 10
Central—																										
Narsinghpur	14 0	14 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 2	9 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	16 0	...	...	19 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	9 2	9 2
Saugor	13 12	13 12	...	...	9 6	9 6	9 1	9 1	16 9	16 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 7	16 7	...	...	18 0	18 0	145 0	145 0	9 4	9 4
Damoh	16 2	16 2	...	...	11 0	11 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 8	18 11	...	...	10 0	10 12	100 0	160 0	9 2	9 2
Jubbulpore	15 8	13 4	10 12	10 12	14 4	13 4	18 0	19 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 8	19 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	120 0	120 0	9 4	9 4
Baghalkhand (Sutna)	15 0	16 8	7 8	7 12	15 0	15 8	16 12	17 11	..	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 10	19 6	...	...	20 0	19 8	160 0	160 0	10 5	10 2
Mandla	16 0	16 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 8	7 12	21 0	19 0	...	...	11 0	10 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0
Seoni	18 10	16 9	8 10	8 10	11 8	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 10	16 9	...	...	11 8	11 8	180 0	180 0	9 2	9 2
Bálaghát	15 12	13 2	11 13	11 13	15 2	15 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 6	14 6	...	...	13 12	11 4	136 0	136 0	9 0	9 0
Bhandára	16 0	18 12	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	17 8	...	...	12 8	12 8	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0
Chanda	12 12	14 5	...	...	...	...	14 10	12 13	18 0	17 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 6	9 3	...	...	11 3	10 8	320 0	320 0	10 10	10 0
Eastern—																										
Bilaspur	18 0	18 15	...	...	14 10	14 10	20 1	20 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 12	16 12	...	...	12 0	12 0	60 0	64 0	9 2	9 0
Raipur	18 9	18 9	...	...	11 6	11 6	14 13	13 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 3	18 10	...	...	10 15	10 15	90 0	90 0	9 0	9 0
Sambalpur	14 0	14 0	...	...	12 4	12 4	14 7	14 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	13 9	...	...	8 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	9 3	9 3
Berar—																										
Buldána	14 0	13 8	...	...	7 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	13 0	12 0	182 0	182 0	9 0	9 0
Basim	14 0	14 5	8 12	8 6	10 13	10 3	16 2	16 8	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 12	16 5	...	...	13 8	13 10	80 0	80 0	9 12	9 10
Akola	14 0	14 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	19 0	18 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	15 0	...	...	11 0	10 0	96 0	96 0	10 0	10 0
Ellichpur	13 12	14 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	14 0	...	...	18 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Amraoti	10 6	10 0	7 13	8 0	9 10	10 0	14 14	17 4	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	74 11	75 0	10 0	10 0
Wún	12 0	12 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	18 0	18 0	260 0	260 0	9 0	9 0
Nizam's Territories—																										
Secunderabad	9 13	9 13	*	*	7 2	6 15	8 12	8 12	15 2	14 13	21 7	20 11	28 4	27 0	*	*	12 3	12 3	28 4	*	16 12	15 15	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0
Boláram	10 8	10 8	*	*	7 0	7 0	8 12	8 12	15 2	15 3	*	*	*	*	*	*	13 5	13 4	*	*	*	*	116 14	116 14	9 5	9 5
Chadarghat	8 8	8 8	*	*	7 0	7 0	11 0	10 8	15 0	15 0	22 0	22 0	*	*	*	*	14 8	13 8	*	*	*	*	120 0	120 0	9 8	9 8

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

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF MAY 1893—*concluded.*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley		Rice, best sort.		Rice, common.		Jawar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).		Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or thur, cadian or pea (*Cajanus indicus*).		Firkwood.		Salt.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Madras—																										
Malabar Coast—																										
Malabar	7 14	7 14	...	...	9 11	10 2	10 8	10 13	16 8	*	*	*	18 3	24 0	14 0	14 0	9 8	9 8	...	...	...	...	136 2	136 2	13 8	13 8
S. Canara	8 2	8 2	...	...	10 10	10 10	12 0	12 0	16 14	*	*	*	19 5	23 0	...	...	10 8	10 8	...	...	...	...	121 8	121 8	13 5	13 5
South, central—																										
Coimbatore	10 11	10 11	...	...	9 14	9 14	10 6	10 6	16 8	17 0	*	*	16 6	16 6	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	...	...	133 11	133 11	12 11	12 11
Nilgiris	8 8	8 8	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 13	8 13	16 14	16 14	19 2	19 2	16 10	16 10	...	...	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	274 3	274 3	11 0	11 0
Salem	7 11	7 11	...	...	8 6	8 6	10 5	10 5	15 11	18 11	14 13	14 13	20 8	25 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	158 0	158 0	14 2	14 2
Central—																										
Bellary	10 10	11 0	...	...	10 3	9 10	10 13	10 5	23 3	24 3	18 13	18 13	25 5	25 6	...	...	9 14	9 14	...	...	...	...	97 3	97 3	11 14	11 14
Anantapur	8 10	8 10	...	...	11 13	11 13	13 0	13 0	21 2	21 2	18 13	18 13	19 6	19 6	...	...	9 14	9 14	...	...	...	...	97 3	97 3	11 14	11 14
Cuddapah	9 10	9 10	...	...	10 11	10 11	12 8	12 8	16 10	16 10	20 5	19 14	23 8	23 8	...	...	10 3	10 3	...	...	...	...	140 0	140 0	12 3	12 3
Kurnool	8 5	8 5	...	...	9 14	9 14	10 6	10 6	21 10	22 0	21 5	21 5	*	*	...	...	9 14	9 14	...	...	...	...	121 8	121 8	11 11	11 11
East Coast, north—																										
Ganjam	*	*	...	...	9 14	9 14	10 11	10 11	*	*	*	*	21 10	21 10	...	...	10 8	10 8	...	...	13 8	13 0	104 0	104 0	10 2	10 2
Vizagapatam	9 0	9 0	...	...	7 13	7 13	10 3	10 3	19 6	19 6	18 13	18 13	20 3	20 3	...	...	9 0	9 0	...	...	12 8	12 11	82 10	82 10	12 14	12 14
Godávari	9 0	9 0	...	...	9 3	9 3	12 0	12 0	17 5	17 5	22 14	22 14	23 11	23 11	...	...	9 0	9 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	133 11	133 11	12 8	12 8
East Coast, central—																										
Kistna	8 6	8 3	...	...	11 8	11 8	12 2	12 2	19 0	18 3	19 11	18 13	23 13	22 13	...	...	9 14	9 14	...	...	14 0	14 0	140 14	140 14	13 3	13 3
Nellore	8 10	8 10	...	...	12 3	12 11	13 13	13 13	22 11	20 10	19 11	18 13	23 2	23 2	...	...	9 0	9 0	...	...	14 0	14 0	93 5	93 5	12 13	12 13
East Coast, south—																										
Madras	7 5	7 5	...	...	9 13	9 13	10 6	10 6	16 6	14 8	16 8	16 8	19 8	19 8	...	...	9 13	9 13	...	...	14 0	14 0	123 14	123 14	12 11	12 11
Chingleput	*	*	...	...	7 8	7 8	10 3	10 3	*	*	*	*	17 13	17 13	...	...	9 0	9 0	...	...	14 0	14 0	108 14	108 14	12 6	12 6
N. Arcot	7 2	7 2	...	...	9 6	9 6	10 5	10 5	14 8	*	16 14	16 14	20 8	20 8	...	...	9 0	9 0	...	...	14 0	14 0	100 13	100 13	12 5	12 5
S. Arcot	7 0	6 3	...	...	10 6	10 6	10 14	10 14	*	*	16 14	15 3	20 8	20 8	...	...	9 0	9 0	...	...	14 0	14 0	209 0	209 0	11 11	11 11
Tanjore	6 10	6 3	...	...	9 11	9 10	10 9	9 13	12 11	*	15 3	15 3	17 14	17 14	...	...	9 0	9 0	...	...	14 0	14 0	145 13	145 13	12 14	12 14
Trichinopoly	6 10	6 10	...	...	8 13	9 0	9 2	9 0	13 2	15 2	15 14	15 14	16 6	16 6	...	...	9 0	9 0	...	...	14 0	14 0	143 0	143 0	13 3	13 3
Southern—																										
Tinnevelly	7 13	7 13	...	...	9 2	9 2	9 10	9 10	*	*	*	*	17 2	*	...	...	9 0	9 0	...	...	14 0	14 0	58 5	58 5	14 5	13 14
Madura	8 3	8 3	...	...	9 8	9 8	9 11	9 11	14 3	14 3	13 3	13 3	17 2	17 2	...	...	9 0	9 0	...	...	14 0	14 0	97 3	97 3	13 10	13 10
Mysore—																										
Mysore	8 8	8 8	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	9 8	9 8	23 0	*	*	*	24 0	*	14 0	14 0	9 8	9 8	...	...	14 0	14 0	104 0	104 0	10 4	8 12
Bangalore	9 0	9 0	8 0	8 0	7 5	8 8	8 7	8 0	21 0	20 0	23 0	23 0	23 0	23 0	...	28 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	14 0	14 0	96 0	96 0	10 0	10 0
Kolar	8 4	8 4	6 4	6 4	8 8	8 8	10 12	10 12	19 0	19 0	...	...	26 0	25 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	14 0	14 0	150 0	150 0	10 0	10 0
Tumkúr	8 0	9 0	7 0	8 0	9 0	8 8	10 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	27 0	27 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	...	...	14 0	14 0	340 0	340 0	10 0	8 8
Hassan	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	30 0	30 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	...	...	14 0	14 0	200 0	200 0	8 8	8 0
Kadur	7 0	7 0	8 0	...	10 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	29 6	29 6	30 0	30 0	39 0	36 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	...	...	14 0	14 0	320 0	320 0	9 0	9 0
Shimoga	9 3	8 15	...	...	9 7	9 7	14 11	15 4	29 6	32 0	34 10	34 10	37 0	35 3	...	...	10 8	10 8	...	...	14 0	14 0	240 0	274 0	10 8	10 8
Chitaldroog	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 8	10 0	11 8	11 8	32 0	32 0	30 0	30 0	36 0	36 0	32 0	32 0	10 8	11 0	...	...	14 0	14 0	320 0	320 0	9 8	9 8
Coorg—																										
Coorg	7 8	7 8	6 8	6 8	9 8	9 8	12 0	12 8	*	*	29 8	25 0	29 8	29 8	13 8	13 8	9 4	9 4	...	...	...	...	110 0	110 0	10 0	10 0
Ajmer—																										
Ajmer	8 0	8 0	...	...	6 3	6 3	8 0	8 0	10 3	10 3	9 4	*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	65 5	65 5	32 0	32 0

* Not sold.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT (*Statistical Branch*).

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weather Review of India for the week ending at 8 a.m. on Saturday, June 24th, 1893.

Monsoon conditions have prevailed throughout the Indian region during the week under review. Pressure has been highest in the extreme south and lowest over the Western desert, but with a band of relatively low pressure running south-eastward from the Punjab as far as Lower Bengal. The wind directions have been fairly normal, the wind blowing from the westward across the Peninsula, from south over the Bay, and from east up the Gangetic plain. The pressure difference has been somewhat larger than usual, and the force of the wind has been strong over a large part of the country. Rain has been general over a large part of the country, and the mean temperature has been low.

The chart of the 18th showed the normal distribution of pressure as regards the greater part of the country. Pressure was highest in the extreme south, lowest over Sind, and relatively low over the Gangetic plain, with a small centre of depression near Sutna. Gradients were steeper than usual and the monsoon was fresh to strong very generally. In the neighbourhood of the depression near Sutna the wind was cyclonic, but elsewhere the wind blew from about the normal directions. There was general rain over all parts of the country, except the south and east of the Peninsula, the Gangetic plain, the Punjab plains, Rajputana, and Sind. Ratnagiri reported over 8, Mercara and Indore over 3, and Kindat and Surat over 2 inches. On the 19th pressure was decreasing, except in Bombay and Tenasserim, where there was a trifling rise. The general distribution was the same as on the preceding day, but gradients were slightly steeper. The winds were unaltered, blowing from the normal monsoon directions, except in the neighbourhood of the depression near Sutna, where they remained cyclonic. The force was very generally high. There was no rain reported from the east and centre of the Peninsula or from the extreme north-west of India, but elsewhere the fall was general. Akyab, Tavoy, Mymensingh, Barisal, Dacca, Chittagong, Jhansi, and Jubbulpore reported over 3 inches, and Dera Dun, Surat, and Poona over 2 inches. On the 20th the barometer was rising at some central stations and in Tenasserim and falling elsewhere. The changes were nowhere very large, and there was no practical change in the distribution of pressure or the circulation of the winds. A strong monsoon was blowing generally, and rain was again reported from all places, except the east and centre of the Peninsula and the north-west of India. The amounts were heavier than on the two preceding days. Calcutta and Rajkot reported over 8 inches; Moulmein, Akyab, and Bombay over 5 inches; and Diamond Island over 4 inches. On the 21st the barometer was rising. The rise had been greater in the north than in the south; hence gradients has decreased somewhat, but otherwise conditions were still practically unchanged. There was a well marked cyclonic circulation of the winds around the depression near Sutna, and regular monsoon winds elsewhere. Some showers had occurred over the east of the Peninsula, but there was still no rain over the extreme north-west of India. The heaviest falls were over 5 inches at Surat and Jubbulpore, and over 3 inches at Chittagong, Bombay, Hoshangabad, and Pachmarhi. On the 22nd the barometer was still rising over a large part of the country. Some modifications of the previously existing conditions were shown by the chart. In the first place, gradients for south-east winds had increased very considerably over the Punjab; in the second, the depression near Sutna had disappeared; and in the third, a depression was appearing over Lower Bengal. The relative positions of the areas of highest and of lowest pressures had not changed, and monsoon winds blew very generally. There was no rain of importance over the east of the Peninsula, and only a few showers over the Gangetic plain and the greater part of North-Western India. Elsewhere rain continued general. Chittagong reported over 7 inches, Dacca over

6 inches, Hoshangabad and Saugor over 4 inches, and Silchar over 3 inches. On the 23rd the barometer was falling in most parts of the country. The decrease had been rapid over Bengal, and a well defined depression was shown there with its centre over Calcutta. The wind was cyclonic over Bengal, and blew from normal monsoon directions elsewhere. Rain had extended somewhat to North-Western India, while, on the other hand, it had decreased considerably over the central parts of the country. There was still no rain of importance over the east of the Peninsula. The following were the principal amounts :—Chittagong, Calcutta, Barisal, Berhampore, and Karachi over 3 inches, and Allahabad, Chakrata, Mormugao, Bombay, Karwar, Ratnagiri, and Bhuj over 2 inches. The chart of the 24th showed that the barometer was still falling generally, and that the depression over Bengal had drifted somewhat to the eastward. In other respects there had been no important change. There was still no rain over the centre and west of the Peninsula, and very little over the central parts of the country, while on the West Coast the amounts were falling lighter. In Arakan the rainfall was very heavy. The following were the largest amounts recorded: Akyab over 9 inches, Chittagong over 4 inches, and Karwar, Goa, and Karachi over 3 inches.

Temperature.—Owing to the absence or comparative lightness of the rainfall over the east of the Peninsula and North-Western India, the mean temperature of those two regions shows comparatively little depression as compared with the normal, but in all other parts of the country, where the rainfall was unusually heavy, the mean temperature was much below the average.

The following table shows the variations of the mean temperature from the normal on each day of the week for the different Provinces of India:

Province.	June.							Mean variation of week.
	18th.	19th.	20th.	21st.	22nd.	23rd.	24th.	
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
Burma	+1·2	+0·1	—1·8	—1·8	—1·7	—0·8	—0·2	—0·7
Bengal and Assam	—3·8	—2·6	—3·7	—3·6	—3·6	—3·6	—3·0	—3·4
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	—5·4	—6·9	—7·5	—5·5	—5·6	—5·2	—5·1	—5·9
Punjab	—4·4	—3·3	—3·0	+0·2	+1·5	—2·3	—2·0	—1·9
Bombay	—3·2	—2·9	—3·0	—3·9	—3·5	—2·9	—1·5	—3·0
Central Provinces and Berar	—7·1	—7·6	—7·7	—7·6	—7·1	—4·2	—3·3	—6·4
Central India and Guzerat	—3·5	—5·6	—5·9	—4·4	—7·2	—8·2	—7·1	—6·0
Sind and Rajputana	+2·0	+1·2	—0·2	—0·3	+0·5	—4·3	—8·0	—1·3
Madras	—2·2	—1·2	—0·8	—1·0	—1·1	—0·4	+0·6	—0·9
Mean for whole of India	—2·9	—3·2	—3·7	—3·1	—3·1	—3·5	—3·3	—3·3

In all the Provinces the mean temperature for the week was low, the average for the whole of India for the week being 3·3° lower than usual.

Rain.—The concluding table shows that during the week under review some rain has fallen in all districts, except Madras (South). In Madras (Central) and the Punjab (South and Central) the average actual fall of each division was less than one-tenth of an inch, but in all the other divisions effective rain was received. The heaviest average actual fall reported was 30·16 inches in Arakan: this was followed by 18·72 inches in the Konkan, by 14·45 inches in East Bengal, and by 13·08 inches in Assam (Surma), while, as stated above, the lightest rainfall was in the south and centre of Madras and of the Punjab. In years of normal rainfall the heaviest rainfall during the present week is 13·69 inches in Arakan, and this is followed by 10·29 inches in Assam (Surma) and by 7·79 inches in Malabar, while the lightest rainfall is normally in Sind. Hence there are two important differences shown between the actual and normal rainfall of the week under review. In the first place, it is shown by the figures quoted above that the general rainfall has been much heavier than usual; and, in the second place, the rainfall has been lightest in parts of the Punjab and of Madras and not in Sind. The third column

of the table shows that the rainfall of the week has been excessive over by far the greater part of the country. Only in nineteen of the rainfall divisions has there been a deficiency of rain, while in thirty-two there has been an excess. The regions of deficient rain included the following divisions, *viz.*, Central Burma, Assam (Brahmaputra), North Bengal, Orissa, North Behar, the North-Western Provinces (West), the Punjab (Central and South), Malabar, Berar, the Central Provinces (East), all the East Coast divisions, Hyderabad (South), and Madras (Central, South, and South-Central). In most of these divisions the deficiency was small. In all other divisions the rainfall was excessive, and in several this excess was very large. Thus it amounted to 16·47 inches in Arakan, to 12·57 inches in the Konkan, and to 9·44 inches in East Bengal.

The three concluding columns of the table show the progress of the rainfall of the whole monsoon period. The first column of the three gives the average actual rainfall from May 28th to date; the second column gives the normal rainfall for the same period; and the third gives the excess or defect expressed as a percentage. In Tenasserim and Lower and Central Burma, in Assam (Brahmaputra), and in the Punjab (South and Central) the rainfall up to date has been deficient; in Arakan, North Bengal, Orissa, North Behar, the North-Western Provinces (West), Malabar, Coorg, Berar, Rajputana (East) and Central India (West), and the East Coast (North *a*) the rainfall of the period has been normal; and in all the remaining divisions it has been excessive. In Guzerat, Kathiawar, Sind, and parts of Upper India the excess has been very large relatively to the average.

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

Division.	District.	Station.	Amount.
Tenasserim	Amherst	Thaton	14·01 inches.
Arakan	Akyab	Maungdaw	40·00 ,,
East Bengal	Chittagong	Cox's Bazaar	40·75 ,,
Assam	Khasia Hills	Cherra	30·51 ,,
Deltaic Bengal	Alipore	Sudder	16·72 ,,
Central Bengal	Bankura	Khatra	15·00 ,,
North-Western Provinces.	Jaunpur	Mariahu	9·59 ,,
Punjab	Kangra	Sudder	13·94 ,,
Ditto	Jhelum	Ditto	5·39 ,,
Malabar	South Kanara	Beltangadi	15·10 ,,
Coorg	Coorg	Virarajendrapet	15·56 ,,
Konkan	Colaba	Karjat	36·92 ,,
Deccan	Satara	Jauli	30·09 ,,
Khandeish	Nasik	Sudder	14·71 ,,
Central Provinces	Jubbulpore	Sihora	19·89 ,,
Guzerat	Surat	Bardoli	24·12 ,,
Kathiawar	Rajkot	Jetalsar	22·67 ,,
Sind	Karachi	Sudder	3·85 ,,

PROVINCE.	DIVISION.	Rainfall data for week ending June 24th.			Rainfall data from May 28th to June 24th, 1893.		
		Average actual rainfall of division.	Average normal rainfall of division.	Excess or defect in inches.	Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall, May 28th to June 24th.	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a per-centage.
		Inches.	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Per cent.*
Burma	Tenasserim	12·33	8·77	+ 3·56	21·65	36·06	— 41
	Lower Burma	4·41	4·17	+ 0·24	10·53	17·12	— 38
	Central Burma	2·75	3·71	— 0·96	10·41	15·92	— 35
	Upper Burma	1·16	?	?	4·81	?	?
	Arakan	30·16	13·69	+16·47	49·24	48·99	+ 1
Bengal and Assam	Eastern Bengal	14·45	5·01	+ 9·44	25·05	17·61	+ 42
	Assam (Surma)	13·08	10·59	+ 2·79	43·31	33·83	+ 28
	Do. (Brahmaputra)	1·92	3·26	— 1·64	8·76	13·88	— 37
	Deltaic Bengal	9·88	2·89	+ 6·99	15·58	9·57	+ 63
	Central Bengal	6·77	2·97	+ 3·80	14·46	9·24	+ 56
	North Bengal	4·82	6·75	— 1·93	23·21	21·40	+ 8
	Orissa	1·58	2·36	— 0·78	5·91	6·18	— 4
	Chota Nagpur	4·54	2·56	+ 1·98	11·74	6·28	+ 87
	Behar (South)	4·18	1·77	+ 2·41	7·41	4·33	+ 71
	Do. (North)	2·58	2·85	— 0·27	6·38	7·02	— 9
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	North-Western Provinces (East)	6·01	1·18	+ 4·83	8·37	2·58	+ 224
	Do. (Submontane) (*a*)	2·76	1·51	+ 1·25	6·03	3·43	+ 76
	Oudh (South)	2·78	1·19	+ 1·59	6·81	2·38	+ 186
	Do. (North)	1·68	1·40	+ 0·28	4·78	3·01	+ 59
	North-Western Provinces (Central).	1·26	0·98	+ 0·28	3·80	2·02	+ 88
	North-Western Provinces (West).	0·64	0·74	— 0·10	1·51	1·51	0
	North-Western Provinces (Submontane) (*b*)	1·35	1·32	+ 0·03	4·49	3·14	+ 43
Punjab	Punjab (South)	0·08	0·52	— 0·44	0·63	1·02	— 38
	Do. (Central)	0·03	0·71	— 0·68	1·04	1·37	— 24
	Do. (Submontane)	1·74	0·84	+ 0·90	2·31	1·66	+ 39
	Do. (Hill Districts)	5·42	2·26	+ 3·16	7·67	4·84	+ 58
	Do. (North-West)	1·78	0·42	+ 1·36	3·02	1·09	+ 177
	Do. (West)	0·28	0·19	+ 0·09	0·61	0·49	+ 25
Bombay and Malabar Coast Districts (Madras).	Malabar	5·66	7·79	— 2·13	20·05	31·13	— 4
	Madras (South Central)	0·46	1·01	— 0·55	6·05	4·84	+ 25
	Coorg	7·78	6·23	+ 1·55	23·38	21·42	+ 9
	Mysore	1·08	0·97	+ 0·11	5·98	4·30	+ 39
	Konkan	18·72	6·15	+ 12·57	36·54	20·16	+ 81
	Bombay Deccan	4·71	0·78	+ 3·93	11·79	4·65	+ 154
	Hyderabad (North)	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khandeish	4·25	0·82	+ 3·43	12·14	4·34	+ 180
Central Provinces and Berar.	Berar	1·78	1·81	— 0·03	7·24	6·37	+ 14
	Central Provinces (West)	4·03	2·19	+ 1·84	8·28	5·39	+ 54
	Ditto (Central)	7·12	2·69	+ 4·43	10·57	5·37	+ 97
	Ditto (East)	1·80	2·70	— 0·90	7·73	5·96	+ 30
Bombay (North)	Guzerat	10·76	1·72	+ 9·04	13·89	3·25	+ 327
	Kathiawar	7·30	0·95	+ 6·35	7·90	1·76	+ 349
	Sind	1·22	0·05	+ 1·17	1·33	0·14	+ 850
Rajputana and Central India.	Central India (East)	4·91	1·79	+ 3·12	6·86	5·45	+ 26
	Rajputana (East), Central India (West).	1·79	0·92	+ 0·87	2·71	2·87	— 6
	Rajputana (West)	2·00	0·50	+ 1·50	2·25	1·40	+ 61
Madras	East Coast (North)	0·24	1·30	— 1·06	5·29	3·77	+ 40
	Ditto (ditto) (*a*)	0·75	1·76	— 1·01	6·20	7·44	— 17
	Hyderabad (South)	0·18	1·19	— 1·01	5·31	4·28	+ 24
	Madras (Central)	0·08	0·46	— 0·38	5·30	2·43	+ 38
	East Coast (Central)	0·22	0·69	— 0·47	3·97	2·38	+ 67
	Ditto (South)	0·13	0·39	— 0·26	2·39	1·91	+ 25
	Madras (South)	0	0·18	— 0·18	1·57	1·16	+ 35

Simla, *29th June, 1893.*

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

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

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

Madras.—*For week ending 24th June.*—Rainfall good on West Coast and in parts of Nilgiris and Circars; light scattered showers or no rain elsewhere. Cultivation and sowing proceeding as usual in most parts, and standing crops generally thriving, but rain is wanted in many districts. Pasture, fodder, and drinking water sufficient. General prospects fair. Prices show but little change, though slightly easier in the Circars, and rather dearer in the Deccan, Central, and Southern districts.

Bombay.—*For week ending 28th June.*—Rain almost throughout the Presidency. Young crops injured by rain, rats, or crickets in parts of five districts; otherwise in good condition. Agricultural operations progressing generally, but sowing is retarded in parts of five districts owing to excessive rain. Transplantation progressing in parts of three districts. Prices steady, except in parts of two districts. Agricultural stock good and fodder sufficient.

Bengal.—*For week ending 24th June.*—There has been general and copious rain during the week, except in Orissa and North Behar, where the falls were scattered and light. The rainfall in Lower Bengal has been exceptionally heavy, and cultivation is retarded in several places. On the other hand, in North Behar more rain is wanted in some parts; elsewhere agricultural operations are being proceeded with satisfactorily, and the state of all standing crops is good. Early rice is being cut in one district, and indigo manufacture has begun in three others. Prices of common rice continue generally steady. Cattle are in good condition, there being sufficient supply of fodder and water in all districts.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 28th June.*—General rain has fallen throughout the Provinces. Agricultural operations are in full swing, and weeding has begun in the Eastern districts. Markets are well supplied and fodder ample. Locusts appeared in parts of Fyzabad, Rai Bareli, and Almora, but no damage has been reported. Prices generally steady.

Punjab.—*For week ending 28th June.*—Rain has fallen in nearly all districts. River in flood in the Dera Ismail Khan district. Harvesting of spring crops nearly over. Outturn generally good, though the crops were considerably damaged on the threshing floors by early rain. Ploughing and sowing for autumn crops in progress. Prospects said to be good. Cattle are generally reported in good condition, and fodder is said to be sufficient throughout the Province. Prices unsettled in two districts, falling in three others, and stationary elsewhere.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 28th June.*—Rain heavy in most of the northern districts and in Sambalpur; elsewhere moderate to light showers have fallen. Ploughing operations progressing, and autumn sowings continue in parts. Sugarcane doing well. Prices steady.

Burma.—*For week ending 24th June.*—In Lower Burma ploughing for wet-weather paddy is progressing in all districts, and sowing has commenced in parts. In Upper Burma reaping of dry-weather paddy nearly completed. Ploughing, sowing, and transplanting of wet-weather paddy progressing, except in parts of Shwebo, where, owing to insufficient rainfall, ploughing and transplanting have been stopped. Sowing of sesamum, cotton, and maize completed in some parts and in progress in others. Standing crops are reported to be good everywhere, except in Minbu, where slight damage has been done. In Lower Burma the price of paddy has fallen slightly in three districts and risen slightly in one; elsewhere prices are stationary. In Upper Burma, except for slight increases in Minbu and the Southern Shan States, prices are unchanged.

Assam.—*For week ending 27th June.*—Rain excessive in the Surma, but scanty in the Brahmaputra Valley. Planting of winter paddy continues. Condition of cattle normal. Fodder sufficient.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 28th June.*—MYSORE: Good rain in two districts and slight in other parts. Crops and prospects good. Prices fallen in one and risen in two districts.

COORG: Rainfall good. Ploughing of rice fields and planting of coffee in progress. Paddy crop harvested. Prices stationary. Water and fodder for cattle sufficient.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 28th June.*—BERAR: Rainfall good. Weather cloudy and warm. Sowing of cotton and other autumn crops in progress. Water sufficient, but fodder inadequate in one taluka. Cattle healthy. Prices almost steady.

HYDERABAD: Rainfall good. Sowing of autumn crops in progress. Prices stationary.

Central India.—*For week ending 28th June.*—Rain throughout Central India during week, except in Gwalior. Sufficient rain has now fallen in Bhopal, and agricultural operations are in progress there and in all other parts of Central India. Pasturage sufficient and good. Cattle in good condition generally. Prices of food-grains low in the Neemuch district, fluctuating in Gwalior and Dhar, slightly fallen in parts of Bhopawar, and steady, but high, elsewhere.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 28th June.*—Rainfall generally good throughout Rajputana. Agricultural operations commenced in some States. Agricultural stock good and pasturage or fodder sufficient. Prices falling in three States, rising in two others, and steady elsewhere.

Kashmir.—*For week ending 27th June.*—Weather fine. Threshing of rapeseed almost finished and reaping of barley commenced. Rice and maize crops healthy and promising well. Water ample. Prices of grain gradually falling.

Nepal.—*For week ending 24th June.*—Rains commenced. Rice planting begun. Prospects good.

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Circular No. 11-F.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Revenue and Agricultural Department (Forests),—dated Simla, the 28th June, 1893.

Read—

(i) Circular Resolution of this Department, No. 25-F., dated 13th October 1891, promulgating rules to regulate appointments and promotions in the Provincial Forest Service.

(ii) Circular of this Department, No. 22-F., dated 25th July 1892, forwarding, for the consideration of Local Governments and Administrations, draft rules for the recruitment of the Provincial Forest Service.

Read also—

(i) Replies from Local Governments and Administrations to the Circular of 25th July 1892.

(ii) Letter from the Inspector-General of Forests, No. 379, dated 10th May 1893, submitting, for the consideration and orders of the Government of India, a copy of Resolution No. 11 passed by the Imperial Forest School Board of Control for 1893-94, containing draft rules to regulate the constitution of, admission to, and studies and discipline at, the Forest School.

RESOLUTION.

The draft rules prepared by the Board of Control have been considered by the Government of India in connection with the opinions expressed by Local Governments and Administrations in response to Circular No. 22-F., dated 25th July 1892, and, after such revision as has been deemed necessary, are now issued in the appendix to this Resolution for adoption, with effect from 1st July 1893, in supersession of those promulgated with Circular No. 25-F., dated 13th October 1891.

2. With reference to Rule 12 (ix), the Government of India desire that Local Governments and Administrations will consider whether the maximum number of stipends to be granted in each year under that rule might not with advantage be notified with the object of inducing competition for them by candidates at the entrance examination of the Forest School and of thus transforming them into actual scholarships.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of this Resolution and of the new rules referred to be forwarded, for information and guidance, to the Government of Madras, the Local Governments and Administrations noted in the margin, the Inspector-General of Forests, and the Comptroller and Auditor General.

Bengal.	Assam.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Coorg.
Punjab.	Ajmere.
Central Provinces.	Andamans.
Burma.	Hyderabad.

Ordered also, that a copy be forwarded to the Foreign Department for communication to the Agent to the Governor General in Baluchistan.

Ordered further, that the Resolution, with its appendix, be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

[True Extract.]

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

APPENDIX.

RULES TO REGULATE THE CONSTITUTION OF, ADMISSION TO, AND STUDIES AND DISCIPLINE AT, THE IMPERIAL FOREST SCHOOL, DEHRA DUN.

Section I.—Constitution and Studies.

1. The School is under the administrative control of the Inspector General of Forests, who is assisted by a Board consisting of—

1. The Inspector General of Forests, *President;*
2. The Director of Public Instruction, North-Western Provinces and Oudh;
3. The Director of the School;
4. One Conservator from each province (not more than three serving in any given year);

with, as *Secretary*, the Assistant Inspector General of Forests.

2. The Superior Staff of the School consists of—

1. The Director
2. The Deputy Director
3 & 4. Two Instructors
5. The Vernacular Instructor

} assisted by the Forest Officers of the School Circle, North-Western Provinces.

The Conservator of Forests, School Circle, North-Western Provinces, will ordinarily be Director of the School. The Deputy Director and two Instructors are officers of the Indian Forest Service on the Imperial List. The Vernacular Instructor is an officer of the Provincial Forest Service, also on the Imperial List.

3. The Director of the School is charged with (1) the general administration of the institution, including the regulation of the course of study under the arrangements prescribed by the Board of Control, subject to the sanction of the Government of India; (2) the supervision of the School buildings, quarters, and gardens; (3) the control of the accounts, and the conduct of correspondence.

4. *Courses.*—There are two courses—one in English, the other in the Hindustani language. Each course lasts 21 months. The English course is that followed by the "Upper Class"; the Hindustani course that followed by the "Lower Class." The first year's students are called "Juniors"; the second year's students, "Seniors." In the English course, students are prepared for the certificate in Forestry by the "Higher Standard"; in the Hindustani course, for that by the "Lower Standard."

The subjects taught in these courses are the following, described in the School syllabuses:—

1. Forestry, including Sylviculture, Utilisation, and Forest Working-Plans; both theoretical and practical.
2. Mathematics—Elementary Arithmetic, Algebra, Trigonometry, and Mechanics: in their application to Forest questions.
3. Physical Science, including Chemistry, Physics, Physiography, Geology, Mineralogy, and Soils.
4. Botany, both theoretical and practical; including the collection and preservation of plants.
5. Zoology—the classification of animals and the study of useful and dangerous species, especially of insects; including the collection and preservation of specimens.
6. Drawing, Surveying, and Estimating; as required for Forest officers.
7. Forest Engineering, theoretical and practical.
8. Forest Law, the Elements of Criminal Law, and departmental organisation.
9. Forest Accounts and Procedure.

5. *Terms.*—The terms of study are as follows:

1st year—
- Rains term—July 1st to October 31st in Dehra Dún.
- Winter term—November 1st to December 22nd in camp.
- Vacation—December 23rd to January 5th.
- Spring term—January 6th to March 31st in camp.
- Hill tour term—April 1st to May 31st in camp.
- Vacation—June 1st to 30th.

2nd year—
- Rains term—July 1st to October 31st in Dehra Dún.
- Winter term—November 1st to December 22nd in camp.
- Vacation—December 23rd to January 5th.
- Spring term—January 6th to February 15th in camp.
- Examinations, including Survey test—February 16th to March 31st.

6. *Examinations.*—The School Examinations are:

1. Monthly, to test progress and application.
2. Final.

The *Monthly Examinations* are usually held on the last two working days of each month, as the Director may order. The marks obtained at these examinations are counted for one-fourth of the aggregate at the final.

The *Final Examinations* are held in March of the second year, and the marks then obtained count for three-fourths of the aggregate.

7. *Certificates.*—There are two certificates obtainable in each class after the final examinations—a "pass" certificate and a "honour's" certificate. The former is granted to students who obtain over 50 per cent. of the aggregate marks allotted to all subjects, provided this includes 50 per cent. of the marks allowed for each of the subjects of Forestry, Botany, Surveying, and Engineering. The latter is granted to students who obtain over 75 per cent. of the aggregate marks allotted to all subjects, including over 50 per cent. in each individual subject. These certificates are only granted on the orders of the Board of Control, who have authority to exercise their discretion in doubtful cases.

8. *Prizes.*—The School medals are awarded by order of the Board of Control, but only if "honour" marks (75 per cent.) have been obtained. Other prizes, whether given by Government or other donors, are also awarded by the Board of Control.

9. Should any student of the three categories enumerated in Rule 11 be unable (*a*) to appear at the final examinations, or, having appeared, (*b*) fail to pass those examinations, he will not be permitted to appear at any subsequent final examination unless he follows a second time the whole course of instruction at the School, or, at the discretion of the Director, the second year's course.

Section II.—Admission Rules.

10. The total number of students of each class who can be admitted into the School each year will be limited to such number as the Board of Control may decide from time to time can be accommodated in the School. The number of studentships to be allotted each year to the respective provinces, as well as the number of nominations to be made by the Director, will, with due regard to the total prescribed by the Board of Control, be decided by the Director of the School before the 1st of January, after consultation with the Provincial authorities as to their requirements, and communicated to the Local Governments concerned.

A.—Upper Class.

11. There are three categories of students in the Upper Class—

(1) Private Students.
(2) Students already in the Government service.
(3) Students deputed by Native States.

12. *Private Students* comprise all those students who are at present without appointments in any Forest Service, and whose object it is by becoming possessors of Forest School certificates to obtain employment either in the Forest Service of the Government of India or in that of a Native State or some other owner of forest property.

(i) Candidates for admission to the Forest School as private students must not be less than 18 or more than 25 years of age, and their applications must be sent to a Conservator of Forests* through a Divisional Forest Officer of rank not below that of an Assistant Conservator of the 1st grade, or through a Collector or other district officer. Neither the Conservator, the Divisional Forest Officer, nor the Collector need belong to the forest circle or province in which the candidate seeks employment; but Divisional Forest Officers and Collectors may not forward to Conservators applications unsupported by the five certificates enumerated below, namely:

* Conservator of Forests, Bengal Circle, at Darjeeling.
Conservator of Forests, Assam Circle, at Shillong.
Conservators of Forests, North-Western Provinces and Oudh—
- School Circle, at Dehra Dun.
- Central Circle, at Naini Tal.
- Oudh Circle, at Naini Tal.

Conservators of Forests, Central Provinces—
- Southern Circle, at Nagpur.
- Northern Circle, at Jabalpur.

Conservator of Forests, Berar Circle, at Amraoti.
Conservator of Forests, Punjab Circle, at Lahore.
Conservators of Forests, Upper Burma—
- Eastern Circle, at Mandalay.
- Western Circle, at Mandalay.

Conservators of Forests, Lower Burma—
- Pegu Circle, at Rangoon.
- Tenasserim Circle, at Moulmein.

Conservators of Forests, Madras Presidency—
- Northern Circle, at Bezvada.
- Central Circle, at Madras.
- Southern Circle, at Coimbatore.

(*a*) A certificate that the candidate is a "Native of India" within the meaning† assigned to those words by section 6 of 33 Vict., Cap. 3.

† 'Native of India' means any person born and domiciled within the dominions of Her Majesty in India, or within the territories of Indian Princes tributary to or in alliance with Her Majesty, of parents habitually resident in India, and not established there for temporary purposes only. (Article 45, Civil Service Regulations.)

(*b*) A certificate of age.

(*c*) A health certificate, in the form prescribed by Article 61 of the Civil Service Regulations, signed by the Civil Surgeon of the district in which the said Divisional Forest Officer's or Collector's duties lie, and testifying to the candidate's sound constitution, good vision and hearing, and general physical fitness for a rough out-door life in the Forest Department.

(*d*) A certificate of respectability and good moral character from two or more persons whose social or official position can be accepted as a guarantee of reliableness.

(*e*) A certificate from an officer of the Educational Department of a rank not less than that of a Deputy Inspector of Schools or the Head Master of a High School under public management to the effect that the candidate's education appears sufficiently good to give hopes of his being able to pass the entrance examination.

The last three certificates must bear date not further back than the 1st October of the year preceding that in which the candidate proposes to present himself at the entrance examination.

If any person giving certificates as above under (*c*), (*d*) and (*e*) is in a position to mention anything more to the credit of the candidate than the certificates actually call for, he may do so.

(ii) Upon the receipt by the Conservator of any application in respect to which the preceding conditions shall have been observed, that officer may either accept or reject the application without assigning any reason for so doing, or he may require the candidate to produce other or better certificates in person before him.

(iii) Conservators may, at their option, test the fitness of a candidate who desires to enter the service of Government by practical work in the forests.

(iv) Those candidates who have been approved by the Conservator will be permitted under his recommendation to **appear at the next entrance examination** for the Forest School held in his circle.

(v) The *Entrance Examination* is held early in March each year, on such date as may be fixed by the Director, both at the Imperial Forest School and at such centres as may be fixed from time to time by Local Governments, and under such officers, Educational, Revenue, Forest or other, as may be appointed: provided that the date shall be communicated by the Director to Local Governments and Conservators on or before 1st January. The subjects of examination are:

		Minimum pass marks.
1. English	{ Composition	50 per cent.
	{ Composition	33 "
2. Arithmetic		40 "
3. Algebra up to and including quadratic equations ...		40 "
4. Elements of Euclid, Books I to IV and Book VI ...		25 "
5. Mensuration—lengths, areas and volumes, with examples		25 "

The examination papers on the above subjects will be forwarded by the Director in sealed covers to such officials as the Local Governments may direct in the month preceding the examination.

(vi) A Local Government may lay down rules under which the number of candidates allotted under Rule 10 to the province for admission into the School shall be selected from the number of passed candidates. In such rules due regard must be had to the place taken in the examination, but the Local Government shall not be debarred from preferring, for good and sufficient reasons, a passed candidate who may have taken a lower place in the list to one higher on the list: provided that the Director may, after inspection of the papers of the selected candidates, place before the Local Government an objection to the admission of any of such candidates on the ground that he is below the required standard.

(vii) **The Local Government may, if it thinks fit, exempt from the entrance examination any candidate who is a Bachelor of Arts, or who has obtained a degree or** diploma of about the same standard, at any University in India or in the United Kingdom or in a British Colony, or at any educational institution to which the Government of India may extend the privilege: provided that such degree or diploma shall not give such candidate a preferential claim over any candidates who have passed the entrance examination, and who may appear more eligible for the Forest Service.

(viii) Prior to the admission of a student, his parents or guardians must satisfy the Director that they are willing and able to defray the expenses of the student at the School. These expenses are estimated to be not less than Rs. 735 for each student living in native fashion, and Rs. 945 in the case of those living in European fashion (*vide* Rule 21). Of these sums, parents or guardians must deposit with the Director, before the course commences, a sum of Rs. 126 in the case of native students and Rs. 168 in the case of European students to meet the initial cost of uniform, books, instruments, stationery, and camp-equipage (*vide* Rule 18), and in addition Rs. 50 as caution-money.

(ix) Local Governments may, on the recommendation of a Conservator or of the Director, and in exceptional cases, allow selected private students who have passed the entrance examination a monthly stipend not exceeding Rs. 50 to assist them through the School course; provided that such selected private students previously execute an agreement binding themselves to serve the Local Government concerned (in the event of their obtaining the School certificate) for a period of not less than five years (*vide* Rule 17). Such monthly stipend may, in case of misconduct or unsatisfactory progress at the School, be reduced or altogether withdrawn at the discretion of the Director.

(x) The names of those private students who succeed in obtaining the School certificate will be entered by the Director in a register to be kept for that purpose, and the Conservators of those circles, in which the non-stipendiary private students may severally desire or be willing to serve, will be addressed by him with the view of obtaining appointments for such students. The Conservators concerned will for this purpose be furnished with the original certificates already referred to in clause (i) of this rule, the School certificates, and such other useful information, more especially regarding the physical qualifications of the students, as the Director may be in a position to furnish.

(xi) A list of private students, who may not succeed in obtaining appointments, will be forwarded by the Director to the Inspector General of Forests, who will circulate the list amongst Durbars, Conservators, and other persons likely to be in need of the services of trained forest officials.

(xii) The appointment to the service of Government of passed private students depends on the existence of vacancies in the various circles, and even a stipendiary student has no claim to such appointment.

13. *Candidates in the Government Service*, who may be deputed to the School, will ordinarily be either—

(*a*) members of the Provincial Service (Forest Rangers), who desire to qualify themselves for further promotion in their own or to a higher class; or

(*b*) members of the Subordinate Service (Foresters and other subordinate officials) similarly desirous of qualifying for promotion.

(i) Forest Rangers may be deputed by Local Governments, provided the candidates are certified by the Conservator under whom they are serving to possess sufficient knowledge of English and general education and ability to enable them to profit by the course. Such officers may be above 25 years of age, and need not pass the entrance examination. While at the School, they will draw the pay of their grade and the travelling allowances to which they may be entitled under the Civil Service Regulations.

(ii) Officers of the Subordinate Service may be deputed by Local Governments; provided that—

(*a*) they have been in that service for not less than three years;
(*b*) they have passed the School entrance examination;
(*c*) they are under 25 years of age;
(*d*) they have executed the formal agreement referred to in Rule 17.

Such officers will, while at the School, draw the pay and travelling allowances of their grade in the service; provided that the total amount sanctioned to meet the cost of their training, inclusive of travelling expenses, shall not be less than Rs. 735 in the case of students living in the native style, and Rs. 945 in the case of students living in European fashion (*vide* Rule 21).

14. *Students deputed by Native States* may be admitted on the request of the State concerned; provided that—

(*a*) they have passed the entrance examination of the School;
(*b*) they have produced the certificates required for admission specified in Rule 12 (i).

The Durbars of Native States sending students to the School shall, before the beginning of each term, or of each year if preferred, deposit with the Director a sum sufficient to meet the expenses of the students. This sum for the whole course must not be less than Rs. 735 for students living in native fashion, and Rs. 945 for those living in European fashion (*vide* Rule 21).

B.—Lower Class.

15. There are also three categories of students in the Lower Class—

(*a*) Private students.
(*b*) Students in Government service.
(*c*) Students deputed by Native States.

The rules for admission to the Lower Class are the same as those detailed in Rules 12, 13, and 14 for admission to the Upper Class, with the following exceptions:

(i) Instead of the Entrance Examination, the candidate must furnish a certificate of having passed the Middle Class Examination in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, or an equivalent standard in another province, as well as a certificate that he possesses a competent knowledge of Hindustani.

(ii) The cost of training will not be less than Rs. 588 (*vide* Rule 21) for the whole course of 21 months.

(iii) The required deposit will be Rs. 84 and the caution-money Rs. 25.

C.—General.

16. No student of European or Eurasian extraction not already in the permanent employment of Government or of a Native State shall be admitted into the Forest School if he is married; nor shall any such student, whether in the permanent employment of Government or of a Native State or not, marry whilst at the School or until he has joined a permanent appointment. A breach of this rule will render the student liable to dismissal from the School, or to forfeiture of any appointment in the Forest Service which may have been promised to him, or to which he may otherwise have a claim.

17. *Agreement and Security Bond.*—Officers of the Subordinate Service deputed to the School by Local Governments under Rules 13 (ii) and 15 shall execute a formal agreement—the sureties for the fulfilment of which should be men of position and means—to continue in the Forest Service of the Local Government concerned for a period of not less than five years after passing out of the Forest School, and on such rates of pay as may be in accordance with the existing organisation of the Department. A breach of this condition will render the defaulter and his sureties liable for the refund of the entire cost of the student's education at the School. The agreement and security bond shall be in the appended forms, and must be executed before the student is admitted to the School. The agreement will be signed by the student and, if he is a minor, by his father or guardian also; the bond by the student and two sureties. The amount of security to be taken will be—

	Rs.
For a Lower Class student	600
„ an Upper Class student { Native	750
„ an Upper Class student { European	1,000

The agreement and security bond need not be stamped.

The same rule shall apply to private students who may be granted stipends under Rule 12 (ix), subject, however, to the proviso of Rule 12 (xii). Should any such student not be appointed to the Forest Service of Government at the end of his School course, his agreement and security bond will be returned to him.

18. *Uniform, book, and camp allowances.*—The Director is authorised to make deductions from the pay of Forest Ranger students under Rule 13 (i), or of students of the Subordinate Service under Rules 13 (ii) and 15, or from the stipends of private students under Rules 12 (ix) and 15, to the following amounts:

		Rs.		Rs.
Lower Class students	4	monthly, or	84	in all
Upper Class students { Native ...	6	„	126	„
Upper Class students { European ...	8	„	168	„

in order to meet the following items of initial expenditure, *viz*,—

	Upper Class.		Lower Class.
	Native.	European.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Uniform and equipment	20	50	20
Books and instruments	60	60	24
Camp outfit	46	58	40
TOTAL ...	126	168	84

The Director will charge off in his accounts such portions of the above as may be necessary from time to time to meet expenditure on the items mentioned until the whole of the amounts are exhausted, after which the student will be required to pay in cash for articles supplied.

19. *Travelling allowances of private students in receipt of stipends.*—Students holding stipends from Local Governments under Rule 12 (ix) are not entitled to travelling allowance; but, as the tours entail greater expenditure in some months than in others, the Director is authorised to make a further monthly deduction from their stipends of Rs. 5 from Upper Class Native students and Rs. 7 from Upper Class European students, and to disburse the amounts in the following manner:

	Native Students.	European Students.
	Rs.	Rs.
Monthly travelling allowances { November—May, 1st year / November—March, 2nd year }	4	8
Or for 12 months ...	48	96
Special additional allowance for hill tour	22	16
„ „ for Punjab tour	35	35
TOTAL ...	105	147

20. Should the Conservator of a Circle from which any Government student of the Subordinate Service is deputed to the School under Rule 13 (ii) prefer it, he can, subject to the orders of his Government, authorise the Director to pay travelling allowance to such student at the rates given in Rule 19 instead of at the rates allowed by the Civil Service Regulations. And in the case of Lower Class Government students deputed to the School under Rule 15, he may similarly authorise the payment of travelling allowance at the following rates instead of the rates permissible under the Civil Service Regulations:

	Rs.
Monthly travelling allowance @ Rs. 4	48
Special hill tour allowance	16
„ Punjab tour allowance	20
TOTAL ...	84

which rates are equivalent to a permanent travelling allowance of Rs. 4 per month for the whole course.

21. *Estimated expense of training.*—It has been calculated that, in addition to the amounts specified in Rule 18 for cost of uniform, books, &c., and camp-equipment, and in Rules 19 and 20 for travelling, the minimum monthly subsistence money for students comes to Rs. 20, 24, and 30 respectively, so that the minimum pay and travelling allowances of Government students under Rule 13 (ii) and the minimum stipends for stipendiary students under Rule 12 (ix) should not be less than Rs. 35 and Rs. 45 respectively, nor should the minimum pay and travelling allowances of Lower Class students (Rule 15) be less than Rs. 28. Thus, the minimum cost of training will be as follows:

	Lower Class.	Upper Class.	
		Native.	European.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Subsistence money	20	24	30
Uniform, books, and camp outfit	4	6	8
Travelling allowance	4	5	7
TOTAL PER MENSEM ...	28	35	45
Or for the 21 months of the course ...	588	735	945

The same amounts should be taken as minima in calculating the allowances to be deposited on account of students from Native States under Rules 14 and 15, or provided by parents and guardians for the cost of training of private students.

Section III.—Disciplinary Rules.

22. *Quarters.*—The Director will allot to students on their arrival in Dehra such quarters as may be available in the School buildings or in the houses rented by him for students' accommodation. The School quarters are tenable during the whole period of the students' course, and the rent is Rs. 2 monthly for each student, or Rs. 4 for each room. Students for whom there is no accommodation in quarters or in houses rented by the Director, or who may prefer it, can, with the permission of the Director, reside in the town in lodgings selected by themselves; but in that case the Director will accept no responsibility for the rent.

All students living in quarters or in the rented houses are expected to abide by such orders as the Director may issue from time to time for the purpose of ensuring cleanliness and sanitation.

No dogs are allowed in quarters, nor may dogs or horses be brought inside the School grounds.

Breakages of furniture, etc., in the quarters or School buildings must be paid for by the students. Students are responsible for the acts of their servants.

23. *Uniform.*—All students must wear the School uniform, which consists of a suit of khaki drill with white-metal buttons, and a grey turban of prescribed pattern, for the hot weather, and of khaki serge with similar buttons for the cold weather and camp. Those students who become members of the Dehra Dun Mounted Rifles are, however, permitted to wear the undress uniform of the corps, which also consists of a suit of khaki drill of pattern similar to that of the School. Students who are Volunteers will wear as head-dress a brown shikar hat while at the School, and the regular corps helmet when on parade. Native students may dispense with turbans, or wear other head-dress, only with the Director's special permission. Uniform must always be worn inside the School building. It must also be worn in the School grounds up to 5 P.M.

24. *Uniform and Camp Equipment.*—The uniform of members of the Dehra Dun Mounted Rifles may be obtained through the corps staff; that of other students through the Storekeeper of the School on the Director's order. As camp equipment each student requires—

(1) A small tent, not larger than 10 feet × 8 feet.
(2) A camp bed.
(3) A small camp table.
(4) A camp chair or "morah."

These articles are made at the School and issued at cost price to students.

25. *Books and Instruments.*—The list of books and instruments required by each student will be published by the Director from time to time. The articles must be purchased from the Director, who endeavours to obtain them of the best quality procurable, consistent with cheapness. No article will, however, be issued by the Storekeeper, except (*a*) on order of the Director, or (*b*) on cash payment.

Copies of the Forest Acts and Forest Code, as also surveying instruments and herbarium presses, are issued on loan, and students using them will be responsible for their safe-custody and return.

26. *Leave.*—During the course of instruction, no student may leave Dehra without the written order of the Director. Nor may students, while in camp, leave the camp head-quarters without the written order of the Deputy Director or the Instructor in charge. Subsidiary rules regarding leave will be made by the Director from time to time.

27. *Holidays.*—During the rains term, Saturday will usually be observed as a holiday or devoted to excursions. In camp, it will ordinarily be a half-holiday. Such of the usual gazetted holidays as are allowed will be notified as such from time to time.

28. *Punishments.*—Students are liable to the following punishments:

(1) Reprimand by the teacher in class.
(2) Reprimand by the Director or the Deputy Director at any time.
(3) Reprimand before a meeting convened by the Director of not less than three School officers, one of whom must be either the Director or the Deputy Director. The proceedings of the meeting will be reported to the Conservator or the Native State deputing the student, or to his parents or guardians if he is a private student; and, if the meeting so decides, a note of them will be made on his final certificate.

(4) The Director, acting with the consensus of the meeting referred to under (3), has power to inflict in addition a fine to the extent of one-third of the salary or allowances of the student for a period not exceeding three months.
(5) The Director, acting with the consensus of a full meeting of the School officers presided over by himself, has power to dismiss any student for misconduct; and a student thus dismissed cannot be re-admitted to the School. The Director may remand any student who in his opinion is not sufficiently promising.

29. *Monthly Reports.*—A progress report on the work of each student will be issued monthly by the Director. It will record the number of marks obtained by the student at the last monthly examination, his application to his studies, and his conduct generally. It will be sent for Government students or private students in receipt of stipends to the Conservator of the Circle from which the student is deputed; for Native State students, to such person as the Durbar may direct; and for ordinary private students, to the parent or guardian concerned.

30. *Library.*—The books in the School Library are available for the use of students under such rules as the Director may make from time to time. Books of reference must be consulted in the library itself, and no books may be taken away except after application to the librarian and entry in a register.

31. *Museum.*—The Museum and Herbarium are also available for the use of students; but the objects in the museum may not be handled or removed without the express permission of the Director or the Deputy Director. Permission to consult the herbarium may be obtained from the Director or the Deputy Director, but the plants must be kept in their order as arranged, and no sheets removed or altered without permission.

32. *Athletic Sports.*—The gymnasium and the tennis-courts will be available for the use of students during all recreation hours on week-days. Cricket and football may be played on the old parade ground. Students are recommended to join the School Athletic Club, the subscription to which is Rs. 4 yearly, and half-rates for those who do not play all the games.

Forms of Agreement and Bond to be executed by students already in the service of, or in receipt of stipends from, Government, previous to entry into the Forest School, Dehra Dun.

Articles of Agreement made and entered into this day of

18 BETWEEN

of

of the first part

of

son of the said of the second part and the SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA IN COUNCIL hereinafter referred to as the Secretary of State of the third part. Whereby each of the parties hereto so far as the covenants and conditions on his own part are to be observed and performed covenants with the other of them as follows:—

1. The said hereby of his own free will and consent and with the approbation and consent of the said testified by the execution by him of these presents agrees with and to the Secretary of State his successors in office and assigns that he the said shall well and faithfully pursue his studies at the Government Forest School, Dehra Dun, and qualify for the Forest Service of the Government of British India or of any Local Government.

2. The said shall after completing his studies at the said Forest School and if so required to do serve the Secretary of State his successors in office and assigns in the Forest Department of the Government of British India or of any Local Government for a period of not less than five years and shall during the whole of such period diligently and efficiently do all acts and discharge all duties which may be required to be done by him in his capacity as an officer of the said Department.

3. The Secretary of State his successors in office and assigns hereby engages to educate the said at the Dehra Dun Forest School in all matters relating to forest service forest works and forest administration that it may be deemed necessary by the Director of the said School to teach the said

4. The Secretary of State shall pay the said during the whole period of his stay at the said School at and after the rate of Rs. per month and thereafter while the said shall faithfully and diligently serve as an officer of the said Forest Department at and after the rate of not less than Rs. per month and the said shall be entitled to all the rights and privileges in respect of pay pension and promotion accorded to officers of the said Department for the time by the Rules and Regulations of the Department.

5. Lastly it is hereby agreed and declared that the Secretary of State his successors in office or assigns shall be at liberty to rescind this agreement on account of the negligence failure to attend to duty idleness or any insubordination or misconduct on the part of the said and to dismiss him from the said Forest School or the service of the said Department and the said shall not be entitled to any of the privileges hereby imposed on him but the said or shall thereupon refund to the Secretary of State his successors in office and assigns the total cost including the monthly payments made to the said while at the said School incurred by the Secretary of State or his successors in office or assigns in respect of the education of the said at the said School. IN WITNESS whereof the said parties to these presents have hereunto set their respective hands and seals the day and year first above written.

Know all men by these presents that we
of
(principal obligor)
of and
of
(sureties) are jointly and severally bound to the SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA IN COUNCIL in the sum of Rs. to be paid to the said Secretary of State his successors in office or assigns or his or their certain attorney or attorneys for which payment well and truly to be made we bind ourselves our heirs executors administrators and representatives and each of us binds himself his heirs executors administrators and representatives firmly by these presents sealed with our seals and dated this day of 18 .

WHEREAS the Secretary of State for India in Council for himself and his successors in office and assigns has engaged to educate the said at the Dehra Dun Forest School in all matters relating to forest science forest works and forest administration that it may be deemed necessary by the Director of the said School to teach the said and has also agreed to pay him during the whole period of his stay at the said School at and after the rate of rupees per month and whereas the cost per annum of such education without any such allowance being included is estimated to be Rs. which shall be taken to be the actual cost for the purpose of these presents and whereas in consideration of such education and pay to be given to the said as aforesaid by the said Secretary of State and his successors in office and assigns the said has agreed with the said Secretary of State his successors in office and assigns that he will after completing his studies at the said School and if required to do so serve in the Forest Department of the Government of British India for a period of not less than five years during the whole of which time he will diligently and efficiently do all acts and discharge all duties which may be required of him to be done in his capacity as an officer of the said Department. AND WHEREAS the said Secretary of State has also on his part agreed that the said shall be paid for such service at and after the rate of not less than rupees per month and shall be entitled to all the rights and privileges in respect of pay pension and promotion accorded to officers of the said Department for the time being by the Rules and Regulations of the Department. AND WHEREAS for the purpose of securing and indemnifying the said Secretary of State his successors in office and assigns against all loss and damage which he or they might or may in any way suffer by reason of the said leaving without permission the service of the said Secretary of State his successors in office or assigns in less than five years after the completion of his studies at the said School and for the purpose also of securing the refund to the said Secretary of State his successors in office and assigns of the total cost including the monthly payments made to the said while at the said School incurred by the said Secretary of State or his successors in office or assigns in respect of the education of the said at the said School and in consideration of the payment and education so as aforesaid to be made and given to the said at the said School and as one of the conditions of the admission of the said to the said School it has also been agreed that the said and the said and as his sureties should execute the above-written bond subject to the condition hereinafter contained.

Now the condition of the above-written bond or obligation is such that if the said shall well and faithfully and diligently pursue his studies at the said School and qualify for the said Forest Service and shall also after completing his studies at the said Forest School and if so required to do serve the said Secretary of State his successors in office and assigns in the Forest Department of the Government of British India or of any Local Government for a period of not less than five years and shall during the whole of such period diligently and efficiently do all acts and discharge all duties which may be required to be done by him in his capacity as an officer of the said Department and if the said and or either of them their or either of their heirs executors administrators and representatives shall well and truly indemnify the said Secretary of State his successors in office and assigns against all loss and damage which he or they might or may in any way suffer by reason of the said giving cause for dismissal either while at the said School or while in the service of Government thereafter or of his leaving the service of the said Secretary of State his successors in office or assigns without permission in less than five years after the completion of the studies of the said at the said School and if the said and or either of them their or either of their heirs executors administrators or representatives shall also pay to the said Secretary of State his successors in office or assigns all sum or sums in any way expended paid or incurred by the said Secretary of State his successors in office or assigns in respect of the education of the said at the said School then the above-written bond or obligation shall be void otherwise the same shall remain in full force and virtue. PROVIDED ALWAYS and it is hereby expressly agreed and declared that these presents shall be treated and considered as entered into under the orders of the Government of India for the performance by the said and and of a public duty and an act in which the public are interested within the meaning of section 74 of Act IX of 1872 of the Legislative Council of India.

IN WITNESS, &c.

No. 4760 S.-R., dated Calcutta, the 29th November 1892.

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

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 8 of the Indian Stamp Act (I of 1879), the Governor General in Council is pleased to remit the duties payable on the agreements and security-bonds required to be executed, under the Rules to regulate appointments and promotions in the Provincial Forest Service, by students and their sureties previous to entry into the Forest School, Dehra Dun.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY STATISTICS.

No. XI OF 1893-94.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Receipts from 1st April 1893*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

Railway.	Average earnings per mile per week in 1892-93	Week ending 18th June 1892. Mean mileage worked.	Week ending 18th June 1892. Earnings. Total.	Week ending 18th June 1892. Earnings. Per mile open per week.	Week ending 17th June 1893. Mean mileage worked.	Week ending 17th June 1893. Earnings. Total.	Week ending 17th June 1893. Earnings. Per mile open per week.	Earnings from 1st April to 18th June 1892.	Earnings from 1st April to 17th June 1893.	Increases in 1893-94.	Decreases in 1893-94.
State lines worked by companies.	*Rs.*	*Miles.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Miles.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
Standard gauge—											
East Indian	580	1,630	8,63,907	527	1,634	9,33,042	571	1,56,70,133	1,17,05,561	...	9,14,571
Bengal-Nágpur	140	831	97,331	117	862	91,180	107	10,12,080	10,01,720	79,711	...
Indian Midland	140	732	99,911	135	732	1,02,121	139	14,40,873	13,03,164	...	1,37,709
Bezváda extension (*a*)	80	...	...	...	...	(*b*)	...	(*c*) 12,400	(*d*) 74,144	61,744	...
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa (*e*)	258	1,674	5,20,959	311	1,690	4,46,110	263	59,34,469	58,31,984	...	1,02,485
South Indian	139	1,106	1,40,254	135	1,043	1,52,742	146	19,00,202	18,33,711	1,07,449	...
Southern Mahratta (*f*)	87	1,044	87,727	84	1,156	1,48,307	128	10,52,583	15,34,799	482,216	...
Bengal and North-Western (*g*)	137	735	87,830	110	730	1,01,840	135	14,79,730	14,31,697	...	48,033
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Lucknow-Bareilly section)	66	199	11,701	50	223	14,814	60	1,09,314	1,75,617	6,303	...
TOTAL	243	8,000	19,18,779	240	8,125	19,90,950	245	2,60,49,822	2,50,41,447	...	4,05,375
State lines worked by the State.											
Standard gauge—											
North Western (state) (*h*)	201	2,450	5,82,640	238	2,509	5,00,829	230	60,45,466	63,14,898	2,69,432	...
Oudh and Rohilkhand (state)	235	992	1,51,497	219	992	1,69,126	244	23,99,373	22,08,870	...	1,90,503
Eastern Bengal (state) (including metre and 2' 6" gauges)	292	777	1,57,124	202	777	1,80,020	232	18,60,314	20,33,805	1,73,491	...
Bengal Central (*i*)	120	125	13,572	109	125	13,490	108	1,60,320	1,59,907	...	413
Metre gauge—											
Burma (state)	194	715	1,06,609	149	728	1,23,230	169	16,00,615	15,20,893	...	88,722
Special gauges—											
Jorhát (state provincial)	46	25	836	33	25	1,858	74	13,091	14,881	1,790	...
Cherra-Companyganj (state provincial)	47	8	441	55	8	411	51	3,675	5,052	1,377	...
TOTAL	217	4,702	10,12,719	211	4,864	10,81,040	224	1,20,91,854	1,22,58,306	1,66,452	...
Lines worked by guaranteed companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Great Indian Peninsula (*j*)	513	1,485	6,37,076	429	1,490	7,61,209	511	1,17,40,133	1,00,75,305	...	7,64,828
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	605	461	3,25,912	707	461	3,03,000	657	46,20,541	46,38,398	17,857	...
Madras	226	840	1,81,206	216	840	1,07,782	235	20,03,833	22,26,537	2,22,495	...
TOTAL	442	2,780	11,44,194	411	2,791	12,61,991	452	1,83,64,500	1,78,30,040	...	5,24,566
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	271	15,578	40,75,692	262	15,780	43,40,887	275	5,65,05,182	5,57,30,093	...	7,63,489
Assisted companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	132	162	10,503	121	101	21,364	133	2,43,192	2,70,011	32,819	...
Tarkessur	252	22	4,658	212	22	4,598	208	71,499	73,722	2,223	...
Metre gauge—											
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Company's section)	118	67	8,535	127	67	8,745	131	1,20,997	1,12,162	...	8,835
Dibru-Sadiya	123	78	9,881	127	78	12,044	154	1,18,182	1,25,698	7,516	...
TOTAL	135	329	42,067	130	328	46,721	142	5,53,870	5,87,593	33,723	...
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.											
Standard gauge—											
The Nizam's guaranteed state	151	...	...	...	...	(*b*)	...	(*c*) 5,44,659	(*d*) 6,06,204	61,545	...
The Gaekwar's Petlád	96	13	1,248	96	13	1,110	85	17,841	14,430	...	3,411
Rájpura-Bhátinda	92	108	10,800	100	108	18,330	170	1,18,727	1,91,762	73,035	...
Metre gauge—											
Southern Mahratta (Mysore section) (*k*)	94	311	29,075	96	331	31,932	96	2,73,834	3,66,387	92,553	...
The Gaekwar's Mehsána	59	93	6,047	71	93	5,830	63	75,000	93,434	18,434	...
Kolhápur	67	29	1,790	62	29	1,961	68	20,510	24,655	4,145	...
Special gauge—											
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	68	72	3,466	48	72	4,720	66	81,708	72,674	...	9,124
TOTAL	107	626	53,926	80	646	63,883	99	11,32,301	13,69,546	2,37,177	...
Lines owned and worked by native states.											
Metre gauge—											
Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágarh-Porbandar	102	334	35,521	106	334	45,460	136	5,34,639	6,54,258	1,19,619	...
Jetalsar-Rájkot	...	...	...	...	46	2,200	48	...	(*l*) 27,499	27,499	...
Jodhpur-Bickaneer	60	292	23,352	80	364	14,800	41	2,28,157	1,89,727	...	38,430
Special gauge—											
Morvi	65	94	7,979	85	94	7,668	82	88,262	76,152	...	12,110
TOTAL	80	720	66,852	93	838	70,068	84	8,51,058	9,47,636	96,578	...
GRAND TOTAL	251	17,253	42,39,137	246	17,592	44,21,359	257	5,90,40,479	5,86,44,468	...	3,96,011

(*a*) Includes the Bezváda-Godaveri section of the East Coast (state) railway.
(*b*) Return not received.
(*c*) Total receipts from 1st April to 11th June 1892.
(*d*) Total receipts from 1st April to 10th June 1893.
(*e*) Includes the Godhra-Rutlam railway.
(*f*) Includes the Guntakal-Mysore frontier section from 1st April 1893.
(*g*) Includes the Tirhoot state railway. Although for convenience classed amongst the state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North Western railway company.
(*h*) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Umarkot railways.
(*i*) Although for convenience classed amongst the state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central railway company.
(*j*) Includes the Wardha Coal, Dhond-Manmád, Khámgaon, and Amráoti railways.
(*k*) Includes the Bangalore-Nanjangúd and the Bangalore-Mysore frontier sections.
(*l*) Total receipts from 12th April to 17th June 1893.

F. B. HEBBERT,
Under-Secretary.

SIMLA, *the 30th June 1893.*

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

R. No.....
12 JUL 93
OF REGISTRATION, MADRAS.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 27.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JULY 8, 1893.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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

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

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

REPORT UPON THE OPERATIONS OF THE CURRENCY DEPARTMENT FOR THE YEAR 1892-93.

No. 88, dated Calcutta, the 29th June, 1893.

From—The Head Commissioner of Paper Currency, Calcutta,

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

I have the honour to submit the report upon the operations of the Currency Department for the year 1892-93.

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OFFICERS IN CHARGE.

2. I was Head Commissioner throughout the year, but was absent on leave and deputation from April 19th, 1892, to January 20th, 1893, during

which period Mr. R. Logan officiated as Head Commissioner. The other circle offices were in charge of the officers mentioned below :—

Bombay . . Mr. A. F. Cox was Commissioner during the whole year.
Madras . . Mr. T. W. Rawlins was Commissioner throughout the year.
Rangoon . . Mr. C. E. Crawley officiated as Commissioner from 1st April 1892 to 15th December 1892. Mr. T. H. Biggs resumed charge of the office on 15th December 1892 and continued as Commissioner to the end of the year.

CONSTITUTION OF CIRCLES.

3. A notification (Finance and Commerce Department, No. 803) was issued on 24th February 1893 with the object of bringing Upper Burma within the Rangoon Circle of Issue. No other changes were made during the year.

ACCOUNTS AND AUDIT.

4. The monthly audit of the accounts has been duly reported for each Office to the Comptroller General, and special audits have also been made by the Deputy Auditors General for 1891-92 of the following offices :—

By Mr. Hart—
Calcutta
Allahabad.
Lahore.
Karachi.

By Mr. Cooke—
Bombay.

The accounts of the Calicut office for October 1889 to September 1892 have been audited by the Assistant Accountant General, Madras.

CIRCULATION.

5. The following figures show the gross and net circulation* at the beginning and end of the year :—

	Gross circulation.	Retired by other offices.	Net circulation.
	₹	₹	₹
1st April 1892 . .	24,40,50,575	32,86,490	24,07,64,085
31st March 1893 . .	26,88,12,195	47,93,995	26,40,18,200

The net circulation at the end of the year exceeded that at the commencement by ₹2,32,54,115, or 9·66 per cent. The highest figure in the year, which is also the highest point yet touched by the circulation, was reached in August 1892. The circulation was then upwards of 29 crores of rupees.

6. The average net circulation at the end of each month of the last five years was as follows :—

	₹
1892-93	27,09,95,630
1891-92	25,43,62,371
1890-91	22,88,92,275
1889-90	16,15,14,963
1888-89	16,43,16,288

There was a large and sudden increase in 1890-91; but the figures for the last three years indicate no retrogression from the high figure then attained, but, on the contrary, they show continued and steady progress.

7. The variations in the net circulation of each Circle are shown in the following table :—

Last day of	Calcutta.	Allahabad.	Lahore.	Bombay.	Karachi.	Madras.	Calicut.	Rangoon.	Total.
	(Thousands of Rupees.)								
March 1892	10,30,46	89,55	1,44,83	7,58,94	72,10	2,68,27	9,18	39,31	24,07,64
April „	9,68,85	90,01	1,49,32	7,64,75	85,61	2,74,37	9,35	53,35	23,95,81
May „	10,00,19	1,14,29	1,43,97	8,46,86	80,23	2,76,82	10,55	54,73	25,27,64
June „	11,04,44	1,17,26	1,43,99	8,74,99	75,91	2,69,27	13,01	78,01	26,76,88
July „	11,38,11	1,24,40	1,65,73	9,53,20	76,31	2,62,38	14,22	1,11,71	28,46,06
August „	11,18,17	1,22,02	1,65,09	10,16,85	76,81	2,77,80	12,29	1,15,37	29,06,50
September „	10,07,04	1,24,70	1,65,00	10,95,08	81,55	2,81,22	12,54	1,29,67	28,96,75
October „	10,31,48	1,24,66	1,77,88	10,18,10	93,30	2,92,03	12,66	1,44,49	28,94,10
November „	10,21 52	1,31,19	1,72,02	10,14,10	92,44	2,80,84	10,20	1,51,61	28,32,92
December „	9,53,28	1,40,88	1,46,81	8,56,65	87,78	2,91,77	10,85	1,17,07	26,05,09
January 1893	10,55,26	1,49,65	1,49,23	8,65,12	78,36	2,91,44	10,53	61,77	26,61,36
February „	10,36,96	1,51,28	1,34,99	8,21,29	80,17	2,91,48	11,22	58,78	26,06,17
March „	10,74,54	1,49,02	1,63,16	7,87,54	78,80	3,08,70	11,86	66,56	26,40,18
Average of last twelve figures .	10,42,49	1,28,28	1,56,39	9,09,50	82,27	2,83,90	11,60	95,52	27,09,95
Average of 1891-92 . . .	9,71,76	1,22,57	1,34,17	8,90,04	67,61	2,76,70	22,75	58,02	25,43,62
„ 1890-91 . . .	8,72,19	92,38	1,20,46	8,34,53	49,45	2,49,90	20,39	49,62	22,88,92

* A note is in "Gross circulation" when it is not yet returned to the original office of issue; but if it has meantime been paid off by another office of issue, and is held by it pending return to the original office of issue, then it has ceased to be in "net circulation," though it is still part of the "Gross circulation."

8. The figures in the above table for Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras include the amounts in the Reserve Treasuries of Government, which, so far as they consist of notes, are always held in the higher denominations. These balances are excluded in the following table, which gives the monthly net circulation in lakhs of the Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, and other Circles for each of the past three years :—

Last day of	Calcutta.			Bombay.			Madras.			Other Circles.			Total.		
	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.
April 1892 . .	688	909	880	488	692	659	179	252	249	266	378	387	1,621	2,231	2,125
May „ . .	674	951	812	478	724	708	176	254	262	262	383	404	1,590	2,312	2,186
June „ . .	722	1,017	873	471	742	782	180	263	249	271	426	429	1,644	2,448	2,333
July „ . .	731	1,068	907	534	802	856	184	265	255	283	390	492	1,732	2,515	2,510
August „ . .	778	1,051	936	613	788	909	197	256	265	318	419	495	1,906	2,514	2,605
September „ . .	848	903	945	804	871	967	213	247	281	342	449	513	2,207	2,470	2,706
October „ . .	897	857	952	931	899	988	212	255	283	376	437	553	2,416	2,448	2,776
November „ . .	995	845	943	977	893	978	219	263	269	381	438	558	2,572	2,442	2,748
December „ . .	952	868	916	1,024	808	827	258	259	284	383	437	504	2,617	2,372	2,531
January 1893 . .	909	829	978	969	620	774	263	238	275	361	380	449	2,502	2,067	2,476
February „ . .	908	921	978	785	551	713	271	232	275	371	372	437	2,330	2,076	2,403
March „ . .	917	889	982	699	568	690	251	252	257	374	355	470	2,241	2,064	2,399
Average . . .	835	925	921	731	747	821	217	253	267	332	405	474	2,115	2,330	2,483

9. The following table shows the circulation in lakhs of rupees on the last day of each month (the Reserve Treasury balances being excluded), with the increase or decrease in circulation compared with the previous month, the net imports of silver, the cash balances in the head offices of the Presidency Banks, and the monthly highest and lowest rates of exchange obtained for Council Bills :—

Month.	Circulation in lakhs on last day of month.	Increase or decrease in circulation compared with previous month.	Net imports of silver in lakhs.	Cash balances of Head Offices in Presidency Banks.		Bank of Bengal minimum rate of interest on last day of month.	Rates of Exchange for Secretary of State's Bills.	
				Total on last day of month.	Increase or decrease compared with previous month.		Highest.	Lowest.
March 1892 .	20,64	...	...	2,54	...	4	1-4	1-3 1/16
April „ .	21,25	61	1,77	2,70	16	4	1-3 11/32	1-3 31/32
May „ .	21,86	61	1,28	2,60	—10	3	1-3 3/8	1-3 1/4
June „ .	23,33	1,47	48	3,60	1,00	3	1-3 15/16	1-3 29/32
July „ .	25,10	1,77	77	4,82	1,22	3	1-3 7/8	1-3
August „ .	26,05	95	1,35	5,79	97	3	1-3	1-2 15/16
September „ .	27,06	1,01	56	5,62	—17	3	1-2 11/16	1-2 7/8
October „ .	27,76	70	64	5,82	20	3	1-3 1/16	1-2 7/8
November „ .	27,48	—28	52	5,41	—4	3	1-3 1/32	1-2 13/16
December „ .	25,31	—2,17	78	3,02	—2,39	5	1-2 23/32	1-2 7/8
January 1893 .	24,76	—55	2,16	3,31	29	6	1-2 25/32	1-2 7/8
February „ .	24,02	—74	1,51	2,99	—32	5	1-2 25/32	1-2 13/16
March „ .	23,99	—3	1,05	2,57	—42	5	1-2 13/32	1-2 7/8
Total .	...	3,35	12,87	...	...	...	...	...

10. The circulation during the earlier months was below that of 1891-92; but it expanded rapidly from the commencement of the year, and passed that of the previous year in the month of August, after which it remained considerably above the level of the previous year. The expansion of the circulation is, as usual, mainly due to the very large importations of silver, which exceeded by 372 lakhs those of 1891-92, and were considerably above the average; the silver brought to the mint for coinage was even more largely in excess (530 lakhs) of that brought in the previous year. The larger import was partly due to the large net exportation of gold, which amounted to 281 lakhs against

net imports of 564 lakhs and 241 lakhs in 1890-91 and 1891-92 respectively, and which seems to have been due to the appreciation of the value of gold, as evidenced by the further heavy drop in exchange during the year having led holders of gold to bring out their hoards for realization.

11. The expansion of the circulation was general save only in the Calicut Circle; though the average circulation showed the largest increase in Bombay where the bulk of the silver is imported and is immediately exchanged for Currency Notes. It is not, however, of much use to attempt to explain the variations in individual circles, for these depend largely upon transfers made for the temporary convenience of Government or of Banks, which are afforded facilities for transferring funds from one part of India to another through the Government Account or through the Currency Department. All such transfers have an immediate effect upon the circulation reducing that of one circle, while they enhance that of another. Notes of sub-circles are also largely held by Banks, because they can be cashed at either the circle or sub-circle office. Thus the circulation of the Allahabad Circle, for instance, is largely dependent on the amount of its notes held by the Bank of Bengal. The circulation of the Calicut Circle has fallen very low, and it seems doubtful whether it is worth while to retain this currency circle; but the matter can be considered after another year's experience.

12. The figures in the following table show for the last three years the circulation after deducting the notes held in the cash balances at the Head Offices of Presidency Banks. They indicate that the expansion this year has occurred almost entirely in this portion of the circulation which represents what may be considered the real circulation :—

	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.
April	13,71	17,28	18,78
May	13,96	17,41	19,63
June	13,66	17,90	19,97
July	13,73	17,37	20,59
August	14,58	17,61	20,52
September	15,23	17,69	21,66
October	16,05	19,56	22,27
November	15,67	19,50	22,30
December	16,80	19,84	22,66
January	17,07	18,41	21,76
February	17,58	18,46	21,45
March	17,62	18,45	21,68

13. The average circulation at the end of each month, calculated on the figures for five years (excluding Reserve Treasury figures), is given below, and against it I show the actual circulation for 1891-92 and 1892-93:—

(In lakhs of Rupees.)

	Average for five years ending 1892-93.	Actual. 1892-93.	Actual. 1891-92.
April	1,793	2,125	2,231
May	1,848	2,186	2,312
June	1,929	2,333	2,448
July	1,971	2,510	2,515
August	2,006	2,605	2,514
September	2,084	2,706	2,470
October	2,153	2,776	2,448
November	2,170	2,748	2,442
December	2,095	2,531	2,372
January	2,004	2,476	2,067
February	1,943	2,403	2,076
March	1,932	2,399	2,064

It will be seen that the circulation during 1892-93 followed very closely the normal course, rising to the highest level in October and November and then falling again for the rest of the year. In 1891-92, as explained in the report for that year, the circulation departed very materially from the normal course.

14. The details of the net circulation of 31st March 1893 for each denomination of notes are as follows :—

	Number of Notes for Rupees								Total.	
	5	10	20	50	100	500	1,000	10,000	Pieces.	Value.
Calcutta	86,851	2,591,146	72,618	54,699	198,881	24,153	29,206	1,575	3,059,129	10,74,53,625
Allahabad	12,687	41,763	20,887	15,753	21,158	3,297	4,071	538	120,159	1,49,01,805
Lahore	25,045	53,123	37,531	25,860	32,665	6,323	3,738	345	184,630	1,68,16,075
Bombay	300,125	959,476	129,514	92,310	117,624	9,570	25,876	1,803	1,636,298	7,87,54,565
Karachi	4,456	79,449	21,864	7,680	9,814	971	1,535	324	126,093	78,79,950
Madras	46 859	151,719	34,293	26,924	167,545	5,121	2,172	560	435,193	3,08,70,545
Calicut	10,525	11,456	4,734	3,647	4,941	143	106	7	35,559	11,85,815
Rangoon	8,908	29,199	8,642	5,609	15,440	1,070	1,277	251	70,396	66,55,820
	495,456	3,917,336	330,083	232,482	568,068	50,648	67,981	5,403	5,667,457	26,40,18,200
Total for 31st March 1892	480,735	3,571,059	318,609	216,135	505,924	45,653	60,032	5,202	5,203,348	24,07,64,085
Total for 31st March 1891	528,768	3,300,390	311,755	205,933	465,665	44,983	58,425	7,724	4,923,663	25,69,04,490

Notes of all values have increased in number, ten-rupee notes, as usual, having increased most of all, and now forming more than 69 per cent. of the total number of notes issued. Five-rupee notes have increased this year; but in Rangoon and Bombay they have not yet completely recovered from the effect of the recent forgeries in those circles.

15. Dividing the net circulation between notes of ₹500 and upwards and notes below ₹500, the values at the end of each of the last three years are—

(Thousands of Rupees.)

	Notes of ₹100 and under. Value.	Percentage of total.	Notes of ₹500 and upward. Value.	Percentage of total.	Total.
1892-93	11,66,83	44	14,73,35	56	26,40,18
1891-92	10,58,86	44	13,48,78	56	24,07,64
1890-91	9,87,48	38	15,81,56	62	25,69,04

There has been an increase in both classes of notes, as compared with last year, the proportion of low value notes to the whole remaining practically unchanged.

16. Some remarks were made in last year's report as to the varying proportions of notes of each denomination in the different circles. In further illustration of this point the accompanying table shows the percentage of notes of each denomination in the five principal circles, and the percentage for all circles taken together :—

	Calcutta.	Allahabad.	Lahore.	Bombay.	Madras.	Total of all circles.
Five rupee	2·8	10 6	13·6	18·3	10·8	5·8
Ten "	84·7	34·8	28·8	58·6	84·9	69·1
Twenty "	2·35	17·4	20·3	7·9	7 8	5 8
Fifty "	1·8	13·1	14·0	5·7	6·2	4·1
Hundred "	6·5	17·6	17·7	7·2	38·5	10·
Five Hundred "	·8	2·7	3·4	·6	1·2	·9
One Thousand "	1·	3·4	2 0	1·6	·5	1·2
Ten Thousand "	·05	·4	·2	·1	·1	·1
	100·	100·	100·	100·	100·	100·

17. In the Calcutta Circle ten-rupee notes so far outstrip all others as to throw them, as far as numbers are concerned, quite into the shade. In Bombay, these notes also form a considerable proportion of the total number of notes in circulation, and its five-rupee notes are also numerous, forming more than 60 per cent. of the notes of that denomination in all circles; five hundred-rupee notes do not, however, find favour there. In Madras one hundred-rupee notes are specially favoured, the proportion being more than double that of any other circle, and more than five times that of Bombay or Calcutta. Between Allahabad and Lahore the differences are mainly in the three lowest denominations; twenty-rupee notes, which are not much used elsewhere, form a fair proportion of the circulation in both these circles.

18. It is impossible to give any explanation of these differences; but the fact remains that the circulation of notes of the lower denominations is steadily increasing in all circles, and that five and ten-rupee notes especially are used more and more extensively each year in the ordinary retail transactions of the people. It is a matter for congratulation that no serious forgery has occurred during the year under report, for it is a successful forgery alone that places any check on the more extended use of these small value notes; even that, however, does not check the expansion of the circulation as a whole, but merely diverts the circulation from one low denomination to another.

19. The gross value of each denomination of notes of small value in circulation at the end of the last three years is compared below:—

	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	Percentage of increase in 1892-93 over 1891-92.
₹ 5 . . .	26,43	24,04	24,77	+ 2·9
„ 10 . . .	3,30,04	3,57,11	3,91,73	+ 9·7
„ 20 . . .	62,35	63,72	66,02	+ 3·6
„ 50 . . .	1,02,97	1,08,07	1,16,24	+ 7·5
„ 100 . . .	4,65,69	5,05,92	5,68,07	+ 12·4
	9,87,48	10,58,86	11,66,83	

The decrease in the circulation of ₹5 notes in 1891-92 was due to forgeries of these notes in Bombay and in Rangoon. In 1892-93, there has been a partial recovery, but the circulation is still considerably below that of 1891-92.

20. The average value of each note in circulation in each Circle on the last day of the year compared with the past two years was:—

	1892-93.	1891-92.	1890-91.
	₹	₹	₹
Calcutta Circle	35	37	37
Allahabad „	124	84	98
Lahore „	88	84	99
Bombay „	48	50	58
Karachi „	62	60	53
Madras „	71	66	94
Calicut „	33	32	62
Rangoon „	95	68	78
All India	46·6	46·3	52·2

21. The average value for all India is practically the same as in 1891-92, but the fluctuations in the various circles are considerable. In the smaller circles, a few more or less of notes of ₹10,000 materially affect the average value of the whole, but in the Calcutta and Bombay Circles there is a steady tendency towards a reduction in average value; and it seems probable that in a few years the average value in those circles and the general average value will have fallen to the figures prevailing before the sudden rise in the circulation, which took place in 1890-91, and was at first composed of a disproportionately large number of notes of high value, now gradually being displaced by those of lower value.

The largest difference is in the Allahabad Circle, and is due entirely to an increase in the circulation of notes of ₹10,000 from 49 to 538.

ANALYSIS OF CIRCULATION.

22. Very little has been done to remove the small differences which have been found to exist between the ledger balance of notes in circulation and that obtained from the Issue Registers. The differences in all Circles are now so small that it is extremely difficult to trace them out, and any further attempt at reconciliation would cost more than it is worth. The largest difference is in Calcutta where the unregistered cancellations amount to 2,614, an infinitesimally small proportion of the total circulation. The differences have all been ascertained and it is therefore possible to prove all current work, allowing for the known differences.

RESERVE.

23. The Reserve upon 31st March 1893 stood as follows:—

	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.
Silver Coin—		
At Calcutta . . .	2,74,77,820 0 4	
„ Allahabad . . .	1,65,67,960 0 0	
„ Lahore . . .	2,13,35,250 0 0	
„ Bombay . . .	6,59,09,089 0 0	
„ Karachi . . .	50,08,525 0 0	
„ Madras . . .	2,06,52,805 0 0	
„ Calicut . . .	7,08,450 0 0	
„ Rangoon . . .	1,77,25,845 0 0	
		17,53,85,744 0 4
Deduct amount received at Calcutta but not paid at Bombay		50,000 0 0
		17,53,35,744 0 4
Small Silver Coin . . .	27,000 0 0	27,000 0 0
Silver Bullion—		
At Calcutta . . .	[illegible]	
„ Bombay . . .	56,62,729 0 0	
		86,55,455 15 8
Invested in Government securities . . .	8,00,00,000 0 0	8,00,00,000 0 0
Total agreeing with net circulation .		26,40,18,200 0 0

The proportion of the Reserve held in coin and bullion to the total net circulation was very nearly 70 per cent.—a percentage which is far in excess of what is generally considered a sufficient reserve. The maximum amount

has, however, now been invested in securities, and no further investment can be made without further legislation.

24. The half-yearly verifications of the Currency balances were held for all Circles and Sub-Circles on 30th September 1891 and 31st March 1892, and the balances of the last working day of each half-year were verified in accordance with the orders issued on the subject. The half-yearly verifications are conducted by a gazetted officer unconnected with the Currency Department and in the larger offices, *e.g.*, Bombay, occupy a very considerable time. The verification of the balances, especially in silver, is a work of time and labour as it is no small task for one officer to satisfy himself regarding the correctness of a rupee balance, which, as in Bombay, amounted to more than 6½ crores closely packed in treasure vaults.

INVESTMENTS.

25. No change was made during the year in the amount of the investments. The full amount allowed under Act XV of 1890 has been invested. The nominal value of the investment is R8,15,95,000 which is held at a book-value of R8,00,00,000. The average rate at which the whole investment is held on the books is thus a little over R98 against a present market-rate of about R107.

PROFITS OF CIRCULATION.

26. The interest realized and credited under the head "Profits on Note circulation" during the year is R32,63,790, being the full interest at 4 per cent. on the nominal amount of the investment of R8,15,95,000 less only R10 which was realized as anticipation interest in 1891-92.

The interest realized is upwards of four lakhs in excess of that drawn in 1891-92 owing to the increase in the Currency Investment from 7 to 8 crores of rupees at the close of that year.

ISSUE AND RECEIPT OF NOTES.

27. The following are the gross issues and receipts of the year, the detail by Circles being shown in Statement VI:—

	R	*R*
Gross circulation, 1st April 1892		24,40,50,575
ISSUES—		
Over the counter	92,80,35,625	
At Agencies	1,65,15,000	
In remittance transactions: Between Head Offices and Agencies	7,10,48,325	
In remittance transactions: Between Circles	13,24,24,700	
In payment of melting fees	97,850	
		1,14,81,21,500
		1,39,21,72,075
RECEIPTS—		
Over the counter	79,27,53,125	
At Agencies	5,11,675	
From other Currency Circles	9,32,61,825	
For Mint Certificates	3,53,53,865	
In remittance transactions: Between Head Offices and Agencies	7,17,94,690	
In remittance transactions: Between Circles	12,96,84,700	
		1,12,33,59,880
Balance, being gross circulation, March 31st, 1893 (*vide* paragraph 5)		26,88,12,195

28. The Agencies deal exclusively with Treasuries and the bulk of the transactions are in the Punjab. The receipts from other Currency Circles represent the receipt in each Circle of notes belonging to that Circle but cashed in other Circles. The receipts for Mint Certificates are, as explained in last year's report, confined to Bombay.

The remittances are for the most part payments and receipts of one Currency Office, in consideration of receipts or payments at another.

29. The issues and receipts for the last three years are as follows:—

	Issues. *R*	Receipts. *R*
1892-93	1,14,81,21,500	1,12,33,59,880
1891-92	97,47,35,540	99,00,29,740
1890-91	1,03,24,77,750	93,35,27,500

The issues have increased by about 1,734 lakhs, and the receipts by about 1,333 lakhs as compared with the previous year, the difference being made up as follows:—

	Issues.	Receipts.
Over the counter	+7,83	+4,02
Remittance transactions	+10,18	+7,44
Securities purchased	−1,00	...
Mint Certificates	...	+92
Other heads	+33	+95
	+17,34	+13,33

The largest increase is under Remittance transactions and is due partly to an increase in the actual amount of the Remittances and partly to a larger proportion of the Remittances having been effected by the issue or receipt of notes, as distinguished from coin, than in the previous year.

Bombay shows the largest portion of the increase both in issues (4,79) and receipts (2,98) over the counter. Some part of the increase on both heads arose,—to quote the Bombay Commissioner's Report,—

"in consequence of a panic which arose in the Presidency town in the month of August after the issue of the Government of India notification against stamping notes with trade advertisements. It is not improbable that alarm was first created by Marwarries, who, it is said, bought up at a discount notes bearing endorsements and stamps. The alarm was aggravated by an unfortunate mistake on the part of the City Police, who in one part of the city announced that after a certain date no notes bearing an endorsement of any kind would be cashed by Government. The consequence was that notes not absolutely free from endorsements were generally refused acceptance in the bazar and the Currency Office was besieged for several days by an excited throng which kept the staff engaged until 7 or 9 P. M., although five extra counters were opened. The panic subsided as rapidly as it had arisen."

30. The aggregate gross issues and receipts of the several denominations of notes at both offices of issue and Agencies during the year were as follows:—

	Number of Notes for Rupees								Total.	
	5	10	20	50	100	500	1,000	10,000	Number.	Value.
Issues	910,614	5,164,672	596,558	424,215	1,250,088	163,412	324,337	52,774	8,886,670	1,14,81,33,500
Receipts.	895,992	4,821,509	585,574	408,147	1,187,675	158,951	316,865	52,345	8,427,058	1,12,33,71,880
More Issues	14,622	343,163	10,984	16,068	62,413	4,461	7,472	429	459,612	2,47,61,620

31. The average number of notes that passed over the counters at each Head Office on each working day during the past three years, and the daily average of cancellations are given in the following table :—

	Notes cashed.			Notes issued.			Notes cancelled.		
	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.
At Calcutta . .	12,713	13,410	13,328	14,529	15,152	15,076	8,452	8,760	10,827
„ Bombay . .	6,940	8,203	8,102	8,200	8,524	9,037	5,614	5,544	5,785
„ Madras . .	2,457	2,592	3,014	2,657	2,635	3,115	2,331	2,586	2,799
„ Rangoon . .	645	733	888	758	742	982	425	572	793

The proportion of cancellations is high; but the prompt cancellation of soiled notes is considered here, as also by the Bank of England, to afford a special safe guard against forgery.

ENCASHMENT OF FOREIGN NOTES.

32. The following is the Foreign Note account of the Circles in aggregate :—

		₹
Balance held on 1st April 1892		32,86,490
Received over the counter . . .	9,40,12,380	
Otherwise than in exchange . . .	3,00,000	
From other Circles	11,59,700	
Received at Agencies (net) . . .	4,56,950	
		9,59,29,030
Total		9,92,15,520
Remitted to Circles concerned		9,44,21,525
Balance on 31st March 1893		47,93,995
Total		9,92,15,520

33. The details by Circles of the amount received over the counter in the above statement are as follows :—

Statement of Foreign Circle Notes cashed during the year 1892-93.

Cashed by	Calcutta.	Allahabad.	Lahore.	Bombay.	Akola.	Nagpore.	Karachi.	Madras.	Calicut.	Coconada.	Rangoon.	Total.
	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
Calcutta . .	...	68,44,755 (c)	1,41,98,100 (c)	2,58,13,425	...	5	1,46,670	14,80,115	17,490	5	4,05,330	4,89,05,865
Allahabad . .	1,61,47,105	...	15,59,710	22,51,825	20	20	78,350	6,77,950	3,540	...	8,010	2,07,26,530
Lahore . .	32,06,660	5,39,040	...	8,87,820	...	...	5,77,490 (c)	6,96,040	1,145	...	12,455	59,23,620
Bombay . .	39,03,800	5,50,455	15,81,580	...	...	...	21,53,260	55,92,490	2,81,745	20	1,38,115	1,42,01,465
Karachi . .	2,78,190	40,610	6,80,850	4,26,670	...	...	...	40,005	325 (c)	5	2,755	14,78,480
Madras . .	2,63,030	26,465	52,550	6,96,410	5	...	40,550	...	8,40,095	...	51,745	19,79,850
Calicut . .	22,080	120	2,270	2,07,820	...	...	1,595	5,36,690	...	...	6,205	7,76,780
Rangoon . .	6,425	100	50	1,590	...	...	300	11,125	200	...	...	19,790
Total .	2,38,27,290	80,01,545	1,80,75,110	3,02,85,560	25	25	29,98,165	90,43,415	11,50,580	30	6,24,615	9,40,12,380

The letter (c) indicates the value of foreign notes which were legally encashable, *i.e.*, the amount of Sub-Circle Notes encashed by their respective Head Circles.

And the comparison for the last four years is as follows :—

Other Circle. Notes cashed at—	1889-90. ₹	1890-91. ₹	1891-92. ₹	1892-93.
Calcutta . .	3,54,08,555	4,39,25,700	4,12,97,670	4,89,05,865
Allahabad . .	54,37,460	46,92,205	1,60,84,065	2,07,26,530
Lahore . .	46,62,845	30,55,615	40,22,880	59,23,620
Bombay . .	1,43,02,185	1,32,03,125	1,50,82,435	1,42,01,465
Karachi . .	12,66,840	13,49,405	16,08,185	14,78,480
Madras . .	39,47,085	26,67,480	24,74,010	19,79,850
Calicut . .	22,25,325	19,89,945	7,47,990	7,76,780
Rangoon . .	28,185	5,510	9,630	19,790
	6,72,78,480	7,08,88,985	8,13,26,865	9,40,12,380

34. The total encashment of foreign notes continues to expand; but the expansion in 1892-93 was confined almost entirely to Calcutta and Allahabad. Calcutta cashed in all 77 lakhs in excess of the previous year, the net result of an increase of 74 lakhs in Bombay notes and 53 lakhs in Lahore notes, and of a decrease of 50 lakhs in Allahabad notes. Allahabad cashed on the whole 46 lakhs more of foreign notes than in the previous year, of which 30 lakhs belonged to the Calcutta Circle, 6 to the Lahore and 8 to the Bombay Circle. There was a special demand for money in the North-Western Provinces, which accounts both for the larger encashment of foreign Circle notes there and for the smaller encashment of Allahabad notes in other Circles. The demand for money in the Punjab was on the other hand slack, and on the whole 19 lakhs more of foreign notes were cashed by that Circle, while 51 lakhs more of its notes were cashed elsewhere. A large quantity of Bombay notes find their way to Calcutta, and are utilised to a considerable extent in the payment of Government dues. The amounts cashed at the Calcutta Office during the last four years have been in lakhs—

1889-90	213
1890-91	266
1891-92	184
1892-93	258

It will be seen that the encashments in 1891-92 were unusually low; in 1892-93 they were of the normal amount.

ISSUE AND RECEIPT OF COIN.

35. The transactions in coin are as follows (for details by Circles see statement VII) :—

	Coin. ₹ a. p.	Small Coin. ₹ a. p.
Balance, 1st April 1892 . .	14,29,88,894 10 4	20,000 0 0
Receipts—		
Over the counter . . .	14,76,94,771 0 0	
From small coin account . .	3,08,500 0 0	
At Agencies	1,68,94,000 0 0	
In remittance transactions—		
Between Head Office and Agencies ₹9,54,97,550 0 0		
Between Circles ₹7,79,68,300 4 0		
	17,34,65,850 4 0	
From Treasury on account of Mint certificates . . .	8,73,83,933 5 6	
From coin account . . .	...	3,15,500 0 0*
Total Receipts .	42,52,47,054 9 6	3,15,500 0 0
Total Balance and Receipts .	56,82,35,449 3 10	3,35,500 0 0

* This includes ₹1,39,500 received in remittance from Agencies and held as reserve bullion.

ISSUES—	₹	a.	p.	
Over the counter . .	21,95,92,491	0	0	
At Agencies	3,90,675	0	0	
In remittance transactions—				
Between Head Office and Agencies ₹9,70,37,680 0 0				
Between Circles ₹7,54,78,300 4 0				
	17,25,15,980	4	0	
For bullion delivered and pre-melting fees	1,74,558	15	6	
To small coin account . .	1,76,000	0	0	
To coin account . . .	...			3,08,500
TOTAL ISSUES .	39,28,19,705	3	6	3,08,500
BALANCE, 31ST MARCH 1893 (see paragraph 23) . .	17,53,85,744	0	4	27,000

36. The receipts and issues for the past three years are given below:—

	Receipts. ₹	a.	p.	Issues. ₹	a.	p.
1892-93	42,52,47,054	9	6	39,28,49,705	3	6
1891-92	35,54,83,880	0	0	39,15,16,276	0	0
1890-91	45,12,29,551	0	0	35,57,11,712	0	0

37. The issues did not differ materially from those of last year; but the receipts were on the whole 7 crores in excess. The main differences were an increase of about 6½ crores in the receipts from the Treasury on account of Mint certificates, and of 2¼ crores in the receipts through remittance transactions, and of ¼ crore in the receipts at Agencies, with a decrease of 2 crores in the receipts over the counter.

38. The net result is an increase of 3¼ crores in the coin reserve, against a reduction of 3½ crores in 1891-92, which is, of course, entirely due to the difference in the silver imports. The reserve coin has now nearly regained the high level at which it stood at the close of 1890-91, though a crore has since then been invested in securities.

STATE OF THE COINAGE.

39. The following table shows the withdrawal of shroff-marked coin from circulation during the year and the remittance of such coin to the Mint:—

	Shroff-marked Coin.				
	Opening balance.	Receipts from the public.	TOTAL.	Remitted to Mints.	Closing balance.
		(In Thousands of Rupees.)			
India	52	20	72	63(a)	9
Central Provinces . . .	4	4	8	3	5
Burma	2	...	2	...	2
Assam	11	6	17	10	7
Bengal	9	2	11	9	2
North-Western Provinces .	3,63	5,97	9,60	...	9,60
Punjab	5,76	6,30(b)	12,06	...	12,06
Madras	24	8	32	27	5
Bombay	7	39	46	40	6
TOTAL .	10,48	13,06	23,54	1,52	22,02

(a) Remitted to Punjab. | (b) Includes 63 received from India.

40. The total amounts withdrawn from circulation in the last five years are shown below:—

1888-89	47,18
1889-90	23,44
1890-91	20,68
1891-92	20,43
1892-93	13,06

The withdrawals show a considerable diminution in 1892-93, and it is to be hoped that the habit of shroff-marking prevails less than formerly, and in time may be altogether eradicated.

41. The following statement shows the number of coins cut and broken under the Coinage Act during the calendar year 1892:—

NAME OF PROVINCE.	Number of treasuries in which coins were cut.	Believed to have lost by reasonable wear more than 2 per cent. in weight.				Believed to be counterfeit.				Believed to have been reduced in weight otherwise than by reasonable wear.				Considered unfit for further circulation by reason of obliteration of device or for other causes.			
		₹	½₹	¼₹	⅛₹	₹	½₹	¼₹	⅛₹	₹	½₹	¼₹	⅛₹	₹	½₹	¼₹	⅛₹
India	7	905	3,151	...	...	675	12	31	17	5,061	847	326	31	...	...	...	...
Central Provinces . .	19	393	76	...	8	100	2	...	...	144	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burma	...	38	...	...	...	2,585	31	60	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assam	7	129	16	...	...	94	2	4	...	19	12	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal	43	576	87	...	...	849	17	6	...	809	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
North-Western Provinces	45	29,999	180	...	...	1,383	40	143	306	13,051	1,415	513	476	...	...	671	4,420
Punjab	21	245	(a) 19,485	...	...	799	1	...	...	1,952	1	...	...	..	...	...	...
Madras	25	20,453	10,403	...	...	648	47	49	33	51	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay	23	33,278	750	1	...	588	50	46	13	1,374	1	2	1	...	...	...	...
Hyderabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	86,016	34,148	1	8	7,721	202	339	392	22,461	2,277	841	508	...	...	671	4,420

(a) Erroneously treated as worn coin instead of shroff-marked.

42. The number of counterfeit coin dealt with does not vary much from year to year. The withdrawals of rupees which have lost more than 2 per cent. in weight by reasonable wear are gradually diminishing; and the withdrawals of rupees reduced in weight otherwise than by reasonable wear, which rose last year, have fallen again in 1892-93.

43. I append the usual statements of whole rupees coined and issued from the Indian Mints from 1835 to 1892, and of the proportion of each of those annual issues found on examination in each district Treasury of a bag of rupees of the coin ordinarily current in each district.

The coinage of 1892 was upwards of 4 crores above that of 1891 and exceeded that of any year since 1877, save the very exceptional year 1890. The total coinage from 1835 to 1892 inclusive amounted to 327¾ crores of rupees.

Rupees of the earlier years are gradually diminishing in number, as might be expected, and the drop this year in the proportion of rupees of 1840 and 1862 is rather larger than usual: the former issue, which includes the coinage of 22 years, now forms less than 15 per cent. of the total coinage, and the latter comprising the coinage of 12 years, forms less than 20 per cent.

Statement of whole Rupees coined and issued from the Indian Mints from 1835 to 1892.

	Coined in Calcutta.	Coined in Madras.	Coined in Bombay.	Total coined.
	R	R	R	R
William IV	10,90,88 070	11,78,000	5,37,12,502	16,39,78,572
Victoria, 1840—1st issue	17,99,34,670	2,18,98,181	10,98,38,073	31,16,70,924
„ 1840—2nd issue	39,85,53,660	5,50,49,201	31,29,58,076	76,65,60,937
„ 1862	26,94,27,222	2,94,81,923	40,80,03,034	70,69,12,179
„ 1874	1,50,13,834	...	2,85,08,566	4,35,22,400
„ 1875	1,16,31,951	...	1,93,59,597	3,09,91,548
„ 1876	1,20,01,264	...	2,89,49,037	4,09,50,301
„ 1877	3,92,51,692	...	9,55,54,320	13,48,06,012
„ 1878	3,26,57,837	...	6,39,27,196	9,65,85,033
„ 1879	1,59,28,325	...	7,27,99,904	8,87,28,229
„ 1880	1,83,99,894	...	5,37,85,624	7,21,85,518
„ 1881	24,35,719	...	31,61,858	55,97,577
„ 1882	1,50,90,289	...	5,63,97,278	7,14,87,567
„ 1883	51,23,372	...	1,80,22,789	2,31,46,161
„ 1884	1,16,41,757	...	3,68,46,570	4,84,88,327
„ 1885	3,41,52,203	...	6,48,78,000	9,90,30,203
„ 1886	1,08,78,075	...	4,11,46,457	5,20,24,532
„ 1887	4,02,00,148	...	4,84,00,000	8,86,00,148
„ 1888	75,68,000	...	6,32,00,000	7,07,68,000
„ 1889	93,68,310	...	6,53,00,000	7,46,68,310
„ 1890	2,47,41,865	...	9,29,00,000	11,76,41,865
„ 1891	1,46,69,903	...	4,95,00,000	6,41,69,903
„ 1892	3,24,55,120	...	7,22,00,000	10,46,55,120
TOTAL	1,31,02,13,180	10,76,07,305	1,85,93,48,881	3,27,71,69,366

Proportion of the several issues of Government Rupees in actual circulation in British India in the year 1875 to 1893, as ascertained by the examination, each year, of a bag containing 2,000 in every Government Treasury.

In what year examined.	William IV.	VICTORIA. 1850. 1st Issue.	1840. 2nd Issue.	1862.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	Portuguese.	TOTAL.
1875	117	227	635	962	38	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
1876	103	251	620	944	36	41	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
1877	103	219	594	892	40	65	59	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
1878	106	180	509	760	35	54	59	227	70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
1879	78	172	489	733	32	51	61	220	140	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
1880	64	151	449	720	31	52	57	208	137	91	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
1881	65	149	430	685	29	44	53	109	131	103	111	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
1882	62	143	414	678	28	44	52	189	129	112	115	15	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
1883	61	156	388	662	26	40	48	182	123	102	106	18	83	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
1884	55	141	375	610	23	36	47	164	113	114	107	17	144	26	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2,000
1885	53	136	372	588	23	34	44	155	107	102	95	12	133	39	78	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2,000
1886	44	114	317	557	20	33	40	135	90	83	90	10	120	33	80	188	46	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
1887	43	107	308	534	18	29	39	124	85	75	79	8	108	31	81	171	20	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2,000
1888	39	103	302	510	18	29	36	118	79	70	78	10	98	28	79	157	98	102	45	...	...	...	...	...	1	2,000
1889	36	101	269	473	17	27	34	111	74	67	70	7	87	26	68	132	90	120	130	42	...	...	...	...	1	2,000
1890	33	98	251	455	18	27	32	103	69	63	66	11	80	23	60	127	71	135	125	106	46	...	...	...	1	2,000
1891	32	90	250	443	16	27	31	102	68	60	64	8	80	22	54	112	68	126	113	92	80	52	...	...	1	2,000
1892	31	92	237	428	14	24	29	94	63	57	56	8	60	20	40	101	61	111	100	88	126	120	21	...	1	2,000
1893	37	79	218	495	19	23	27	84	60	54	54	8	64	21	40	96	58	105	90	90	133	95	117	37	...	2,000

Proportion of the several Issues of Government Rupees in actual circulation in each Province in the years 1875, 1880, 1885, 1886, 1887, 1888, 1889, 1890, 1891, 1892, and 1893, as ascertained by the examination, each year, of a bag containing R2,000 in every Government Treasury.

In what year examined.	Before 1835.	William IV.	VICTORIA. 1840. 1st Issue.	1840. 2nd Issue.	1862.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	Ulwar.	Surat, Arcot, and Portuguese.	TOTAL.
INDIA.																												
1875	...	105	196	604	1,004	74	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
1880	...	70	161	489	831	23	51	58	125	88	90	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
1885	...	60	198	342	513	19	25	34	122	88	92	106	13	147	47	170	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
1886	...	36	96	264	465	18	28	33	113	60	71	84	13	132	23	141	493	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
1887	...	40	96	251	410	13	20	36	89	61	62	75	10	153	27	141	364	136	76	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2,000
1888	...	43	109	271	416	11	26	31	83	72	60	82	5	135	26	142	325	106	52	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2,000
1889	...	24	51	230	413	15	28	28	91	54	76	78	8	89	35	100	180	196	151	134	18	...	...	...	...	...	2	2,000
1890	...	27	67	218	384	11	19	29	72	58	49	61	29	84	35	88	188	67	110	134	256	10	...	...	...	...	1	2,000
1891	...	24	104	202	406	14	22	26	78	62	68	66	16	104	30	66	110	84	124	124	136	118	14	...	...	...	1	2,000
1892	...	23	86	142	298	11	19	22	62	46	57	39	2	61	17	38	76	72	80	130	85	196	115	22	...	...	2	2,000
1893	...	22	66	162	338	12	18	22	70	46	62	50	6	56	18	50	112	86	90	130	118	174	184	82	26	...	1	2,000
CENTRAL PROVINCES.																												
1875	...	59	145	540	1,172	70	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
1880	...	23	97	412	862	31	69	100	225	128	34	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
1885	...	16	62	363	709	26	45	72	142	99	70	114	8	127	30	64	53	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
1886	...	24	91	332	669	21	41	57	141	84	66	110	8	114	26	61	109	46	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
1887	...	15	56	272	605	19	36	54	110	77	62	95	7	98	25	59	138	167	105	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
1888	...	18	70	272	584	17	33	50	101	68	57	89	14	86	21	57	116	148	404	95	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
1889	...	10	67	193	514	18	32	44	95	59	53	84	7	78	22	59	112	117	126	256	54	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
1890	...	14	59	236	504	17	35	40	88	57	57	76	5	70	15	52	95	92	99	199	102	98	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
1891	...	12	52	196	406	14	28	38	86	56	44	74	4	66	16	50	88	100	98	182	98	120	112	...	...	...	...	2,000
1892	...	21	68	235	469	16	27	32	82	55	45	61	11	66	19	46	81	76	78	130	86	131	132	33	...	...	...	2,000
1893	...	10	74	175	398	13	28	31	69	61	49	71	15	52	22	41	73	71	86	129	82	125	132	152	41	...	...	2,000
BURMA.																												
1875	...	47	122	501	1,231	72	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
1880	...	20	88	317	655	62	103	39	353	211	32	111	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
1885	...	29	99	235	453	33	46	32	177	124	74	126	40	370	40	110	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
1886	...	25	68	230	365	20	34	26	133	83	51	75	21	264	33	107	403	57	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
1887	...	24	74	226	410	20	30	26	124	74	54	78	16	228	58	134	278	124	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
1888	...	18	70	214	388	20	34	26	116	68	36	72	16	186	44	102	222	138	214	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
1889	...	20	76	238	386	24	36	28	116	72	40	68	16	182	42	100	208	104	206	38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
1890	...	20	74	213	375	28	35	26	103	66	33	65	13	167	37	81	184	92	286	34	47	21	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
1891	...	22	70	196	362	24	32	24	114	66	40	62	14	162	38	78	170	84	254	36	40	84	28	...	...	...	...	2,000
1892	...	17	67	175	300	15	27	20	92	57	36	52	15	126	32	68	137	73	218	36	71	235	123	8	...	...	...	2,000
1893	...	19	66	170	285	18	25	16	77	48	25	43	10	117	25	56	124	60	200	33	83	262	96	129	13	...	...	2,000
ASSAM.																												
1875	...	104	254	646	924	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
1880	...	108	233	431	743	31	32	28	270	112	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
1885	...	80	161	374	570	24	28	30	218	112	62	48	14	134	92	40	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
1886	...	75	137	368	576	25	31	27	202	118	60	49	13	130	79	48	56	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
1887	...	76	128	380	568	22	26	22	188	116	64	44	12	114	60	84	64	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
1888	...	64	126	368	580	28	28	28	192	102	60	48	11	104	48	58	72	18	54	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
1889	...	62	134	312	518	20	24	30	174	100	58	44	10	102	38	52	84	36	138	58	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
1890	...	44	138	250	451	20	26	26	144	78	50	42	6	84	30	44	104	58	238	98	64	2	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
1891	...	42	98	276	442	18	28	24	150	82	48	36	8	78	38	40	100	48	220	94	112	16	2	...	...	...	...	2,000
1892	...	40	112	264	448	18	24	24	136	84	46	38	6	72	28	44	104	48	200	84	98	50	24	2	...	...	...	2,000
1893	...	38	72	238	416	52	22	28	104	78	48	40	12	70	30	36	104	56	194	96	106	82	34	41	...	...	...	2,000
BENGAL.																												
1875	...	133	223	655	954	23	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
1880	...	87	140	435	637	41	54	56	302	192	34	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
1885	...	68	152	378	559	28	87	41	204	121	70	63	12	119	53	59	86	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
1886	...	67	133	358	540	25	31	34	181	113	64	55	9	107	46	55	148	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
1887	...	65	152	338	552	22	30	37	183	110	64	52	8	106	44	55	140	38	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
1888	...	58	132	316	510	20	30	32	168	94	58	58	8	96	34	54	128	62	126	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
1889	...	53	128	272	451	21	29	29	144	88	53	49	8	76	31	44	110	73	224	103	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
1890	...	44	92	248	421	26	28	32	136	84	50	48	24	64	30	40	112	54	210	100	136	18	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
1891	...	48	98	256	402	20	28	30	132	84	48	42	12	70	26	38	110	54	192	86	126	62	36	...	...	...	...	2,000
1892	...	43	91	253	396	16	22	26	120	72	43	38	7	59	21	34	98	52	163	78	118	156	60	31	...	...	...	2,000
1893	...	31	79	207	344	18	23	23	106	65	38	35	7	59	24	34	86	44	144	63	103	159	69	209	30	...	...	2,000
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH.																												
1875	...	184	332	761	716	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
1880	...	101	222	558	628	23	37	48	172	128	78	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2,000
1885	...	94	204	455	606	20	28	41	155	114	102	57	4	55	21	26	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
1886	...	80	198	421	582	18	29	42	148	105	96	53	6	55	26	36	58	47	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
1887	...	82	188	434	570	18	28	42	150	110	92	54	4	52	20	36	74	36	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
1888	...	80	166	450	554	18	28	40	146	100	92	56	4	56	22	38	78	52	18	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
1889	...	80	132	397	[illegible]	17	27	35	142	104	85	56	4	60	21	41	88	50	35	33	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
1890	...	68	156	392	542	18	26	32	138	96	82	56	6	60	20	40	90	52	48	44	30	4	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
1891	...	77	146	404	524	18	27	37	130	90	83	56	5	55	21	38	88	50	50	49	29	17	6	...	...	...	...	2,000
1892	...	66	170	360	508	16	26	34	132	88	76	54	6	54	20	42	90	50	58	52	40	30	18	10	...	...	...	2,000
1893	...	67	153	352	486	18	26	33	122	87	78	54	7	52	27	42	85	46	61	54	43	43	26	33	5	...	...	2,000
PUNJAB.																												
1875	...	201	410	872	516	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
1880	...	86	210	554	435	12	12	31	159	146	294	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2,000
1885	...	74	178	472	408	14	18	34	166	142	284	100	2	20	6	14	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
1886	...	73	152	406	401	11	17	28	142	108	206	83	2	44	10	62	251	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
1887	...	68	162	404	424	14	20	30	138	104	170	80	2	48	10	62	220	44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
1888	...	62	188	378	422	16	16	32	126	104	168	74	6	50	10	64	208	66	8	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
1889	...	62	194	350	428	14	20	32	130	104	164	74	2	50	10	58	202	64	18	22	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
1890	...	68	172	352	426	12	18	30	126	98	154	74	2	56	10	60	192	62	28	42	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
1891	...	62	176	346	422	12	22	34	128	96	138	78	4	54	10	52	184	58	36	52	22	10	4	...	...	...	...	2,000
1892	...	58	171	354	425	13	19	33	119	80	127	69	8	50	13	51	162	58	38	51	42	29	30	...	...	...	...	2,000
1893	...	56	156	332	422	12	20	28	114	84	130	64	6	48	12	50	158	58	40	54	50	46	50	10	...	...	...	2,000
MADRAS.																												
1875	...	53	161	697	1,140	4	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
1880	...	53	144	537	927	18	46	71	87	65	36	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
1885	...	37	118	471	810	20	40	53	104	78	51	90	2	64	19	80	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
1886	...	45	131	410	782	19	41	55	105	74	43	88	5	71	24	76	31	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
1887	...	37	128	411	783	17	39	54	95	72	46	81	5	68	21	68	56	20	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2,000
1888	...	29	103	385	712	20	34	44	96	70	45	83	5	68	34	109	68	31	48	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2,000
1889	...	20	97	360	669	18	33	45	89	63	44	73	6	73	33	87	74	29	97	63	7	...	...	...	...	...	2	2,000
1890	...	26	126	277	602	16	33	43	88	58	46	64	6	65	19	73	76	35	97	147	99	9	...	...	...	...	1	2,000
1891	...	22	73	332	611	15	35	41	83	57	39	65	4	69	18	68	71	31	93	130	99	40	4	...	...	...	1	2,000
1892	...	23	83	266	605	16	31	38	76	56	45	63	12	70	20	64	75	34	91	120	108	54	36	10	...	...	2	2,000
1893	...	19	73	281	567	12	27	34	73	57	38	62	5	71	18	61	69	33	91	106	127	69	47	47	12	...	1	2,000
BOMBAY.																												
1875	...	87	100	382	1,246	114	121	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
1880	...	21	60	306	703	33	62	81	152	166	194	162	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
1885	...	17	50	259	600	23	39	54	107	88	116	161	11	160	45	170	94	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	2,000
1886	...	11	91	199	579	19	86	47	93	75	94	156	8	143	82	122	195	95	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	2,000
1887	...	13	60	208	515	16	31	43	83	62	81	126	7	117	22	109	211	185	110	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	2,000
1888	...	13	39	172	432	16	28	37	69	55	70	113	7	107	22	105	207	154	170	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2,000
1889	...	11	43	187	439	14	25	39	68	53	60	99	10	89	17	83	169	118	139	244	90	...	...	...	...	...	3	2,000
1890	...	11	39	171	435	13	27	33	71	51	64	97	10	83	20	66	133	100	112	167	142	153	...	...	...	...	3	2,000
1891	...	8	33	153	398	12	24	29	59	45	52	85	5	69	16	61	113	82	87	143	100	221	203	...	...	...	2	2,000
1892	...	9	45	169	415	11	23	29	59	45	51	82	6	65	16	53	96	68	85	127	107	179	199	57	...	...	5	2,000
1893	...	7	38	145	372	23	23	25	47	35	37	64	5	58	16	46	76	56	67	91	95	166	143	203	169	...	3	2,000
HYDERABAD (BERAR).																												
1886	...	4	43	182	614	21	43	51	98	78	76	147	12	138	28	92	229	145	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
1887	...	7	32	151	490	15	32	39	83	59	58	106	7	98	24	66	260	433	133	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
1888	...	8	29	189	500	16	32	39	90	61	55	102	18	93	17	69	250	204	227	101	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
1889	2	6	35	145	881	10	20	28	58	39	38	73	4	71	13	55	93	109	157	444	219	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
1890	...	10	58	148	406	14	28	32	68	44	44	78	6	68	14	58	96	100	120	298	168	142	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
1891	...	8	50	142	896	10	24	28	62	44	38	74	4	68	12	54	88	90	104	232	154	206	112	...	...	...	...	2,000
1892	...	8	26	157	414	12	25	34	66	46	42	70	4	68	12	48	88	78	98	190	122	200	160	37	...	...	...	2,000
1893	...	6	28	122	334	10	22	28	54	38	36	60	4	54	14	42	72	70	76	140	96	208	170	256	70	...	...	2,000

EXCHANGE OF SMALL COIN.

41. The receipts and issues of small change at the Currency Offices during the year were as follows:

	Receipts.			Issues.			Net Issues.		
	₹	a.	p.	₹	a.	p.	₹	a.	p.
Half Rupees	8,39,333	0	0	13,40,025	0	0	5,00,692	0	0
Quarter Rupees	6,96,215	0	0	18,14,499	0	0	11,18,284	0	0
One-eighth Rupees	6,62,944	12	0	12,21,445	4	0	5,58,500	8	0
Copper	3,69,166	0	0	5,74,994	2	9	2,05,828	2	9
TOTAL	25,67,658	12	0	49,50,963	6	9	23,83,304	10	9
TOTAL, 1891-92	17,80,461	10	0	48,68,707	8	3	30,88,245	14	3

The receipts were largely, and the issues slightly, in excess of those of the last year. Under Receipts the increase was in half and one-eighth rupees, while the increase in issues was chiefly in copper. The net issues were 7 lakhs less than last year.

BULLION.

45. The following figures show the operations of the Bullion Clauses of the Currency Act, that is, the amount of Bullion received by the Mint Masters on account of the Currency Offices at Calcutta and Bombay, for the issue of certificates payable at the Currency offices in notes of the Circle or coin:—

	Calcutta.			Bombay.		
	₹	a.	p.	₹	a.	p.
Balance of Bullion on 1st April 1892	77,52,619	5	8	1,00,03,071	0	0
Receipts of Bullion—						
April 1892	60,11,461	14	0	1,10,63,746	0	0
May ,,	40,75,279	7	0	1,14,35,945	0	0
June ,,	3,58,322	14	0	78,61,632	0	0
July ,,	12,819	8	0	71,17,926	0	0
August ,,	12,18,019	8	0	77,00,090	0	0
September ,,	6,34,001	13	0	63,41,438	0	0
October ,,	8,30,705	2	0	81,20,246	0	0
November ,,	10,50,600	6	0	26,22,236	0	0
December ,,	7,53,641	9	0	13,87,045	0	0
January 1893	8,96,985	8	0	1,16,49,719	0	0
February ,,	12,91,945	12	0	1,07,00,140	0	0
March ,,	21,95,955	14	0	81,88,857	0	0
TOTAL OF 12 MONTHS	1,93,29,138	14	0	9,41,88,520	0	0
Additional 1 per mille credited on account of Melting Fees out of Currency	22,035	1	6	97,870	0	0
TOTAL	1,93,51,173	15	6	9,42,86,390	0	0
Bullion remitted to Calcutta from Bombay	58,82,624	0	0	—58,82,624	0	0
TOTAL RECEIPTS	2,52,33,797	15	6	8,84,03,766	0	0
TOTAL RECEIPTS AND BALANCE	3,29,86,417	5	2	9,84,06,837	0	0
Deduct—Mint Certificates realized	2,99,93,690	5	6	9,27,44,108	0	0
Balance	29,92,726	15	8	56,62,729	0	0

46. The receipts of bullion for the last five years have been—

	Calcutta.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
	₹	₹	₹
1892-93	2,52,33,798	8,84,03,766	11,36,37,564
1891-92	1,67,13,180	4,38,64,931	6,05,78,111
1890-91	2,79,94,418	9,24,98,201	12,04,92,619
1889-90	73,22,954	7,07,87,073	7,81,10,027
1888-89	57,28,803	6,10,97,675	6,68,26,478

The receipts were very nearly twice those in the previous year, and did not fall far short of those of 1890-91.

47. The operation of the Bullion Clauses of the Currency Act is also shown in further detail of the transactions between Mint and Currency in the following figures:—

	Transfers to the Mint of bullion from the Currency Department.			Balance at end of month of bullion paid for by the Currency Department and held as part of its reserve.			Balance of bullion held on Treasury account, *i.e.*, the amount by which the deliveries of new coin failed to meet the Mint Certificates payable by Treasury or Currency.		
	Calcutta.	Bombay.	TOTAL.	Calcutta.	Bombay.	TOTAL.	Calcutta.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
	(Thousands of Rupees.)								
April 1892	58,80	1,13,31	1,72,11	90,23	1,59,76	2,49,99	11,75	—10,18	1,57
May ,,	41,66	1,11,58	1,53,24	1,28,63	2,13,11	3,41,74	6,37	—20,42	—14,05
June ,,	3,66	81,06	84,72	98,43	2,14,73	3,13,16	12,23	—19,67	—7,44
July ,,	13	75,20	75,33	75,47	2,13,08	2,88,55	7,61	—10,78	—3,17
August ,,	12,44	75,40	87,84	52,22	2,15,12	2,67,34	—10,85	—19,89	—3,074
September ,,	6,48	65,90	72,38	6,92	1,83,29	1,90,21	10,14	—18,67	—8,53
October ,,	8,48	83,18	91,66	73,95	1,20,13	1,94,08	10,21	—15,33	—5,12
November ,,	10,72	25,42	36,14	68,85	61,25	1,30,10	1,83	—1,77	6
December ,,	7,70	14,21	21,91	40,47	28,48	68,95	18,59	26,92	45,51
January 1893	9,17	1,24,12	1,33,29	30,83	96,64	1,27,47	7,58	—34,35	—26,77
February ,,	13,20	1,08,42	1,21,62	27,40	86,07	1,13,47	1,35	—27,56	—26,21
March ,,	22,42	81,24	1,03,66	29,93	56,63	86,56	7,32	—21,38	—14,06
TOTAL RECEIPTS FOR 12 MONTHS	1,94,86	9,59,04	11,53,90						

AGENCIES.

48. The only province, in which the Currency Agency system, properly so called, is at all thoroughly worked, is the Punjab. The issue of notes from the Agencies in that province at Simla, Rawal Pindi, Umballa and Peshawar continues to show development, the total issues of notes from Agencies amounting to 1,58 lakhs against 1,24 lakhs in 1891-92 and 1,03 lakhs in 1890-91. The issues from Agencies form a very large proportion (28 p. c.) of the total issues in this Circle.

49. The other so-called Agencies are really Currency chests, established with a view to more conveniently and rapidly effecting the resource operations of Government, as explained in full detail in last year's report. This system is being developed every year.

At the end of the year, the total number of Currency chests was 105 against 60 in 1891-92, and the total balance of coin deposited in them was upwards of 5,37 lakhs of rupees against R373 in 1891-92 distributed as follows:—

	R 1891-92.	R 1892-93.
Calcutta Circle	1,28,27,882	1,54,41,000
Allahabad „	95,88,000	76,75,000
Lahore „	63,46,950	96,87,510
Bombay „	73,19,000	44,36,000
Madras „	4,30,000	80,17,000
Rangoon „	8,15,000	84,92,100
	3,73,26,832	5,37,48,610

CLAIMS ON LOST NOTES.

50. The following is a statement of lost and mutilated notes paid during the year on bond of indemnity:—

Nature of loss.	Number of notes for Rupees								Total.	
	5	10	20	50	100	500	1,000	10,000	Number.	Value.
Whole notes, lost or destroyed .	...	3	...	2	16	...	...	...	21	1,730
Half notes { lost by Post .	19	71	42	46	138	24	1	...	341	30,745
Half notes { lost accidentally .	6	104	27	84	268	14	14	...	517	53,610
Mutilated notes . . .	9	72	14	7	22	2	5	...	131	9,595
1892-93 .	34	250	83	139	444	40	20	...	1,010	95,680
1891-92 .	42	306	69	108	404	32	28	...	989	94,450
1890-91 .	57	332	93	89	310	40	21	...	942	81,915

The total value of claims on lost and mutilated notes is infinitesimally small when compared with the value of the notes in circulation. There is a slight increase in both the number and the value of the claims; the increase occurred chiefly in the Punjab where claims to the value of R19,165 were discharged against R7,125 and R4,755 in the preceding two years. The excess was due to the specially large amounts lost in two cases.

FRAUD AND FORGERY.

51. A few cases of attempted fraud occurred during the year; but none of them presented any special features of interest. Four are still under investigation.

52. The forgeries, which came to light during the year, were as follows:—

R	Number.
5	62
10	34
20	2
500	1
1,000	2
	101

None of the new forgeries were of a serious nature.

53. The number of forged 5-rupee notes presented shows a large reduction as compared with the previous year. Forty of these notes belong to the Bombay forgery of the $\frac{S}{73}$ series mentioned in my Report for 1889-90, for forging which one Husein Mahomed was sentenced to transportation for life.

Thirteen notes belong to the Rangoon forgery, series $\frac{Q}{11}$ mentioned last year; two were presented at Calcutta, two at Bombay, and nine at Rangoon.

Of the remaining notes of this denomination five belong to the Calcutta series $\frac{R}{76}$, three to the Bombay series $\frac{S}{74}$, and one to $\frac{R}{73}$, a new forgery, which is very clumsy.

54. Of the 10-rupee notes, 17 belong to the $\frac{R}{85}$ series mentioned in previous reports, 13 of which were presented at Calcutta.

The following new forgeries in this denomination were brought to light during the year under report:—

$\frac{U}{22}$, a very clumsy imitation; the medallions are like those of 50-rupee notes, the figures are coarse and unequal, and the paper has no watermarks upon it.

$\frac{U}{24}$, a very clumsy forgery; the medallions are unequally made and coloured and the figures and letters are coarse, the paper is ordinary. The note purports to bear Mr. Westland's signature.

$\left.\begin{matrix}\frac{U}{74}\\ \frac{V}{2}\end{matrix}\right\}$ the printing and colouring are both defective.

55. The most curious case was that in connection with 10-rupee notes of the $\frac{D}{16}$ series of the Allahabad Circle, which is thus described by the Commissioner of Paper Currency, Bombay:—

"A singular case of forgery was prosecuted in Sind, in which the forged notes consisted of portions of handkerchiefs on which representations of notes of the Allahabad Circle had been printed. The importation of handkerchiefs of this description was reported by Mr. Tupp to your office in June 1882. The evidence in the Sind case went to show that the possessors of these cloth notes wished to pass them as genuine, and they were convicted by the Assistant Sessions Judge under Section 474, Indian Penal Code. On appeal, however, the Sessions Judge of Shikarpur held that the documents, which showed no signature, could not be legally regarded as forgeries, and that though a charge of attempting to cheat might have succeeded the conviction of the charge as laid must be set aside."

It would seem almost impossible that any one could be deceived by such crude imitations as these; and yet it is clear that some danger may exist even of these imperfect forgeries passing among the ignorant rustic folk in some parts of India.

The law of forgery, which seems to have been correctly interpreted by the Sessions Judge, may possibly require some modification, as far as Currency notes are concerned. But on this point I shall address Government separately.

56. The single R500 note belongs to the forgery mentioned in paragraph 51 of the Annual Report for 1889-90. It was tendered at the Bank of Bengal, Lahore, by one Hashan Din, whose possession does not appear to have been fraudulent, and it was unfortunately found impossible to trace the note farther back.

57. The two thousand-rupee notes were $\frac{U}{78}$ 62726 and $\frac{V}{78}$ 39633 of the Calcutta Circle. Two men, who are described by the Police as belonging to a gang of professional swindlers in Calcutta were arrested while attempting to pass these notes, which they pretended, were stolen notes. The notes have not yet been forwarded to this office, but the Commissioner of Police says that they "were made by hand and could not possibly have been passed off as genuine".

REMITTANCES OF SILVER.

58. The following is the detail of silver remittances:—

	R
Calcutta to Rangoon	20,00,000
Bombay to Calcutta	1,00,00,000
Bombay to Karachi	56,21,000
Bombay to Madras	73,00,000
Bombay to Rangoon	60,00,000

And the following remittances of silver were made through Agencies:—

Calcutta to Lahore	5,00,000
Allahabad to Lahore	45,00,000

59. The remittances to Rangoon are made to meet the trade demand in the rice season. Bombay always has to send a large amount of coin to Calcutta as the silver, imported for coinage, is tendered to the Bombay Currency Office, while Bombay notes are cashed to a considerable extent by the Calcutta Office, being tendered by the Government Treasury into which they are paid on account of Government dues. Madras also has to be supplied periodically with coin from Bombay. The remittances to Calcutta and Madras were considerably below the normal in 1891-92 owing to dulness of trade.

TREASURY STATISTICS.

60. The transactions in notes at the several Treasuries in India during 1890-91, 1891-92 and 1892-93 have been as follows :—

	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.
	₹	₹	₹
Receipts from the Public in payment of Government dues	11,98,88,748	13,01,84,600	14,66,58,760
Receipts from the Public in exchange for silver	2,91,77,712	3,27,91,825	3,79,30,267
Receipts from the Public for other notes	21,13,810	24,51,975	30,03,963
TOTAL RECEIPTS	15,14,80,270	16,54,28,400	18,75,92,990
Issues to the Public in payment of Government dues	4,42,09,970	5,04,30,910	4,20,91,645
Issues to the Public in exchange for silver	3,68,19,145	4,18,73,290	4,33,08,767
Issues to the Public for other notes	24,13,810	24,51,975	30,03,963
TOTAL ISSUES	8,84,42,925	9,47,56,175	8,84,01,375

The receipts again show a large increase, but the issues are lower than last year.

61. The total treasury transactions in notes during the last three years have been as follows (in lakhs of Rupees) :—

	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.
Government of India	449	368	514
Central Provinces	46	59	58
Burma	34	55	77
Assam	54	59	62
Bengal	530	588	606
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	205	282	346
Punjab	318	386	235
Madras	359	432	474
Bombay	348	366	381
Hyderabad	6	7	7
TOTAL	2,349	2,602	2,760

The figures show curious fluctuations from year to year which do not admit of any general explanations.

62. The following statement gives details regarding the encashment of notes by Treasuries :—

	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.
Where notes were cashed throughout the year to the extent of the public demand	165	164	170
Where notes were ordinarily cashed, but not always	28	48	53
Where notes were not usually cashed	46	31	20
TOTAL	239	243	243

It is satisfactory to observe that the number of Treasuries where notes are not usually cashed has fallen from 46 in 1890-91 to 31 in 1891-92, and again to 20 in 1892-93. Considering the position of many of our Treasuries, and the difficulty experienced in keeping them supplied with silver, it must be admitted that the number of Treasuries not usually able to cash notes is exceedingly small.

63. Statement V shows the proportion of Treasury and Bank balances which in each Province was held in the form of Currency Notes.

Including Reserve Treasuries the percentage of balances held in notes was :—

	1891.	1892.
Calcutta Circle	35 per cent.	45 per cent.
Bombay „	41 „	35 „
Madras „	29 „	23 „

But if Reserve Treasuries were omitted the figures would be :—

	1891. Balance in		1892. Balance in		Percentage of Notes.	
	Notes.	Cash.	Notes.	Cash.	1891.	1892.
	In thousands of rupees.				Per cent.	Per cent.
Calcutta Circle	42,32	1,53,19	53,92	1,06,87	22	33
Bombay „	17,64	94,75	20,46	90,27	16	18
Madras „	21,95	99,07	16,21	78,41	18	17

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.

64. The figures of receipts and expenditure given in Statement III are only approximate, as the accounts for 1892-93 are not yet closed. The actual receipts in 1891-92 were more by ₹1,230 and the expenditure more by ₹137 than the approximate figures given in last year's report; details of the differ-

ences are given in the foot-note to Statement III. The charges for 1892-93 were more than in the previous year by about R15,000 due partly (R8,000) to increased charges for note forms (these charges having been very low in 1891-92), partly (R4,000) to larger charges for petty construction and repairs (especially at Lahore), and partly (R3,000) to larger contingent charges due to the expansion of the circulation and the larger balances of coin held.

STATEMENTS.

No. I.

Statement of the value of Government Currency Notes in circulation throughout India during 1892-93 and previous years.

Date.	Calcutta.		Allahabad.		Lahore.		Bombay.		Karachi.	
	Value of Notes in circulation.	Monthly increase + or decrease −.	Value of Notes in circulation.	Monthly increase + or decrease −.	Value of Notes in circulation.	Monthly increase + or decrease −.	Value of Notes in circulation.	Monthly increase + or decrease −.	Value of Notes in circulation.	Monthly increase + or decrease −.
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
March 1892	10,30,45,650	.....	89,64,875	.....	1,44,83,145	.....	7,53,94,595	.....	72,09,775	.....
April ,,	9,68,84,805	− 61,60,845	90,01,290†	+ 46,415	1,49,32,335	+4,49,190	7,64,75,070†	+10,80,475	85,61,275	+13,51,500
May ,,	10,00,18,890	+ 31,34,085	1,11,26,650	+24,27,360	1,43,97,215	−5,35,120	8,46,85,610	+82,10,540	80,22,690	−5,38,585
June ,,	11,01,53,635	+1,04,24,745	1,17,26,085	+ 2,97,435	1,43,99,035	+ 1,820	8,74,98,510	+ 28,12,900	75,91,405†	−4,31,285
July ,,	11,38,11,020*	+ 33,67,385	1,24,40,525	+ 7,14,440	1,65,72,710	+21,73,675	9,53,19,705	+78,21,195	76,30,925	+39,520
August ,,	11,18,16,690	− 19,94,330	1,22,02,405	− 2,38,120	1,65,09,360	−63,350	10,16,34,920	+63,15,215	76,81,265	+50,340
September ,,	10,07,03,915	−1,11,12,775	1,21,69,545	+ 2,67,140	1,65,00,040	−9,320	10,95,03,190*	+78,68,270	81,55,535	+4,74,270
October ,,	10,31,48,475	+ 24,44,560	1,24,66,165	− 3,380	1,77,38,125*	+12,38,085	10,18,10,000	−76,93,190	93,29,820*	+11,74,285
November ,,	10,21,51,725	− 9,96,750	1,31,19,055	+ 6,52,890	1,72,01,835	−5,36,290	10,14,09,960	−4,00,040	92,44,185	−85,635
December ,,	9,53,28,110†	− 68,23,615	1,40,87,575	+ 9,68,520	1,46,81,010	−25,20,825	8,56,65,270	−1,57,44,690	87,77,860	−4,66,325
January 1893	10,55,26,535	+1,01,98,425	1,49,67,325	+ 8,77,750	1,49,22,645	+2,41,635	8,65,11,875	−8,46,605	78,36,465	−9,41,395
February ,,	10,36,95,615	− 18,30,890	1,51,28,220*	+ 1,62,895	1,54,98,885†	−14 23,760	8,21,28,965	−43,82,910	80,16,850	+1,80,385
March ,,	10,74,53,625	+ 37,57,980	1,49,01,805	− 2,26,415	1,63.16.075	+28,17,190	7,87,54,565	−33,74,400	78,79,950	−1,36,900
Total	125,09,83,070		15,33,36,645		18,76,69,270	.....	1,09,13,97,640	.....	9,87,28,225	.....
	Average for each year from 1862-63.									
1862-63	2,42,30,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,58,28,571	.....	.....	
1863-64	2,49,56,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,07,25,000	.....	.....	
1864-65	2,80,55,141	.....	11,39,468	.....	7,81,033	.....	3,26,00,958	.....	.....	
1865-66	2,90,43,282	.....	25,61,730	.....	29,51,182	.....	3,50,64,905	.....	9,08,721	
1866-67	2,83,91,438	.....	25,93,184	.....	25,00,558	.....	4,80,41,935	.....	10,13,765	
1867-68	2,93,11,382	.....	32,48,513	.....	24,05,652	.....	4,95,18,959	.....	15,90,835	
1868-69	3,96,45,643	.....	33,74,186	.....	25,81,546	.....	4,59,48,670	.....	19,67,010	
1869-70	4,14,57,428	.....	30,97,881	.....	22,52,897	.....	4,92,93,254	.....	24,73,060	
1870-71	3,50,93,392	.....	41,34,122	.....	26,74,301	.....	4,43,51,094	.....	22,59,591	
1871-72	4,30,33,469	.....	96,60,324	.....	52,34,625	.....	4,77,36,435	.....	22,33,014	
1872-73	4,78,04,952	.....	52,18,260	.....	47,59,828	.....	5,63,13,434	.....	20,30,310	
1873-74	4,70,29,742	.....	73,86,899	.....	47,77,161	.....	3,56,37,322	.....	21,97,823	
1874-75	4,84,78,619	.....	62,57,664	.....	53,43,460	.....	3,27,94,374	.....	17,28,919	
1875-76	4,93,96,816	.....	69,97,957	.....	66,21,276	.....	3,33,00,831	.....	17,87,612	
1876-77	4,99,71,204	.....	72,07,479	.....	62,40,332	.....	3,54,10,793	.....	18,40,533	
1877-78	6,13,25,010	.....	54,65,639	.....	54,70,648	.....	3,90,98,780	.....	21,98,696	
1878-79	6,43,65,560	.....	63,73,527	.....	48,60,418	.....	3,67,78,984	.....	25,13,693	
1879-80	6,26,55,985	.....	47,91,777	.....	65,49,450	.....	3,65,20,879	.....	26,72,268	
1880-81	6,54,05,717	.....	53,48,142	.....	92,54,536	.....	3,81,54,498	.....	34,61,504	
1881-82	6,43,82,370	.....	72,19,658	.....	81,32,364	.....	3,69,68,543	.....	33,30,384	
1882-83	7,15,64,195	.....	84,15,813	.....	78,45,178	.....	4,59,01,757	.....	32,37,773	
1883-84	6,12,93,062	.....	60,21,020	.....	76,69,764	.....	3,90,17,564	.....	29,98,733	
1884-85	6,57,43,221	.....	75,99,049	.....	78,99,231	.....	4,44,12,529	.....	30,89,570	
1885-86	6,06,33,913	.....	60,15,686	.....	77,28,230	.....	4,99,05,960	.....	46,00,707	
1886-87	5,72,39,275	.....	77,81,407	.....	83,09,917	.....	4,29,10,249	.....	49,99,546	
1887-88	6,21,17,981	.....	88,36,324	.....	91,59,344	.....	5,17,61,125	.....	47,59,004	
1888-89	6,60,77,552	.....	84,06,225	.....	85,39,256	.....	5,41,97,663	.....	40,15,679	
1889-90	6,50,53,494	.....	79,26,061	.....	85,13,522	.....	5,21,51,834	.....	41,25,155	
1890-91	8,72,18,599	.....	92,37,520	.....	1,20,46,149	.....	8,34,53,293	.....	49,44,846	
1891-92	9,71,75,967	.....	1,22,56,720	.....	1,34,17,489	.....	8,90,04,138	.....	67,60,748	
1892-93	10,42,48,589	.....	1,28,28,054	.....	1,56,39,106	.....	9,69,49,808	.....	32,27,352	
Increase (+) or decrease (−) in 1892-93 as compared with 1891-92	+70,72,622	.....	+ 5,71,334	.....	+22,21,667	.....	+19,45,670	.....	+14,66,604	
Percentage on average circulation, 1891-92	+ 7·278	.....	+ 4·661	.....	+16·558	.....	2·186	.....	+21·693	

Date.	Madras.		Calicut.		Rangoon.		Total.	
	Value of Notes in circulation.	Monthly increase + or decrease −.	Value of Notes in circulation.	Monthly increase + or decrease −.	Value of Notes in circulation.	Monthly increase + or decrease −.	Value of Notes in circulation.	Monthly increase + or decrease −.
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
March 1892	2,68,27,015	.....	9,18,430	.....	39,30,600	.....	24,07,64,085	.....
April ,,	2,74,56,970	+ 6,29,955	9,34,880†	+ 16,450	53,34,805†	+14,04,205	23,95,81,480†	−11,82,655
May ,,	2,76,82,145	+ 2,25,175	10,55,405	+1,20,525	54,73,400	+1,38,595	25,27,64,005	+1,31,82,575
June ,,	2,69,27,815	− 7,54,330	13,00,990	+2,45,585	78,01,170	+23,27,770	26,76,28,145	+1,49,24,140
July ,,	2,62,38,245†	− 6,89,070	14,21,730*	+1,20,740	1,11,70,960	+33,69,790	28,46,05,830	+1,69,17,675
August ,,	2,77,30,020	+14,91,775	12,28,900	−1,92,830	1,18,46,830	+6,75,870	29,06,50,890*	+60,44,570
September ,,	2,81,22,140	+ 3,92,120	12,54,390	+ 25,490	1,29,66,645	+11,19,815	28,96,75,400	−9,74,990
October ,,	2,92,02,575	+10,80,435	12,66,205	+ 11,815	1,44,48,450	+14,81,805	28,94,09,815	− 2,65,585
November ,,	2,89,84,445	− 2,18,130	10,19,625	−2,46,580	1,51,61,460*	+7,13,010	28,82,92,290	−11,17,525
December ,,	2,91,76,910	+ 1,92,465	10,85,320	+ 65,695	1,17,07,055	−34,54,405	26,05,09,110	−2,77,83,180
January 1893	2,91,44,235	− 32,675	10,52,530	− 32,790	61,76,585	−55,30,470	26,61,36,195	+56,27,085
February ,,	2,91,48,105	+ 3,870	11,22,375	+ 69,845	58,77,715	− 2,98,870	25,86,16,760	−75,19,435
March ,,	3,08,70,545*	+17,22,440	11,85,815	+ 63,440	66,55,820	+7,78,105	26,40,18,200	+54,01,440
Total	34,06,85,650		1,39,28,165		11,46,20,895	.....	3,25,19,47,560	.....
	Average for each year from 1862-63.							
1862-63	41,35,714	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,41,94,385	
1863-64	66,50,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,23,25,000	
1864-65	61,81,761	.....	61,755	.....	.....	.....	6,88,20,116	
1865-66	63,07,003	.....	4,21,160	.....	.....	.....	7,72,57,963	
1866-67	67,97,750	.....	5,54,549	.....	.....	.....	8,98,98,179	
1867-68	62,19,398	.....	5,56,109	.....	.....	.....	9,28,50,848	
1868-69	71,21,806	.....	8,16,466	.....	.....	.....	10,14,55,227	
1869-70	73,46,017	.....	7,70,240	.....	.....	.....	10,06,20,617	
1870-71	87,56,311	.....	8,63,419	.....	.....	.....	9,51,22,949	
1871-72	1,10,62,[illegible]	.....	11,96,583	.....	.....	.....	11,41,57,449	
1872-73	1,07,08,178	.....	18,10,467	.....	.....	.....	12,86,40,267	
1873-74	1,22,14,342	.....	22,08,618	.....	.....	.....	11,14,52,907	
1874-75	99,92,176	.....	21,48,859	.....	.....	.....	10,67,04,071	
1875-76	1,28,83,331	.....	15,38,768	.....	.....	.....	11,35,26,621	
1876-77	1,36,59,999	.....	20,86,198	.....	.....	.....	11,64,16,558	
1877-78	8,67,54,482	.....	21,89,267	.....	.....	.....	13,25,02,472	
1878-79	1,52,45,885	.....	17,66,917	.....	.....	.....	13,19,05,084	
1879-80	1,29,92,638	.....	18,00,536	.....	.....	.....	12,79,83,033	
1880-81	1,35,26,580	.....	14,78,377	.....	.....	.....	13,66,29,354	
1881-82	1,34,77,339	.....	15,35,584	.....	.....	.....	13,50,46,242	
1882-83	1,34,72,861	.....	13,69,536	.....	.....	.....	15,18,07,113	
1883-84	1,39,21,985	.....	10,43,825	.....	10,03,295	.....	13,38,69,257	
1884-85	1,33,48,674	.....	12,59,258	.....	20,55,743	.....	14,54,07,275	
1885-86	1,40,74,261	.....	12,12,091	.....	29,31,184	.....	14,71,02,032	
1886-87	1,60,49,242	.....	13,28,140	.....	33,93,174	.....	14,20,10,950	
1887-88	1,80,20,491	.....	11,46,155	.....	38,73,487	.....	16,16,28,290	
1888-89	1,82,82,918	.....	11,23,569	.....	27,23,737	.....	16,43,16,283	
1889-90	1,96,74,433	.....	13,46,789	.....	49,62,264	.....	16,15,14,963	
1890-91	2,49,90,137	.....	20,89,467	.....	58,01,818	.....	22,88,92,275	
1891-92	2,76,70,245	.....	22,75,300	.....	95,51,741	.....	25,43,62,371	
1892-93	2,83,90,804	.....	11,00,680	.....	+37,49,923	.....	27,09,95,690	
Increase (+) or decrease (−) in 1892-93 as compared with 1891-92	+ 7,20,059	.....	— 11,14,620	.....	+ 64·634	.....	+1,66,33,259	
Percentage on average circulation, 1891-92	+ 2·602	.....	— 48·988	.....			+ 6·539	

* Highest.

† Lowest.

No II.

Statement of Notes issued, received and cancelled during 1892-93.

Circle.	Nature of Work.	5 Rupees.		10 Rupees.		20 Rupees.		50 Rupees.		100 Rupees.	
		No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
Calcutta	Notes issued.	146,640	7,33,200	3,165 440	3,16.54,400	170,761	34,15,220	150,480	75,24,000	504,315	5,04,31,500
Allahabad	,,	8,782	43,910	58.367	5,83,670	28,034	5,60,680	17,184	8,59.200	28,758	28,75,800
Lahore	,,	28,898	1,44,490	75.311	7,53,110	61,690	12,33,800	42,587	21,29,350	64,194	64,19,400
Bombay	,,	566,540	28,32,700	1,435,011	1,43.50,110	176,942	35,38,840	113,432	56,71,600	217,670	2,17,67,000
Karachi	,,	3,713	18,565	85,601	8,56,010	22,838	4,56,760	9,797	4,89,850	15,304	15,30,400
Madras	,,	110,840	5,54,200	211,830	21,18,300	87,110	17,42,200	61,593	30,79,650	357,792	3,57,79,200
Calicut	,,	13,883	69,415	12 290	1,22,900	7,267	1,45 340	5,726	2,86,300	7,887	7,88,700
Rangoon	,,	31,318	1,56,590	120,822	12,08,220	41,916	8,38,320	23,416	11,70,800	54,168	54,16,800
Total	...	910,614	45,53,070	5,164,672	5,16,46,720	596,558	1,19,31,160	421,315	2,12,10,750	1,250,088	12,50,08,800
Percentage on Total Issues		10·25	...	58·12	...	6·71	...	4·77	...	14·07	...
		...	·39	...	4·50	...	1·04	...	1·85	...	10·89
Calcutta	Notes received.	153,457	7,67,285	2,936,426	2,93,64,260	176,477	35,29,540	148,127	74,09,350	481,975	4,81,97,500
Allahabad	,,	8,713	43,565	54.255	5,42,550	26,114	5,22,280	15,069	7,53,450	25,361	25,36,100
Lahore	,,	30,953	1,54,765	73,299	7,32,990	55,814	11,16 280	42,267	21,13,350	60,882	60,88,200
Bombay	,,	544,682	27,23,410	1,360,754	1,36,07,540	166,559	33,31,180	101,880	50,94,000	205,522	2,05,52,200
Karachi	,,	4,841	24,205	76 885	7,68,850	25,020	5,00,400	10,015	5,00,750	14,521	14,52,100
Madras	,,	109,392	5,46,960	195.623	19,56,230	88,363	17,67,260	63,604	31,80,200	343.575	3,43.57,500
Calicut	,,	12,521	62,605	9,868	98,680	5,934	1,18,680	4,401	2,20,050	6,223	6,22,300
Rangoon	,,	31,433	1,57,165	114,399	11,43,990	41,293	8,25,860	22,724	11,36,200	49,616	49,61,600
Total	...	895,992	44,79,960	4,821,509	4,82,15,090	585,574	1,17,11,480	408,147	2,04,07,350	1,187,675	11,87,67,500
Percentage on Total Receipts		10·63	...	57·22	...	6·95	...	4·84	...	14·09	...
		...	·40	...	4·29	...	1·04	...	1·8	...	10·58
Calcutta	Notes cancelled.	127,982	6,39,910	2,215,934	2,21,59,340	122,065	24,41,300	104,461	52,23,050	380,456	3,80,45,600
Allahabad	,,	8,717	43,585	54,228	5,42,280	25,975	5,19,500	15,069	7,53,450	25,361	25,36,100
Lahore	,,	30,012	1,50,060	72,895	7,28,950	54,789	10,95,780	42,069	21,02,950	60,645	60,64,500
Bombay	,,	389,063	19,45,315	901,064	90,10,640	118,876	23,77,520	102,785	51,39,250	199,966	1,99.96,600
Karachi	,,	4,653	23,265	74,629	7,46,290	24,497	4,89,940	10,027	5,01,350	14,314	14,31,400
Madras	,,	103,266	5,16,330	174,012	17,40,120	88,952	16,79,040	61,484	30,74,200	319,338	3,19,33,800
Calicut	,,	12,273	61,890	9,716	97,160	5,889	1,17,180	4,188	2,09,400	5,944	5,94,400
Rangoon	,,	27,376	1,36,880	97,748	9,77,480	36,691	7,31,820	22,604	11,30,900	49,208	49,20,800
Total	...	703,447	35,17,235	3,600,326	3,60,03,260	472,604	94,52,080	362,677	1,81,33,850	1,055,227	10,55,22,700
Percentage on Total Cancellations		10·59	...	54·16	...	7·11	...	5·46	...	15·87	...
		...	·47	...	4·90	...	·26	...	2·41	...	14·07
Percentage of Total Cancellations on Receipts		70·9	...	74·67	...	80·71	...	88·86	...	88·85	...

Circle.	500 Rupees.		1,000 Rupees.		10,000 Rupees.		Total.	
	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
Calcutta	83,296	4,16,48,000	153,852	15,38,52,000	18,276	18,27 60,000	4,393,060	47 20,18,320
Allahabad	3,672	18,36,000	7,352	73,52,000	2,067	2,06,70,000	154,216	3,47,81,260
Lahore	16,971	84,85,500	11,606	1,16,06,000	3,769	3,76,90,000	305,028	6,84,61,650
Bombay	15,457	77,28,500	98,030	9,80,30,000	17,854	17,85,40,000	2,640,936	33,24,58,750
Karachi	2,316	11,58,000	6,995	69,95,000	603	60,30,000	147,167	1,75,34,585
Madras	35,746	1,78,73,000	35,550	3,55,50,000	5,920	5,92,00,000	906,381	15,58,96,550
Calicut	551	2,75,500	498	4,98,000	95	9,50,000	48,197	31,36,155
Rangoon	5,403	27,01,500	10,454	1,04,54,000	4,190	4,19,00,000	291,687	6,38,46,230
Total	163,412	8,17,06,000	324,337	32,43,37,000	52,774	52,77,40,000	8,886,670	114,81,33,500
Percentage on Total Issues	1·84	...	3·65	...	·59	...	100	...
	7·11	...	28·25	...	45·97	...	...	100
Calcutta	80,843	4,04,21,500	153,210	15,32,10,000	18,317	18,31,70,000	4,148,892	46,60,69,435
Allahabad	3,648	18,24,000	6,870	68,70,000	1,578	1,57,80,000	141,608	2,88,71,945
Lahore	16,623	83,11,500	11,336	1,13,36,000	3,717	3,71,70,000	294,891	6,70,23,085
Bombay	14,440	72,20,000	92,254	9,22,54,000	18,431	18,43,10,000	2,504,522	32,90,92,330
Karachi	2,295	11,47,500	7,025	70,25,000	521	52,10,000	141,123	1,66,28,805
Madras	35,291	1,76,45,500	35,681	3,56,81,000	5,664	5,66,40,000	877,193	15,17,74,650
Calicut	490	2,45,000	429	4,29,000	100	10,00,000	39,966	27,96,315
Rangoon	5,321	26,60,500	10,060	1,00,60,000	4,017	4,01,70,000	278,863	6,11,15,315
Total	158,951	7,94,75,500	316,865	31,68,65,000	52,345	52,34,50,000	8,427,058	112,33,71,880
Percentage on Total Receipts	1·89	...	3·76	...	·62	...	100	...
	7·08	...	28·20	...	46·59	...	...	100
Calcutta	68,455	3,42,27,500	129,057	12,90,57,000	2,421	2,42,10,000	3,150,831	25,60,03,700
Allahabad	3,648	18,24,000	5,664	56,64,000	488	48,80,000	139,150	1,67,62,915
Lahore	16,415	82,07,500	11,272	1,12,72,000	1,019	1,01,90,000	289,106	3,98,11,740
Bombay	14,417	72,08,500	93,337	8,93,37,000	10,803	10,80,30,000	1,826,311	24,30,44,825
Karachi	2,216	11,08,000	6,573	65,73,000	450	45,00,000	197,359	1,53,73,245
Madras	34,268	1,71,34,000	34,481	3,44,81,000	3,786	3,78,60,000	814,587	12,84,18,490
Calicut	384	1,92,000	354	3,54,000	65	6,50,000	38,888	22,76,030
Rangoon	5,111	25,55,500	8,889	88,89,000	2,919	2,91,90,000	250,441	4,85,31,150
Total	144,914	7,24,57,000	285,627	28,56,27,000	21,951	21,95,10,000	6,646,673	75,02 22,125
Percentage on Total Cancellations	2·18	...	4·30	...	·33	...	100	...
	9 66	...	38·07	...	29 26	...	...	100
	91·17	...	90·14	...	41·93	...	78·87	...

Abstract of all Circles from 1861-62 to 1891-92.

Year.	Notes Issued.		Notes Received.		Notes Cancelled.	
	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
1861-62	367,200	4,20,00,000	2,000	10,00,000	...	...
1862-63	295,015	3,53,55,500	82,820	1,49,55,500	52,520	1,10,05,500
1863-64	286,201	4,72,01,000	248,582	4,17,01,000	240,478	3,74,51,000
1864-65	598,260	4,63,00,110	253,708	3,37,69,900	214.290	3.15,66,660
1865-66	960,150	10,10,04,920	854,111	2,98,89,180	886,174	3,90,71,620
1866-67	1,968,688	26 80,12,150	1,917,381	25,36,97,220	831,831	7,50,95,040
1867-68	2,790,745	35,06,49,710	2,494,319	33,73,84,270	998,679	10[illegible]
1868-69	3.117 050	44,00,73,090	2,936,358	41,69,66,180	1,553,435	14[illegible]
1869-70	3,396,828	49,34,48,480	3,353,591	45,70,24,340	1,906,794	22,30,04,250
1870-71	3,855,477	56,63,62,620	3,728,082	56,66,28,810	2,005,842	24.79,56,750
1871-72	4,045,118	60,35,21,200	3,813,861	60,48,10,940	1,894,516	25,64,60,160
1872-73	4 480,446	67,39,09,595	4,194,129	59,96,88,825	2,150,039	25,00,27,590
1873-74	4,915,365	61,69,24,575	4,320,018	62,64,55,900	2,565,830	26,20,42,890
1874-75	5,145,682	62,35,78,760	4,762,530	63,66,57,570	3,094,093	28,68,65,125
1875-76	5,325,790	62,69,70,215	5,269,541	62,17,81,655	3,560 388	29.63,56,940
1876-77	5,777,514	73,77,51,185	5,702,046	77,87,26,475	3,661,384	37,89,18,425
1877-78	6,251,704	99,32,50,980	6,120,202	93,25,97,735	4,399,755	45,50,76,735
1878-79	5,853,587	84,09,06,990	6,036,955	90,75,19,920	4,115,911	42,84,16,310
1879-80	6,262,415	81,61,93,855	6,067,688	80.79,23,265	3,889,150	35,31,49,630
1880-81	6,731,153	95,23,94,490	6,625,315	84,04,84,390	4.172,534	38,61,13,350
1881-82	6,066,875	71,58,23,915	5,964,017	71,09,97,175	3,855,555	37,95,01,280
1882-83	6,417,898	78,71,65,755	6,164,317	73,16,24,485	4,344,957	43,60,02,315
1883-84	6,828,374	87,02,69,990	6,769,657	68,93,02,090	4,710,289	42,04,38,825
1884-85	6,014,915	73,99,23,015	6,692,313	72,12,80,855	5,137,324	43,21,77,545
1885-86	6,610,519	76,10,25,730	6,531,341	76,55,44,405	4,756,480	42,79,23,405
1886-87	6,737,250	74,12,56,165	6,657,354	74,47,96,640	4,856,427	42,80,60,590
1887-88	7,234,682	86,20,40,965	6,872,377	80,55,70,115	4,892,465	46,06,32,630
1888-89	7,415,524	89,30,02,945	7,386,395	91,17,66,030	5,121,228	48,37,09,506
1889-90	7,413,571	89,44,96,680	7,260,692	93,37,97,426	5,203,114	48,16,64,600
1890-91	8,103,359	103,94,77,850	8,260,406	93,35,27,600	5,460,509	51,83,13,975
1891-92	8,210,622	97,47,43,040	8,314,479	99,00,37,240	5,714,482	61,02,38,340
1892-93	8,856,670	114,81,33,500	8,427,058	112,33,71,880	6,646,673	75,02,22,125

No. III.

Statements of Receipts and Expenditure of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency for the year 1892-93.

	Calcutta.	Allahabad.	Lahore.	Bombay.	Karachi.	Madras.	Calicut.	Rangoon.	TOTAL.
	R a. p.	*R a. p.*	*R a. p.*	*R a. p.*	*R a. p.*	*R a. p.*	*R a. p.*	*R a. p.*	*R a. p.*
RECEIPTS.									
1892-93.—Interest realized on Government Securities	13,27,335 0 0	1,25,333 0 0	1,87,956 0 0	10,64,828 0 0	1,05,702 0 0	3,65,338 0 0	13,017 0 0	74,281 0 0	32,63,790 0 0
SUNDRY CASH RECEIPTS.									
Miscellaneous	155 1 6	67 11 0	168 9 0	894 10 6	214 4 6	330 0 7	.....	.....	1,830 5 1
Value of unclaimed Currency Notes	7,655 0 0	310 0 0	...	—925 0 0	65 0 0	1,060 0 0	190 0 0	120 0 0	8,475 0 0
	13,35,145 1 6	1,25,710 11 0	1,88,124 9 0	10,64,797 10 6	1,05,981 4 6	3,66,728 0 7	13,207 0 0	74,401 0 0	32,74,095 5 1
DISBURSEMENTS.									
Salaries	15,885 13 11	.....	6,400 0 0	11,716 4 0	1,200 0 0	.....	1,116 10 8	.....	36,318 12 7
Establishment	73,954 2 8	10,882 14 5	9,886 8 0	58,443 15 2	5,006 11 4	19,646 4 10	3,404 12 1	20,312 11 10	2,01,538 0 4
Temporary Establishment	3,284 6 6	72 14 4	.....	584 8 5	.....	329 8 0	.....	398 1 5	4,669 6 8
Charges for Remittance	.....	... ..	.....	6 0 0	79 8 0	44 9 0	.....	.....	130 1 0
Stationery	1,562 3 0	3 7 9	.....	482 9 4	31 12 8	373 7 5	15 15 4	.....	2,469 7 6
Printing Charges	2,276 14 0	325 12 4	393 1 9	601 4 7	30 15 4	446 7 0	.....	.....	4,074 7 0
Service Telegrams	282 8 0	48 15 0	28 12 0	161 9 0	70 10 0	117 12 0	53 5 0	235 13 0	999 4 0
Purchase of Service Stamps	865 1 0	430 0 0	434 1 0	902 12 0	285 0 0	290 10 0	60 0 0	80 5 0	3,347 13 0
House, Lighting, Police and Water Rates	5,850 0 0	.....	76 8 0	1,140 3 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,066 11 10
Cost of Note Forms	1,01,623 1 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	20,462 4 8	1,259 5 4	.....	1,23,344 11 10
One-third freight on Europe Stores	13 13 8	...	.....	3 5 7	.....	23 7 5	.....	.....	40 10 8
Pensions and Gratuities	5,773 7 8	2,048 0 0	116 10 8	1,438 10 7	825 0 0	1,689 5 0	769 7 8	.....	12,660 9 7
Cost of Repairs, etc., to Currency Buildings	2,657 0 0	... ..	5,647 0 0	845 14 11	.....	1,181 8 1	.....	.....	10,331 7 0
Cost of Chests, Bags and Locks	.....	65 1 7	446 13 8	8 8 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	520 7 3
Contingencies	3,933 1 6	1,119 11 11	1,475 1 3	5,644 9 5	144 12 3	1,018 8 10	59 6 0	1,667 2 10	14,462 6 0
Travelling Allowances	361 0 0	.....	.....	615 0 0	50 6 0	.....	.....	79 4 0	1,105 10 0
Dead Stock, Cost of Office Furniture	173 11 0	86 13 9	.....	171 12 0	3 8 0	153 9 8	.....	365 10 9	955 1 2
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS DURING 1892-93	2,18,486 4 9	15 083 11 1	24 904 8 4	82.166 14 10	7,728 3 7	45,777 5 11	6,738 14 1	23,139 0 10	4,24,034 15 5
PROFIT	11,16,648 12 9	1,10,626 15 11	1,63,220 0 8	9,82,630 11 8	98,253 0 11	3,20,950 10 8	6,468 1 11	51,261 15 2	28,50,060 5 8

ABSTRACTS.

RECEIPTS.	Calcutta.	Allahabad.	Lahore.	Bombay.	Karachi.	Madras.	Calicut.	Rangoon.	TOTAL.
	R a. p.	*R a. p.*	*R a. p.*	*R a. p.*	*R a. p.*	*R a. p.*	*R a. p.*	*R a. p.*	*a. p.*
1861-62	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1862-63	1,52,316 10 2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,52,316 10 2
1863-64	3,27,731 5 4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,27,731 5 4
1864-65	9,69,318 4 4	... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	16,54,979 0 8
1865-66	6,05,285 1 8	46 281 6 0	31,484 2 0	5,11,746 13 6	.....	1,73 913 14 10	.....	.....	16,78,391 10 6
1866-67	6,91,296 13 6	49,784 0 0	31,517 0 0	8,19,518 4 3	4,637 7 9	1,67 917 2 10	3,268 2 0	.....	16,62,849 10 11
1867-68	5,32,863 9 9	45,617 9 4	28,914 4 9	7,43,596 2 1	23,870 0 0	1,18,395 11 4	4,100 0 0	.....	13,45,815 4 8
1868-69	5 81,265 0 9	49,442 8 3	37,827 13 5	5,92,489 15 5	20,677 12 5	1,21,084 15 9	4 137 1 3	.....	14,86,972 11 8
1869-70	6,50,288 12 3	48,310 9 8	35,133 4 11	6,73,293 8 10	28,822 15 1	1,04,357 0 5	11,963 12 11	.....	16,67,871 9 0
1870-71	5,36,277 7 6	62,787 2 7	40,616 1 1	7,69,061 5 11	38,566 11 1	1,14,559 2 3	12,011 10 11	.....	14,93,867 10 9
1871-72	5,38,378 2 9	45,512 7 6	65,087 5 3	6,73,769 3 4	34,317 10 3	1,32,986 14 7	13,113 3 5	.....	14,25,965 7 11
1872-73	8,91,423 8 3	96 879 10 9	88,368 10 6	5,93,668 4 7	27,765 4 9	1,40,676 4 1	14,877 11 0	.....	23,92,227 6 4
1873-74	10,04,194 6 0	1,56 749 4 0	1,01 370 14 0	10.45,520 1 7	37,693 12 6	1,98,729 6 9	33,612 4 0	.....	23,71,584 0 6
1874-75	11,87,241 11 6	89,036 0 0	1,10,593 7 3	7,56,230 12 9	46,985 0 3	2,59,187 1 3	46,866 10 3	.....	23,69,994 8 1
1875-76	10,92,800 4 6	1,13,676 0 0	1,28,291 10 9	6,77,999 6 4	35,660 12 0	2,19,694 3 0	49,770 0 0	.....	23,67,517 14 5
1876-77	10 74,581 8 0	1,09,322 0 0	1,34,781 10 0	6,87,506 6 6	36,240 0 0	2,53,336 8 8	55,570 0 0	.....	23,68,799 4 8
1877-78	11,80,679 7 8	1,12,726 0 0	1,11,997 10 9	7,01,084 13 8	40.050 1 6	2,69,536 3 6	39,443 0 0	.....	24,49,647 12 3
1878-79	12,35.775 6 10	85,487 2 0	94,621 11 0	6,59,869 12 10	35,533 13 0	3,10,976 0 0	37 865 0 0	.....	23.95,495 12 2
1879-80	13,93,856 3 11	99 873 6 0	1,31,198 12 3	6,52,369 0 4	47,607 0 0	2,51,697 8 0	27,938 0 0	.....	27,96,825 10 1
1880-81	12,55,051 0 0	89,304 0 0	1,09,020 0 0	7.73,780 3 3	54,105 0 0	3,09.420 0 8	35,592 0 0	.....	25,14,818 0 0
1881-82	12,65,842 12 2	85,948 4 0	1,55,632 3 6	6,98,539 0 0	62,088 0 0	2,20,031 0 0	22,785 0 0	.....	25,02,999 15 0
1882-83	12,99,622 0 0	1,11,111 10 0	1,24,487 8 6	6,64,791 11 11	60,126 0 0	2,46,642 15 5	24,016 0 0	.....	25,02,565 4 4
1883-84	12,21,167 3 7	1,11,498 4 0	1,56,363 0 0	6,82,831 3 0	54,736 0 9	2,14,922 14 10	14,854 0 0	.....	25,08,857 1 3
1884-85	11,41,524 9 3	1,11,237 9 3	1,53,062 0 6	6,93,775 7 1	50,446 12 0	2,39,534 7 10	18,828 0 0	17,260 0 0	25,10,909 12 9
1885-86	11,13,313 12 0	1,01,087 11 0	1,45,189 8 6	7,65,661 1 9	55,927 9 6	2,43,696 15 0	16,324 0 0	23,476 0 0	25.03,861 5 2
1886-87	10,77,309 13 0	1,22,840 5 3	1,51,106 9 3	7,88,374 2 7	83,818 13 4	2,35,030 5 9	15,802 0 0	21,245 0 0	25,02,437 13 9
1887-88	10,54,140 8 1	1,05,649 3 6	1,51,760 15 0	7,65,888 0 0	76,846 0 0	2,65,096 2 3	13,477 0 0	24,114 0 0	25,10,083 7 7
1888-89	10,74,410 5 3	1,18,507 12 0	1,40,233 4 0	7.10,889 13 6	59,982 10 11	2,98,189 4 0	16,323 0 0	48,579 0 0	24,67,114 1 8
1889-90	10,59,260 6 1	1,06,683 1 6	1,38,089 5 8	7,88,909 0 3	62,953 6 8	3,00,629 7 9	17,330 0 0	33,405 0 0	25,07,259 11 11
1890-91	10,73,544 3 10	96,003 11 0	1,45.563 13 0	8,42,827 7 7	62,179 8 4	2,74,387 14 9	22.604 0 0	32,081 0 0	25,49,191 10 6
1891-92	12,11,166 12 3	1,23.652 4 0	1,55,554 4 0	9,06,031 9 9	81,932 15 4	3,33,984 1 6	11,958 0 0	34,051 0 0	28,58,330 14 10
1892-93	13,35.145 1 6	1.25.710 11 0	1.88,124 9 0	10,64,797 10 6	1,05,981 4 6	3,66,728 0 7	13,207 0 0	74,401 0 0	32,74,095 5 1
TOTAL	2,98,27,152 2 8	26,20,713 8 7	31,46,020 6 4	2,14,59,383 13 1	14.00,622 12 2	66,87.985 11 7	6,18,264 7 9	3,61,235 0 0	6,61,21,377 14 2
DISBURSEMENTS.									
1861-62	2,639 2 7	...	...	2,494 10 0	.....	751 9 3	.....	.....	5,885 5 10
1862-63	3,06,205 8 3	...	...	1,73,996 6 6	.....	50,610 10 1	.....	.....	5,30,812 8 10
1863-64	1,40,049 4 11	...	...	1 66,720 11 11	.....	58,638 9 6	.....	.....	3 65,408 10 4
1864-65	34,145 8 6	20,329 12 2	17,539 13 0	2,61 955 7 8	.....	59,511 2 3	3,112 11 4	.....	3,96,594 6 11
1865-66	4,00,080 5 2	17,824 12 9	21,500 13 3	3,06,084 4 8	9,596 11 8	78,872 13 10	11,132 8 5	.....	8,45,092 5 9
1866-67	5,27,735 4 11	13,488 3 2	16.999 6 3	3,58,829 8 3	8,632 0 0	61,950 15 6	4,667 12 8	.....	9,92,303 2 9
1867-68	90,086 0 0	17,230 12 10	20,862 13 7	1,29,160 8 5	10,509 12 11	36,798 8 6	4,657 14 4	.....	3,09,306 6 7
1868-69	5,71,781 12 9	14,792 14 4	15,285 6 4	1,12,952 8 4	10,517 15 3	30,912 2 6	4,695 15 6	.....	7,60,938 11 0
1869-70	99,909 12 7	14,991 8 11	16,687 14 6	1,12,816 11 10	7,711 15 0	53,335 4 5	4,407 0 1	.....	2,89,860 3 4
1870-71	1,30,679 3 7	15,505 1 4	13.726 6 9	1,21,404 7 7	5,922 4 1	44,446 15 1	4,546 11 2	.....	3,36,231 1 7
1871-72	1,02,321 6 2	14,457 12 6	19,870 1 1	1,02,736 7 5	6,038 0 2	34,553 0 1	5,417 14 0	.....	2,85,394 9 5
1872-73	1,27,751 14 3	20,576 5 10	11,243 6 6	99,551 13 8	7,225 11 5	39,798 3 9	7,367 15 0	.....	3,13,515 6 5
1873-74	1,65,462 14 5	51,683 12 7	14,189 4 7	1,64,282 3 4	9.157 11 10	45,101 5 3	6,098 14 0	.....	4,55,976 2 0
1874-75	1,36,395 6 10	21,920 7 4	22,072 3 8	1,50,860 9 2	6,097 0 2	43,460 9 0	9,037 5 6	.....	3,89,843 9 8
1875-76	1,26,771 7 8	44,446 5 4	13,937 10 8	1,02,627 5 0	6,670 11 3	35,306 1 0	5,568 2 3	.....	3,35,327 11 2
1876-77	1.47,884 0 11	19,322 1 0	10,443 14 9	86,264 8 2	7,635 7 6	35,215 10 6	6,891 3 11	.....	3,13,656 14 9
1877-78	1,82,693 11 4	13,346 14 3	18,445 5 1	2,23,222 6 1	7,100 7 0	33,239 12 8	6,944 7 0	.....	4,84,992 15 5
1878-79	2,38,041 12 0	16,616 9 5	14,376 5 0	1,92,575 6 9	8,534 5 8	41,871 7 1	6,894 5 5	.....	5,18,910 3 4
1879-80	1,41,472 1 5	14,744 12 3	15,044 15 6	1,00,247 4 8	7,466 6 8	39,214 6 8	5,621 13 11	.....	3,23,801 13 1
1880-81	1,21,867 0 0	14,910 0 0	14,851 0 0	82,161 0 0	5,716 0 0	33,697 0 0	4,934 0 0	.....	2,78,136 0 0
1881-82	1,48,717 0 3	21,755 1 10	17,482 14 9	78,796 0 4	7,703 4 4	42,480 1 4	7,828 4 1	.....	3,24,762 10 11
1882-83	2,61,461 7 4	19,251 9 5	14,632 14 8	83,441 8 11	7,553 3 2	32,512 5 11	6,451 9 11	.....	4,25,304 11 4
1883-84	2,23,388 9 8	18,552 10 7	14,967 0 10	98,933 12 7	6,385 4 9	49,448 0 10	5,643 2 2	10,638 4 4	4,27,906 13 9
1884-85	1,28,143 10 8	22,857 10 11	15,118 12 6	94,890 6 5	7,106 11 7	29,430 11 9	5,390 5 6	14,234 8 4	3,17,172 13 7
1885-86	2,77,996 11 3	19,452 6 4	21,852 11 1	83,212 8 2	8,983 15 1	43,142 2 4	6,357 13 4	14,906 15 1	4,75 905 2 8
1886-87	1,86,623 15 1	18 043 9 5	17,570 1 4	78,853 7 6	7,750 9 2	43,847 10 11	7,414 2 7	13,613 0 0	3,73,716 8 0
1887-88	2,34,563 9 3	16,721 1 7	13,811 14 1	79,863 1 7	6,215 0 3	37,161 13 10	7,105 13 2	16,599 4 4	4,12,041 10 1
1888-89	1,84,911 12 7	17,121 4 1	21,174 6 1	80,658 7 1	6,213 3 1	41,881 13 3	6,348 12 6	18,263 0 8	3,76,572 11 4
1889-90	2,16,264 4 2	15,691 7 6	15,982 13 0	78,913 4 10	6,856 11 5	43,079 15 11	6,308 13 2	19,841 0 4	4,02,938 6 4
1890-91	2,21,502 6 0	15,514 8 0	15.624 3 1	87,566 8 4	6,877 5 7	49,208 11 11	5,558 3 11	20,849 14 9	4,22,701 12 7
1891-92	2,12,096 0 4	15,396 7 0	17,928 11 3	80,890 14 11	8,081 9 10	47.899 6 3	6,586 15 5	20,353 6 6	4,09,133 7 6
1892-93	2,18,496 4 9	15,083 11 1	24,904 8 4	82,166 14 10	7.728 3 7	45,777 5 11	6,738 14 1	23,139 0 10	4,24,034 15 5
TOTAL	63,08,189 5 7	5,61,629 9 9	4,88,127 10 5	40,59,131 4 11	2,11,877 10 5	13,43.156 7 1	1,79,679 8 4	1,79,438 7 2	1,33,24,179 15 8
PROFIT	2,35,19,012 13 1	20,59,083 14 10	26,57,892 11 11	1,74,00,252 8 2	11,88,745 1 9	53,44,829 4 6	4,38,584 15 5	1,88,796 8 10	5,27,97,197 14 6

The following are the Circles in which the Final Receipts and Disbursements differed from approximate figures reported in 1891-92.

	Receipts.	Difference, Increase + Decrease −.	Disbursements.	Difference, Increase + Decrease −.	
	R a. p.	*R a. p.*	*R a. p.*	*R a. p.*	*R a. p.*
Calcutta, Approximate	.....	.....	2,12,073 8 4	.....	.....
,, Final	.....	.....	2,12,096 0 4	+22 8 0	.....
Allahabad, Approximate	1,23,777 4 0	.....	15,604 9 0	.....	.....
,, Final	1,23,652 4 0	—125 0 0	15,396 7 0	—208 2 0	.....
Lahore, Approximate	1,54,599 4 0	.....	17,719 1 3	.....	.....
,, Final	1,55,554 4 0	+955 0 0	17,928 11 3	+209 10 0	+24 0 0
Bombay, Approximate	9,06,781 9 9	.....	80,842 6 0	.....	.....
,, Final	9,06,031 9 9	+250 0 0	80,890 14 11	+48 8 11	.....
Karachi, Approximate	.....	.....	8,042 11 5	.....	.....
,, Final	.....	.....	8,031 9 10	−11 1 7	+37 7 4
Madras, Approximate	.....	.....	47,9-8 1 9	.....	.....
,, Final	.....	.....	47,899 6 3	−8 11 6	.....
Calicut, Approximate	.....	.....	6,467 3 6	.....	.....
,, Final	.....	.....	6,536 15 5	+79 12 0	+71 0 6
Burma, Approximate	33,901 0 0	.....	20,348 15 6	.....	.....
,, Final	34,051 0 0	+150 0 0	20,353 6 6	+4 7 0	+4 7 0
Final increase or decrease as compared with approximate		+1,230 0 0			+136 14 10

No. IV.

Classification of Treasuries according to Encashment of Notes.

A — Treasuries which were able throughout the year to cash notes at all times to the extent of the public demand on them.	B — Treasuries ordinarily able to cash notes on presentation.	C — Treasuries at which this accommodation could not usually be given.	A.	B.	C.
India.					
Ajmere. Beluchistan. Bhopal. Sambhar.		Coorg. Indore. Nowgong (Bd.)	4	0	3
Central Provinces.					
Balaghat. Betul. Bhandara. Chanda. Chhindwara. Hoshangabad Mandla. Nagpur. Narsingpur. Saugor.	Bilaspur. Damoh. Jubbulpur. Nimar. Raipur. Sambalpur. Seoni. Wardha.		10	8	0
Burma.					
Bassein. Henzadah. Kyoukphyoo. Kyoukse. Mandalay. Manbin. Mergui. Pegu. Prome. Sandoway. Shwegyin. Tavoy. Tharrawaddy	Bhamo. Fort Stedman Katha. Kindat. Lashio. Magwe. Meiktila. Minbu. Mogok. Monywa. Myingyan. Pokkoku. Pynmana. Sagaing. Shwebo. Thayetmyo. Tounghoo. Yemethin. Yeu.		13	19	0
Assam.					
Garo Hills. Khasi Hills. Nowgong.	Cachar. Goalpara. Kamrup. Lakhimpur. Manipur. Naga Hills. Sibsagar.	Darrang. Sylhet.	8	7	2
Bengal.					
Backergunge. Balasore. Bankoora. Beerbhoom. Bhagulpore. Bogra. Burdwan. Chittagong. Cuttack. Dacca. Dinagepore. Doomka. Durbhunga. Furreedpore. Gya. Hazaribagh. Hooghly. Howrah. Jessore. Julpaiguri. Khoolna. Lohardugga. Malda. Manbhoom. Midnapore. Monghyr. Muzefferpore Murshedabad Mymensing. Noakhali. Nuddea. Palamow. Patna. Pubna. Puri. Purneah. Rajshahye. Rungpur. Shahabad. Singbhoom. Tipperah. 24-Pergunnahs.	Sarun. Champarun.	Darjeeling.	42	2	1
N-W. P. and Oudh.					
Agra. Aligarh. Azamgarh. Badaun. Ballia. Bahraich. Banda. Bara-Banki. Bareilly. Basti. Benares. Bijnor. Budaon. Cawnpore. Etah. Etawah. Faizabad. Farukhabad. Fatehpur. Ghazipur. Gonda. Gorakhpur. Hamirpur. Hardoi. Jalaun. Jaunpur. Jhansi. Kheri. Lucknow. Mainpuri. Meerut. Mirzapur. Moradabad. Muttra. Muzaffarnagar Partabgarh. Pilibhit. Rae-Bareli. Rurki. Saharanpur. Shahjahanpur. Sitapur. Sultanpur. Unao.	Bulandshahr.	Dera Dun. Naini Tal.	44	1	2
Punjab.					
Amritsar. Bannu. Dera Ghazi Khan. Dera Ismail Khan. Ferozepore. Gujranwala. Gujrat. Gurdaspur. Gurgaon. Hazara. Hoshiarpur. Jhelum. Jullundur. Kohat. Multan. Peshawar. Rawalpindi. Rohtak. Shahpur. Sialkot. Simla. Umballa.	Hissar. Jhang. Kangra. Kurnal. Ludhiana. Montgomery. Mozuffergarh.		22	7	0
Madras.					
Bellary. Coimbatore. Ganjam. Godavari. Malabar. South Canara. Bangalore. Kistna. Nilgiris. Chingleput. Cuddapah. Kurnool. Madura. Nellore. North Arcot. Salem. South Arcot. Tanjore. Tinnevelly. Travancore. Trichinopoly. Visagapatam.			14	6	3
Bombay.					
Aden. Ahmedabad. Ahmednagar. Belgaum. Bijapur. Broach. Hyderabad (Sind). Kaira. Kanara (Karwar). Karachi. Kathiawar. Nasik. Poona. Ratnagiri. Satara. Sholapur. Surat. Thana.	Dharwar. Kolaba. Sikarpur.	Baroda. Cutch (Bhuj). Dhulia.	18	3	3
Hyderabad.					
		Akola. Amraoti. Basim. Buldana. Ellichpur. Wun.	0	0	6
		TOTAL	170	53	20
		TOTAL OF A, B, C	243		

No. V.

Statistics of Treasury and other balances on 31st December 1892.

Denominations of Notes.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Total.	Total.	Percentage of Notes.	
							Notes.	Cash.	December 1892.	December 1891.
Treasuries and Branch Banks.										
Calcutta Circle	19,765	4,19,490	1,01,960	2,05,500	10,76,900	2,58,000	91,36,370	1,09,44,436	45	35
Allahabad	17,670	45,810	65,500	1,48,200	2,90,500	2,58,000	34,48,860	1,28,19,314	21	16
Lahore	40,630	59,650	1,04,420	1,59,100	3,43,500	4,14,000	35,89,700	62,07,855	37	33
Bombay	85,980	8,95,420	2,97,340	2,58,600	9,63,000	2,94,500	40,86,405	91,26,680	41	41
Nagpur	4,315	97,070	6,960	20,850	2,17,700	1,80,000	7,05,360	24,81,514	24	24
Karachi	3,980	76,050	31,000	37,250	1,21,600	93,000	14,80,965	5,96,777	47	47
Madras	21,780	1,03,700	68,180	1,10,700	3,76,200	4,88,500	23,89,765	78,47,899	29	29
Calicut	9,470	11,270	9,760	26,600	3,27,000	6,500	5,62,100	26,28,292	19	19
Central India	2,935	16,030	18,860	31,250	62,700	64,500	2,48,025	21,03,634	5	5
Burma	12,530	30,290	38,620	71,600	3,06,000	1,67,560	80,50,490	56,90,561	65	65
	2,17,338	17,54,780	7,38,400	10,91,650	45,06,100	20,81,560	3,45,47,140	6,04,47,012	33	33
Presidency Banks, Head Office.										
Bank of Bengal	11,365	2,77,060	53,760	1,39,800	5,10,400	2,14,500	94,97,015	2,75,382	76	76
,, ,, Bombay	26,766	1,59,420	77,900	53,250	1,74,200	2,24,500	1,74,96,595	86,168	99	...
,, ,, Madras	5,036	47,510	15,400	36,600	2,58,300	1,37,600	20,51,540	8,19,015	71	...
	43,158	4,83,990	1,53,060	2,31,550	9,37,900	6,96,600	2,90,45,250	11,80,565	96	...
	2,60,496	22,38,770	8,91,460	13,23,200	54,44,000	27,78,160	6,35,92,390	17,84,577	33	...
	Rs. 63,56,885									
Total of Notes and Cash							6,53,76,967			
Add Foreign Notes							63,56,885			
Total							7,17,33,852			
Add Rupee Coin							1,65,50,000			
Total							8,82,83,852			

No. VI.

Issues and Receipts of Home Notes at each Circle.

	Circles.								Total.
	Calcutta.	Allahabad.	Lahore.	Bombay.	Karachi.	Madras.	Calicut.	Rangoon.	
	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
Circulation on 1st April 1892	10,42,60,765	92,39,840	1,54,60,910	7,56,63,840	72,93,800	2,72,16,635	9,68,610	39,46,175	24,[illegible],575
Issues.									
Over the counter	37,75,15,620	3,04,31,260	3,26,95,670	29,95,55,900	1,09,40,585	11,04,66,205	31,36,155	6,32,94,230	92,80,35,625
At Agencies	56,000	...	1,58,34,000	73,000	...	...	...	5,52,000	1,65,15,000
In Remittance Transactions — Between Head Offices and Agencies	2,35,71,000	...	92,11,980	1,02,79,000	...	2,79,86,345	...	...	7,10,48,325*
In Remittance Transactions — Between Circles	7,08,63,700	43,50,000	1,07,20,000	2,24,53,000	65,94,000	1,74,44,000	...	...	13,24,24,700*
For Premelting Fees	...	...	...	97,850	...	...	...	...	97,850
Total Issues	47,20,06,320	3,47,81,260	6,84,61,650	33,24,58,750	1,75,34,585	15,58,96,550	31,36,155	6,38,46,230	114,81,21,500
Total of Balance and Issues	57,62,67,085	4,40,21,100	8,39,22,560	40,81,22,590	2,48,28,385	18,31,13,185	41,04,765	6,77,92,405	139,21,72,075
Receipts.									
Over the counter	33,97,60,665	1,22,06,020	2,06,68,930	22,30,71,480	1,38,58,800	12,13,73,180	13,19,535	6,04,94,515	79,27,53,125
At Agencies	87,000	...	3,66,675	58,000	...	...	...	...	5,11,675
For Mint Certificates	1,25,91,585	...	...	2,27,62,280	...	...	...	...	3,53,53,865
From other Currency Circles	2,23,20,025	80,40,840	1,84,73,730	3,04,33,570	27,70,005	91,26,075	14,76,780	6,20,800	9,32,61,825
In Remittance Transactions — Between Head Office and Agency	1,61,63,460	24,25,085	2,58,13,750	95,67,000	...	1,78,25,395	...	...	7,17,94,690*
In Remittance Transactions — Between Circles	7,51,34,700	62,00,000	17,00,000	4,32,00,000	...	34,50,000	...	...	12,96,84,700*
Total Receipts	46,60,57,435	2,88,71,945	6,70,23,085	32,90,92,330	1,66,28,805	15,17,74,650	27,96,315	6,11,15,315	112,33,59,880.
Balance in Circulation on 31st March 1893	11,02,09,650	1,51,49,155	1,68,99,475	7,90,30,260	81,99,580	3,13,38,535	13,08,450	66,77,090	26,88,12,195

* See foot-note to Statement No. VII.

No. VII.

Issues and Receipts of Coin at each Circle.

	Circles.								Total.
	Calcutta.	Allahabad.	Lahore.	Bombay.	Karachi.	Madras.	Calicut.	Rangoon.	
	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.
Balance on 1st April 1892	2,39,28,758 14 4	2,09,35,335 0 0	1,44,16,575 0 0	5,73,36,845 12 0	63,87,220 0 0	1,63,31,130 0 0	3,68,610 0 0	32,83,920 0 0	14,29,88,394 10 4
Receipts—Over counter	3,73,24,195 0 0	97,52,436 0 0	1,18,54,210 0 0	4,08,04,790 0 0	8,13,915 0 0	78,37,615 0 0	21,74,495 0 0	3,71,33,115 0 0	14,76,94,771 0 0
„ From small coin account	...	...	...	...	...	3,08,500 0 0	...	...	3,08,500 0 0
„ At Agencies	45,000 0 0	...	1,37,24,000 0 0	73,000 0 0	...	...	...	5,52,000 0 0	1,63,94,000 0 0
„ In Remittance transactions — Between Head office and Agencies	2,36,46,000 0 0	63,36,900 0 0	1,02,76,055 0 0	1,10,04,000 0 0	...	3,00,89,695 0 0	...	1,41,44,900 0 0	9,54,97,550 0 0*
„ In Remittance transactions — Between Circles	1,19,85,300 0 0	1,50,00,000 0 0	60,00,000 0 0	52,15,000 4 0	56,24,000 0 0	73,00,000 0 0	5,50,000 0 0	2,62,94,000 0 0	7,79,68,300 4 0*
„ For mint certificates	1,74,02,105 5 6	...	...	6,99,81,822 0 0	...	...	...	...	8,73,83,933 5 6
Total Receipts	9,04,02,600 5 6	3,10,89,336 0 0	4,38,54,265 0 0	12,70,78,618 4 0	64,37,915 0 0	4,55,35,810 0 0	27,24,495 0 0	7,81,24,015 0 0	42,52,47,054 9 6
Total of Balance and Receipts	11,43,31,359 3 10	5,20,24,671 0 0	5,82,70,840 0 0	18,44,15,464 0 0	1,28,25,135 0 0	6,18,66,940 0 0	30,93,105 0 0	8,14,07,935 0 0	56,82,35,449 3 10
Issues—Over the counter	6,78,03,405 0 0	1,20,56,411 0 0	57,51,090 0 0	7,25,58,690 0 0	53,10,610 0 0	2,07,24,440 0 0	11,34,655 0 0	3,43,53,190 0 0	21,95,32,491 0 0
„ At Agencies	76,000 0 0	...	2,56,675 0 0	58,000 0 0	...	...	...	...	3,90,675 0 0
„ In Remittance transactions — Between Head office and Agencies	1,64,49,900 0 0	89,59,300 0 0	2,68,77,925 0 0	1,02,92,000 0 0	...	2,03,13,695 0 0	...	1,41,44,900 0 0	9,70,37,680 0 0*
„ In Remittance transactions — Between Circles	25,01,300 4 0	1,44,41,000 0 0	40,50,000 0 0	3,54,46,000 0 0	26,06,000 0 0	...	12,50,000 0 0	1,51,84,000 0 0	7,54,78,300 4 0*
„ For Bullion delivered and for Premelting fees	22,87,515 6	...	...	1,51,685 0 0	...	...	...	...	1,74,558 15 6
„ To small coin accounts	...	...	...	...	...	1,76,000 0 0	...	...	1,76,000 0 0
Total Issues	8,68,53,520 3 6	3,54,56,711 0 0	3,69,35,690 0 0	11,85,06,375 0 0	78,16,610 0 0	4,12,14,135 0 0	23,84,655 0 0	6,36,82,090 0 0	39,28,49,705 3 6
Balance of Coin, 31st March 1893	2,74,77,820 0 4	1,65,67,960 0 0	2,13,35,250 0 0	6,59,09,089 0 0	50,08,525 0 0	2,06,52,805 0 0	7,08,450 0 0	1,77,25,845 0 0	17,53,86,744 0 4

	Remittance transactions with other Circles. Receipts.	Remittance transactions with other Circles. Issues.	Remittance transactions with Agencies. Receipts.	Remittance transactions with Agencies. Issues.
	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.
* Home notes (Statement VI)	12,96,84,700 0 0	13,24,24,700 0 0	7,17,94,690 0 0	7,10,48,325 0 0
Coin (Statement VII)	7,79,68,300 4 0	7,54,78,300 4 0	9,54,97,550 0 0	9,70,37,680 0 0
	20,76,53,000 4 0	20,79,03,000 4 0	16,72,92,240 0 0	16,80,86,005 0 0
Add—Foreign notes received and issued in remittance	+3,00,000 0 0	.....	6,54,263 0 0	.....
Small coin remitted to Head Circle and shown as Reserve Bullion	.....	.....	1,39,500 0 0	.....
Deduct—Coin received in remittance at Calcutta, but not paid at Bombay	—50,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....
	20,79,03,000 4 0	20,79,03,000 4 0	16,80,86,005 0 0	16,80,86,005

No. VIII.

Value of Currency Notes in Circulation on the last day of each month.

(In Lakhs of Rupees.)

	1892-93.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1887-88.	1886-87.	1885-86.	1884-85.	1883-84.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1880-81.	1879-80.	1878-79.	1877-78.	1876-77.	1875-76.	1874-75.	1873-74.	1872-73.	1871-72.	1870-71.	1869-70.	1868-69.	1867-68.	1866-67.	1865-66.	1864-65.	1863-64.
April	23,96	25,71	17,42	15,82	16,54	14,02	13,78	13,02	12,34	13,35	14,20	12,86	12,89	11,27	13,30	11,13	10,73	10,75	9,27	11,01	13,34	10,13	9,65	9,80	8,92	7,84	7,02	7,46	5,68	5,13
May	25,28	26,18	17,65	15,77	17,03	13,90	14,17	13,54	13,24	13,09	14,67	13,01	13,10	11,17	13,09	11,55	10,70	11,06	9,96	11,21	13,49	10,49	8,68	10,39	10,04	8,19	7,87	7,46	6,04	5,01
June	26,77	26,81	17,94	16,24	17,69	14,08	13,78	14,86	13,83	13,01	14,91	13,72	13,64	11,82	13,67	12,67	11,59	11,29	10,16	11,83	13,51	10,83	8,70	10,80	10,04	8,53	8,60	8,34	5,99	5,09
July	28,46	27,04	18,19	16,49	18,05	15,48	14,26	14,50	14,56	13,54	15,29	14,04	13,51	12,24	14,07	12,85	11,54	11,18	10,73	11,95	13,47	10,72	9,12	10,53	10,06	8,72	8,67	8,58	6,31	5,11
August	29,07	26,93	20,50	16,15	17,69	15,66	14,44	14,36	14,97	13,79	15,29	14,22	13,75	12,74	14,27	12,15	11,91	11,19	10,87	11,29	13,22	11,29	9,45	10,21	10,13	9,39	8,48	8,69	6,37	5,16
September	28,97	26,24	22,97	16,14	16,94	16,78	14,30	15,55	15,01	14,40	15,28	13,55	13,47	13,33	14,06	12,39	11,75	11,77	10,60	11,32	13,35	11,32	10,07	10,18	10,41	9,53	9,28	8,57	6,48	5,26
October	28,94	25,99	25,66	16,67	16,74	17,78	14,53	15,71	13,61	14,49	15,82	13,39	13,55	13,58	13,70	13,19	11,45	12,04	10,88	12,06	13,00	11,31	10,19	10,76	10,61	9,96	10,16	7,84	7,09	5,23
November	28,83	25,88	26,54	16,67	15,50	18,61	14,68	15,64	15,76	14,47	16,25	13,07	14,50	13,75	13,46	14,74	14,93	11,69	11,02	11,73	13,30	11,19	10,27	11,33	10,41	10,21	10,10	7,83	7,13	5,16
December	26,05	24,85	27,04	15,47	15,15	17,69	14,41	15,26	15,08	13,39	16,16	13,15	14,38	13,60	12,69	15,05	11,97	11,22	11,08	10,91	12,98	10,87	10,35	11,31	10,30	10,32	9,96	7,40	7,48	5,11
January	26,61	22,62	27,60	16,29	15,28	17,08	14,10	15,41	14,97	12,11	15,37	13,39	14,12	14,23	12,15	15,54	12,44	11,77	11,10	9,96	12,16	13,06	10,76	11,42	10,20	10,11	8,68	6,91	7,39	5,15
February	25,86	22,90	26,42	16,37	14,83	16,45	14,07	14,56	14,53	12,26	14,42	13,74	13,25	13,26	12,20	14,07	12,57	11,28	11,13	9,69	11,52	12,69	10,07	10,82	10,68	9,56	8,87	6,87	7,40	5,06
March	26,40	24,08	25,69	15,77	15,74	16,42	13,88	14,17	14,58	12,76	14,51	13,91	13,40	12,36	11,42	13,57	11,62	11,00	11,24	9,35	11,14	13,17	10,44	10,47	9,96	9,07	8,09	6,90	7,43	5,25
Average	27,10	25,44	22,89	16,15	16,43	16,16	14,20	14,71	14,54	13,38	15,18	13,50	13,66	12,90	13,19	13,25	11,64	11,35	10,67	11,15	12,86	11,42	9,81	10,67	10,15	9,28	8,82	7,76	6,73	5,19
Net Imports of Silver	12,87	9,15	14,17	10,93	9,28	9,30	7,04	11,48	7,44	6,25	7,51	5,38	3,80	7,87	3,97	14,68	7,26	1,58	4,64	2,49	7	6,52	94	7,32	8,60	5,59	6,96	13,67	10,09	12,80
Net Amount borrowed in India	26	—5	—1	1,88	2,79	5,50	1,20	...	...	2,50	2,04	2,79	3,09	4,03	3,88	—85	3,43	—4	—1,51	—1,16	1,22	2,18	—35	79	60	—99	—2	—94	
Currency Investment on 31st March	8,00	8,00	7,00	6,00	5,98	5,99	5,99	5,99	6,00	6,00	6,00	6,00	6,00	6,00	6,00	6,00	6,00	5,69	5,69	5,69	5,69	5,91	5,23	3,60	3,91	3,25	3,25	3,98	3,57	2,46
Profits of Paper Currency Department	29	24	21	21	21	21	20	20	22	21	21	22	23	25	19	30	21	20	20	19	21	11	12	14	7	10	7	8	18	...

No. IX.

Currency Notes in Circulation in India. (*In Lakhs and Thousands of Rupees.*)

Last Day of	Calcutta.	Allahabad.	Lahore.	Bombay.	Akola.	Nagpore.	Karachi.	Madras.	Calicut.	Coconada.	Rangoon.	Total.
1881.												
January	6,98,62	73,09	85,04	3,56,17	18,65	15,70	33 55	1,13,80	10,69	6,82	...	14,12,13
February	6,54,75	71,46	94,25	2,99,09	16,98	15,64	33,81	1,16,60	11,69	10,70	...	13,24,97
March	6,56,54	66,76	86,52	3,13,50	17,07	14,26	34,35	1,19,55	17,78	13,84	...	13,40,17
April	5,97,25	49,02	96,02	3,09,53	17,27	13,62	33,63	1,36,16	16,06	17,02	...	18,85,58
May	6,00,41	40,61	97,81	3,37,81	22,48	16,16	31,74	1,22,14	15,54	16,26	...	13,00,99
June	6,39,19	51,34	91,85	3,65,36	22,46	19,72	34,13	1,13,29	17,27	17,42	...	13,72,03
July	6,52,70	47,24	88,84	3,72,35	22,31	23,46	39,32	1,25,06	14,59	18,40	...	14,04,27
August	6,73,68	67,88	77,80	3,97,17	9,73	15,63	31,66	1,28,87	12,67	7,96	...	14,22,55
September	6,28,25	84,45	78,62	3,71,16	5,35	11,31	34,42	1,23,20	13,48	4,54	...	13,54,78
October	6,39,25	68,82	74 08	3,77,93	4,54	8,44	32,40	1,18,97	11,35	3 33	...	13,39,16
November	6,30,20	83,43	74,16	3,34,52	3,24	7,30	32,69	1,21,92	17,09	2,91	...	13,07,43
December	6,35,57	82,04	75,23	3,22,32	2,57	4,60	40,07	1,29,42	20,12	2,79	...	13,14,71
1882.												
January	6,54,53	98,69	74,11	3,37,68	2,07	3,17	30,44	1,19,08	16,90	2,45	...	13,39,12
February	6,86,80	1,06,76	73,41	3,20,31	1,77	2,71	28,41	1,35,62	16,02	2,36	...	13,74,17
March	6,88,04	86,58	73,95	3,15,13	1,64	2,62	30,73	1,48,10	13,17	2,07	...	13,97,03
April	6,87,23	57,53	80,16	3,89,37	...	...	34,88	1,54,73	16,09	...	...	14,19,99
May	6,72,87	61,98	77,01	4,52,00	...	...	34,15	1,56,43	12,81	...	...	14,67,25
June	6,80,98	81,94	71,82	4,57,64	...	...	29,93	1,50,36	18,44	...	...	14,91,11
July	6,91,22	93,22	74,59	4,75,13	...	...	29,15	1,43,61	21,96	...	...	15,28,88
August	7,21,29	82,59	90,82	4,64,64	...	...	30,33	1,26,09	13,09	...	...	15,28,85
September	6,93,16	79,83	96,16	4,90,15	...	...	31,42	1,17,35	19,55	...	...	15,27,92
October	6,90,97	89,14	1,07,04	5,31,56	...	...	32,83	1,16,16	14,09	...	...	15,81,79
November	7,59,74	81,35	69,97	5,60,14	...	...	28,34	1,10,86	15,04	...	...	16,25,44
December	7,89,40	96,74	70,98	4,91,83	...	...	37,72	1,20,65	8,82	...	...	16,16,14
1883.												
January	7,48,75	1,03,89	65,41	4,42,89	...	...	35,76	1,32,41	7,69	...	...	15,36,80
February	7,01,01	99,95	64,35	3,99,34	...	...	32,77	1,36,83	7,78	...	...	14,42,03
March	7,51,09	81,72	73,12	3,53,53	...	...	31,24	1,51,26	8,68	...	...	14,50 64
April	6,35,97	65,81	74,27	3,61,85	...	...	30,83	1,54,04	12,10	...	...	13,34,87
May	6,08,27	61,95	77,21	3,54,04	...	...	28,23	1,69,01	10,54	...	...	13,09,33
June	6,19,73	81,71	73,53	3,18,93	...	...	34,20	1,60,96	11,98	...	...	13,01,04
July	6,36,59	90,79	72,37	3,50,14	...	...	36,86	1,54,40	12,52	...	...	13,53,67
August	6,25,41	81,44	72,63	3,97,78	...	...	34,71	1,47,48	11,38	...	7,99	13,78,82
September	6,28,30	78,16	75,47	4,59,24	...	...	32,97	1,37,90	10,97	...	16,79	14,39,80
October	6,29,08	67,78	78,73	4,92,43	...	...	28,97	1,23,37	10,60	...	17,61	14,48,57
November	6,38,47	61,71	84,35	4,97,87	...	...	27,38	1,10,46	9,63	...	17,62	14,47,49
December	6,00,47	60,44	82,78	4,18,79	...	...	28,65	1,18,93	8,77	...	19,72	13,38,55
1884.												
January	5,73,92	66,96	76,78	3,31,54	...	...	24,06	1,19,16	8,72	...	9,77	12,10,91
February	5,65,38	62,15	76,72	3,41,02	...	...	23,36	1,37,94	8,97	...	10,04	12,25,58
March	5,93,58	61,61	75,52	3,58,47	...	...	29,62	1,36,92	9,08	...	20,85	12,75,65
April	5,44,35	53,01	78,16	3,61,58	...	...	31,96	1,38,32	9,67	...	17,19	12,34,24
May	6,04,86	62,32	74,84	3,71,39	...	...	31,56	1,37,80	10,82	...	30,54	13,24,13
June	6,47,84	79,96	72,10	3,92,20	...	...	27,48	1,26,50	12,00	...	24,54	13,82,61
July	6,79,14	75,86	74,27	4,30,53	...	...	29,35	1,20,09	17,83	...	28,98	14,56,05
August	7,22,84	75,33	78,36	4,29,86	...	...	29,57	1,16,07	19,03	...	26,20	14,97,26
September	7,06,01	86,31	78,28	4,48,10	...	...	29,03	1,20,63	18,67	...	19,52	15,06,55
October	7,27,55	78,38	81,69	4,85,67	...	...	29,72	1,26,26	15,97	...	15,95	15,61,19
November	7,23,68	72,45	83,56	4,99,70	...	...	27,73	1,34,34	12,99	...	21,82	15,76,27
December	6,65,60	83,00	80,33	4,92,31	...	...	26,66	1,29,00	9,35	...	22,17	15,08,42
1885.												
January	6,21,30	1,07,29	82,78	4,84,29	...	...	31,11	1,46,10	8,81	...	15,30	14,96,98
February	5,93,74	81,79	80,89	4,79,62	...	...	34,67	1,63,30	8,16	...	11,20	14,53,37
March	6,52,26	62,15	82,64	4,54,24	...	...	41,90	1,43,43	7,79	...	13,28	14,57,69
April	5,68,06	50,98	75,89	3,97,84	...	...	46,74	1,34,75	7,92	...	19,60	13,01,78
May	5,62,02	52,50	75,46	4,53,85	...	...	42,00	1,44,29	8,56	...	15,11	13,53,79
June	5,72,22	63,86	77,26	5,65,96	...	...	43,60	1,27,78	12,49	...	18,68	14,80,35
July	6,08,14	60,06	76,97	4,99,65	...	...	43,04	1,31,85	15,89	...	14,75	14,50,35
August	6,03,43	51,92	73,07	4,97,73	...	...	46,29	1,23,38	15,09	...	25,49	14,36,40
September	6,40,94	58,07	74,60	5,63,05	...	...	49,09	1,18,13	17,76	...	33,16	15,54,80
October	6,43,13	59,32	74,33	5,45,61	...	...	48,89	1,30,42	14,73	...	54,91	15,71,34
November	6,57,90	56,80	80,03	5,34,51	...	...	43,95	1,18,53	14,07	...	57,95	15,63,74
December	6,05,12	60,70	79,54	5,24,76	...	...	46,94	1,38,45	9,88	...	54,29	15,19,69
1886.												
January	6,31,99	68,87	80,95	5,13,42	...	...	45,63	1,54,18	9,91	...	36,19	15,41,14
February	5,93,40	73,12	80,85	4,58,00	...	...	43,28	1,86,63	9,56	...	10,73	14,55,57
March	5,89,59	65,68	78,43	4,34,93	...	...	52,75	1,70,51	9,60	...	15,72	14,17,21
April	5,77,11	67,81	84,00	3,99,17	...	...	60,59	1,59,90	17,33	...	12,01	13,77,94
May	5,66,50	65,77	79,86	4,33,49	...	...	60,78	1,74,45	10,37	...	25,65	14,16,87
June	5,38,78	99,61	75,26	4,28,03	...	...	51,80	1,45,35	12,08	...	27,15	13,78,06
July	5,36,68	81,12	81,82	4,97,81	...	...	54,01	1,31,73	15,79	...	27,48	14,26,44
August	5,60,32	77,38	85,79	4,66,59	...	...	50,69	1,62,48	15,03	...	26,16	14,44,44
September	5,71,90	79,39	86,15	4,34,75	...	...	52,99	1,61,01	17,67	...	26,54	14,30,40
October	5,66,85	80,44	91,14	4,59,93	...	...	50,06	1,47,99	13,86	...	42,94	14,53,21
November	5,69,35	73,96	93,12	4,73,98	...	...	49,80	1,42,99	13,97	...	50,65	14,67,82
December	6,07,10	77,86	80,79	3,88,62	...	...	47,31	1,58,61	13,26	...	67,60	14,41,15

No. IX—*contd.*

Currency Notes in Circulation in India. (*In Lakhs and Thousands of Rupees*)—contd.

Last Day of	Calcutta.	Allahabad.	Lahore.	Bombay.	Akola.	Nagpore.	Karachi.	Madras.	Calicut.	Coconada.	Rangoon.	Total.
1887.												
January	5,87,95	89,71	80,67	3,96,66	...	...	38,15	1,68,83	10,72	...	37,15	14,09,84
February	5,89,76	79,55	78,80	3,88,92	...	...	39,79	1,89,08	9,55	...	31,99	14,07,44
March	5,96,40	61,17	79,78	3,81,26	...	...	43,98	1,83,49	9,74	...	31,86	13,87,68
April	5,96,37	57,17	84,00	4,19,99	...	...	37,76	1,62,70	10,59	...	33,07	14,01,65
May	5,77,38	56,85	88,80	4,13,89	...	...	40,68	1,64,88	12,90	...	34,91	13,90,32
June	5,73,82	75,73	80,88	4,04,99	...	...	39,60	1,71,61	14,70	...	46,39	14,07,72
July	5,72,58	1,05,15	93,34	4,69,21	...	...	42,95	1,88,23	19,53	...	56,59	15,47,58
August	5,67,78	96,98	1,02,37	5,07,34	...	...	47,44	1,72,20	13,49	...	58,22	15,65,82
September	6,05,53	95,62	1,05,30	5,58,52	...	...	51,72	1,77,89	12,60	...	71,10	16,78,28
October	6,26,48	1,02,47	1,03,56	6,15,23	...	...	56,85	1,76,09	10,22	...	87,45	17,78,05
November	6,52,19	97,19	1,00,40	6,58,53	...	...	59,92	1,74,85	9,41	...	1,08,54	18,61,03
December	6,92,62	92,67	87,64	5,52,91	...	...	50,04	1,90,56	8,74	...	94,08	17,69,26
1888.												
January	6,76,96	1,01,80	88,68	5,33,36	...	...	48,87	2,05,60	9,31	...	43,05	17,07,63
February	6,67,66	88,28	81,96	5,43,98	...	...	46,71	1,79,86	8,20	...	28,35	16,45,00
March	6,44,77	90,46	82,80	5,33,37	...	...	43,54	1,97,99	7,85	...	37,26	16,42,44
April	6,40,53	68,33	87,99	5,50,87	...	...	49,89	2,18,21	9,93	...	28,28	16,54,03
May	6,99,59	89,96	92,37	5,37,87	...	...	49,64	1,93,42	9,66	...	30,03	17,02,54
June	7,21,89	99,14	82,33	5,98,32	...	...	42,93	1,76,85	11,25	...	36,15	17,68,91
July	6,62,07	1,11,24	87,95	6,86,83	...	...	39,07	1,70,68	15,45	...	32,24	18,05,53
August	6,09,19	88,98	95,80	7,05,98	...	...	36,65	1,72,62	15,75	...	44,20	17,69,17
September	6,14,68	83,47	82,96	6,57,76	...	...	39,23	1,68,39	12,21	...	35,39	16,94,09
October	6,81,68	82,18	91,05	5,60,33	...	...	38,67	1,67,89	10,17	...	41,66	16,73,63
November	6,59,54	79,45	80,38	4,43,92	...	...	34,66	1,91,01	9,77	...	51,71	15,50,44
December	6,54,69	95,49	81,24	4,01,70	...	...	33,87	1,94,02	10,12	...	44,10	15,15,23
1889.												
January	6,57,89	74,96	79,11	4,40,92	...	...	36,63	1,87,61	9,26	...	41,24	15,27,62
February	6,60,47	69,69	78,39	4,15,95	...	...	39,41	1,81,67	9,85	...	27,55	14,82,98
March	6,67,07	65,87	85,15	5,03,27	...	...	41,18	1,71,59	11,39	...	28,26	15,73,78
April	6,68,81	60,11	90,78	5,15,56	...	...	46,13	1,71,95	10,22	...	18,97	15,82,53
May	6,62,54	72,87	85,79	4,90,97	...	...	44,28	1,82,88	14,30	...	23,08	15,76,66
June	6,73,96	90,80	87,46	5,19,56	...	...	38,88	1,69,79	14,86	...	28,99	16,24,30
July	6,67,46	73,45	85,25	5,45,70	...	...	46,09	1,85,85	17,78	...	27,93	16,49,51
August	6,01,31	85,82	88,59	5,76,59	...	...	44,11	1,82,00	15,93	...	21,58	16,15,23
September	6,27,51	87,14	84,01	5,14,63	...	...	47,13	2,10,46	15,09	...	27,84	16,13,81
October	6,44,96	81,63	86,93	5,74,12	...	...	38,66	1,90,57	17,13	...	28,98	16,62,98
November	6,45,67	86,73	81,76	5,83,59	...	...	38,24	1,90,91	14,90	...	24,98	16,66,78
December	6,54,82	84,05	77,70	4,48,19	...	...	36,69	1,97,70	10,76	...	36,74	15,46,65
1890.												
January	6,56,58	74,96	80,77	5,09,37	...	...	35,59	2,30,53	10,48	...	30,66	16,28,94
February	6,28,77	78,99	82,48	5,33,07	...	...	39,08	2,36,48	9,85	...	28,51	16,37,23
March	6,74,04	74,58	90,10	4,46,88	...	...	40,18	2,11,80	11,02	...	28,63	15,77,18
April	7,19,05	64,33	1,09,20	5,73,06	...	...	47,76	1,83,93	15,10	...	29,52	17,41,95
May	7,34,21	68,07	96,61	5,76,01	...	...	45,33	1,91,62	16,40	...	36,44	17,64,69
June	7,59,43	87,91	99,46	5,66,14	...	...	41,56	1,97,29	20,21	...	21,59	17,93,59
July	7,75,50	88,61	1,05,57	6,62,43	...	...	40,64	1,99,39	18,60	...	27,66	19,18,50
August	7,97,00	92,71	1,15,09	7,29,66	...	...	44,70	2,04,85	19,27	...	46,70	20,49,98
September	8,72,64	89,23	1,24,66	8,48,56	...	...	51,47	2,33,25	23,66	...	58,64	22,97,11
October	9,39,61	1,00,73	1,29,74	10,11,93	...	...	51,60	2,37,95	24,62	...	69,41	25,65,59
November	10,38,81	1,03,09	1,20,26	10,12,28	...	...	50,88	2,22,43	23,06	...	83,55	26,54,36
December	9,91,86	1,03,46	1,22,96	10,48,32	...	...	48,24	2,80,42	22,80	...	85,99	27,04,07
1891.												
January	9,96,42	1,03,87	1,38,73	10,91,54	...	...	54,30	3,17,16	22,96	...	41,05	27,66,03
February	9,05,66	1,07,69	1,37,89	10,07,26	...	...	58,80	3,58,47	19,55	...	46,84	26,42,16
March	9,36,04	98,80	1,45,35	8,87,20	...	...	58,10	3,72,06	18,51	...	52 98	25,69,04
April	9,16,66	98,42	1,44,16	9,76,73	...	...	64,54	3,00,44	22,21	...	48,31	25,71,47
May	9,52,48	1,01,83	1,46,41	9,80,62	...	...	60,14	3,02,03	27,50	...	47,03	26,18,04
June	10,17,57	1,34,03	1,23,78	9,54,67	...	...	79,59	2,83,74	28,55	...	59,49	26,91,42
July	10,66,28	1,10,59	1,29,70	9,66,33	...	...	68,65	2,81,18	30,19	...	51,15	27,04,07
August	10,67,66	1,09,14	1,41,85	9,30,77	...	...	75,52	2,76,28	33,08	...	58,74	26,93,04
September	9,58,17	1,48,76	1,28,77	9,51,26	...	...	65,20	2,66,62	32,81	...	73,18	26,24,27
October	9,39,52	1,41,81	1,16,52	9,46,51	...	...	68,16	2,75,84	30,01	...	80,60	25,98,97
November	9,00,55	1,40,61	1,12,48	9,70,38	...	...	64,63	2,78,65	26,35	...	93,98	25,87,53
December	9,13,16	1,40,76	1,20,24	8,57,21	...	...	65,20	2,78,68	16,09	...	88,49	24,95,00
1892.												
January	8,84,17	1,41,76	1,41,14	7,33,01	...	...	62,70	2,65,95	8,91	...	24,78	22,62,42
February	10,15,45	1,13,63	1,54,08	6,58,95	...	...	64,87	2,42,80	8,65	...	31,18	22,89,81
March	10,30,46	89,55	1,44,83	7,53,94	...	...	72,10	2,68,37	9,18	...	39,31	24,07,64
April	9,68,85	90,01	1,49,32	7,64,75	...	...	85,61	2,74,57	9,35	...	53,35	23,95,81
May	10,00,19	1,14,29	1,43,97	8,46,86	...	...	80,23	2,76,82	10,55	...	54,73	25,27,64
June	11,04,44	1,17,36	1,48,99	8,74,99	...	...	75,91	2,69,37	13,01	...	78,01	26,76,88
July	11,38,11	1,24,40	1,65,73	9,53,20	...	...	76,31	2,62,38	14,22	...	1,11,71	28,46,06
August	11,18,17	1,22,02	1,65,09	10,16,35	...	...	76,81	2,77,80	12,29	...	1,18,47	29,06,50
September	10,07,04	1,24,70	1,65,00	10,95,08	...	...	81,55	2,81,22	12,54	...	1,29,67	28,96,75
October	10,31,49	1,24,66	1,77,38	10,18,10	...	...	93,30	2,92,08	12,66	...	1,44,48	28,94,10
November	10,21,52	1,31,19	1,72,02	10,14,10	...	...	92,44	2,89,84	10,20	...	1,51,61	28,82,92
December	9,53,28	1,40,88	1,46,81	8,56,65	...	...	87,78	2,91,77	10,85	...	1,17,07	26,06,09
1893.												
January	10,55,27	1,49,65	1,49,23	8,65,12	...	...	78,36	2,91,44	10,52	...	61,77	26,61,36
February	10,36,96	1,51,28	1,34,99	8,21,29	...	...	80,17	2,91,48	11,22	...	58,78	25,86,17
March	10,74,54	1,49,02	1,63,16	7,37,55	...	...	79,80	3,08,70	11,86	...	66,56	26,40,19

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weather Review of India for the week ending at 8 a.m. on Saturday, July 1st, 1893.

Monsoon conditions have prevailed throughout the Indian region during the week under review. During the greater part of the week pressure differences were large, the monsoon currents strong, the rainfall general (except in the east of the Peninsula), and the amounts in some places large. Towards the close of the week, however, the pressure differences decreased, the wind fell somewhat lighter, though still retaining the normal monsoon directions, and the rainfall, though still fairly general, became less in amount. Owing to the general rainfall, the heat was much less than usual. This was more particularly the case in Upper India, where the air was much damper, the sky more cloudy, and the rainfall more general than is usually the case.

On Sunday, June 25th, the barometer was rising over Southern Rajputana, Guzerat, and the Konkan, and falling elsewhere. A large low pressure area overlay the Western desert, while a small, but deepish, depression covered South-East Bengal. The pressure difference between Cochin and Peshawar was 0·556 inch and between Cochin and Barisal was 0·546 inch. The wind was cyclonic over Bengal, but blew from the normal monsoon directions elsewhere. The force was somewhat higher than usual. There was very little rain over the centre and east of the Peninsula and none over the Western desert, but elsewhere the fall was general and in Arakan heavy. The following were the principal amounts: Chittagong, 3·49 inches; Akyab, 3·07 inches; Sambalpur, 3·03 inches; and Tavoy, Mangalore, Calicut, and Mount Abu over 2 inches. On the 26th the barometer was rising over Burma and Assam, over several north-western and central stations, and along the West Coast, but was falling elsewhere. The depression over Bengal had moved somewhat to the westward and the centre was close to Jessore. Otherwise there had been little change in the general distribution, and the pressure difference between Colombo and Dera Ismail Khan was 0·576 inch and between Colombo and Jessore was 0·527 inch. The winds were little changed, and except that they were cyclonic over Bengal, and were abnormally westerly in the Gangetic plain, blew from the ordinary monsoon directions. There was again very little rain over the centre and east of the Peninsula and none over the Western desert. The principal falls in other parts of the country were—Moulmein, 4·28 inches; Dehra Dun, 4·09 inches; Akyab, Tavoy, Chittagong, Calcutta, and Roorkee over 3 inches; and Barisal, Jessore, Allahabad, and Delhi over 2 inches. On the 27th pressure was rising slowly to briskly over parts of North-Western India and moderately to rapidly over parts of North-Eastern India, but was falling elsewhere. The depression noticed during the previous two days over Bengal had reached the neighbourhood of Hazaribagh, and the pressure difference was 0·518 inch between Colombo and Hazaribagh and 0·484 inch between Colombo and Dera Ismail Khan. Hence there was a decided decrease since the previous morning. The winds were little changed, except that the cyclonic circulation had advanced westward to West Bengal. Rain was light, or altogether absent over the centre and east of the Peninsula, the Bombay Deccan, Berar, Guzerat, and the Western desert. Elsewhere it continued to fall generally, and the principal amounts were—Chaibassa, 4·17 inches; Nowgong, 3·98 inches; Akyab, 3·90 inches; and Moulmein, Hazaribagh, Calcutta, Dehra Dun, Chakrata, and Sambalpur over 2 inches. The chart of the 28th showed that pressure had increased moderately to rapidly over the west of North-Western India and over North-Eastern India, but had fallen elsewhere, the decrease being brisk over the central parts of the country. The centre of the depression which had advanced from Bengal westward lay near Sutna. The pressure difference was 0·556 inch between Tavoy and Sutna and 0·446 inch between Tavoy and Jacobabad. The winds were cyclonic over the North-Western and Central Provinces, and blew from the normal directions elsewhere. The force was fresh to strong very generally. The distribution of rain was the same as on the previous day, except that there had been some extension of rainfall in Rajputana. The heaviest falls were—Akyab, 7·06 inches; Moulmein, 3·78 inches; and Jhansi, Rawalpindi,

Sutna, Jubbulpore, and Pachmarhi over 2 inches. On the morning of the 29th the barometer was falling over Rajputana and the neighbouring regions and rising elsewhere. The depression which had been traced from Bengal was close to Ajmere and Jeypore, and was filling up. The greatest pressure difference was 0·432 inch between Tavoy and Sambhar, so that gradients were decidedly slighter. The winds exhibited slight cyclonic movements over Rajputana, but elsewhere the general directions were unchanged. The force of the monsoon on the West Coast was only moderate. The distribution of rain was similar to that reported on the previous day. The amounts on the West Coast were light. The following were the principal amounts elsewhere: Ahmedabad, 6·15 inches; Kendat, 3·95 inches; Neemuch, 3·83 inches; Diamond Island, 3·38 inches; and Darjeeling and Saugor over 2 inches. On the 30th the barometer was rising, except at a few places in North-Eastern India. The depression from Bengal had reached Bikanir, and the pressure difference between Bikanir and Cochin was 0·392 inch and between Bikanir and Moulmein was 0·393 inch, so that there was a further reduction in the barometric gradient. The winds were cyclonic over North-Western India and fairly normal in direction elsewhere. The force had further decreased on the West Coast. There was very little rain over the central parts of India and of the Peninsula or in Madras, while elsewhere, though rain was fairly general, the amounts were not on the whole heavy. Mount Abu reported 6·70 inches, Durbhanga 3·89 inches, Chaibassa 3·28 inches, Murree 3·13 inches, and Sibsagar and Cochin over 2 inches. On the 1st July pressure was falling slowly or briskly over Northern India and rising over the central parts of the country, the Peninsula, and Burma. The lowest pressure was at Jacobabad, and the pressure difference between Jacobabad and Cochin was 0·325 inch and between Jacobabad and Moulmein was 0·348 inch, so that during the past three days there had been a steady decrease in the amount of the barometric gradient. The winds were light and rather variable on the West Coast, and were not strong for the time of year in any part of the country. There had been comparatively little rain over the Punjab, Rajputana, Sind, the Gangetic plain, and the central parts of the country, and generally moderate showers elsewhere. In Madras there had occurred a considerable extension of rain. The principal amounts were—Wellington, 2·29 inches; Purneah, 2·07 inches; and Karwar, 2·04 inches.

Temperature.—As stated above, the very general rain which prevailed depressed temperature all over the country. In the early part of the week the weather was dry, though cloudy, over Madras, and this resulted in a slight excess of temperature in that Province on the 28th, 29th, and 30th; but with the extension of rain at the close of the week temperature fell quickly, and the mean for the whole week was slightly below the normal. In the other Provinces the mean temperature was almost uninterruptedly below the average.

The following table shows the variations of the mean temperature from the normal on each day of the week for the different Provinces of India:

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

The general deficiency of temperature for the whole of India for the whole week was 3·2°, which was about the same as the deficiency last week. In the North-Western Provinces, the Punjab, Central India, and Guzerat the deficiency for the week exceeded 5·0°.

Rain.—The concluding table shows that during the week under review rain has fallen in all the divisions of India. In Hyderabad (South) and in the East Coast (Central) divisions the average actual rainfall of each division was less than one-tenth of an inch, but in all the other divisions effective rainfall was received. The heaviest rainfall was brought up by the Bay current. Arakan received an average fall for the week of 17·23 inches: this was followed by 12·55 inches in Tenasserim, by 7·84 inches in Assam (Surma), by 6·53 inches in Deltaic Bengal, and by 6·17 inches in North Bengal, while the heaviest average fall attributable to the Arabian Sea current was 6·15 inches in Malabar. The rainfall of both currents decreased as the currents advanced inland: thus the average actual rainfall of the West Punjab was only 0·32 inch, while, as stated above, the average actual fall of Hyderabad (South) was 0·06 inch, of the East Coast (Central) was 0·07 inch, and of Rajputana (West) was 0·21 inch. According to the normal, the rainfall of the week under review should be 9·53 inches in Arakan, 8·88 inches in Tenasserim, 8·12 inches in Assam (Surma), 6·93 inches in Malabar, and 9·12 inches in the Konkan, while the lightest normal average rainfall is 0·19 inch in the Punjab (West) and in Sind. This comparison shows that, while the average normal rainfall of the Burma Coasts and of the West Coast is ordinarily about equal, the actual rainfall of the week under review was heavier than the average in Burma, and considerably heavier than that on the West Coast.

The third column of the table shows that the rain-bearing quality of the Bay current was much greater than that of the Arabian Sea current, so that, generally speaking, nearly all the divisions, the weather of which is influenced by the Bay current, had excessive, just as, generally speaking, nearly all the divisions, the weather of which is influenced by the Arabian Sea current, had deficient rainfall. Hence the divisions which received heavier rain than the normal were Tenasserim, Arakan, East Bengal, Assam (Brahmaputra), Deltaic, Central and North Bengal, Chota Nagpur, Behar (North and South), all the divisions in the North-Western Provinces, all the divisions of the Punjab as well as Madras (South Central), the Central Provinces (East), Guzerat, Kathiawar, Sind, Central India, Rajputana (East), and the East Coast (South); all the other divisions had deficient rain. The greatest absolute excess was 7·70 inches in Arakan and the greatest absolute deficiency was 5·81 inches in the Konkan.

The concluding columns of the table show that up to date the monsoon rainfall has been generally good, and in some districts largely excessive. Still in Tenasserim, Lower and Central Burma, and in Assam (Brahmaputra) there has been some deficiency.

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

Division.	District.	Station.	Amount.
Tenasserim	Amherst	Sudder	13·61 inches.
Arakan	Akyab	Ditto	19·02 ,,
East Bengal	Noakhali	Feni	16·03 ,,
Assam	Khasia Hills	Cherra	19·84 ,,
Bengal	Nuddea	Kushtia	11·34 ,,
Ditto	Darjeeling	Kalimpong	18·19 ,,
North-Western Provinces.	Dehra Dun	Kalsi	13·07 ,,
Punjab	Gurdaspur	Shakargarh	11·00 ,,
Ditto	Kangra	Sudder	11·37 ,,
Malabar	South Kanara	Karikal	12·92 ,,
Konkan	North Kanara	Honavar	10·82 ,,
Guzerat	Kaira	Kapadvanj	10·29 ,,
Madras	Nilgiris	Devala	11·77 ,,

PROVINCE.	DIVISION.	Rainfall data for week ending July 1st.			Rainfall data from May 28th to July 1st, 1893.		
		Average actual rainfall of division.	Average normal rainfall of division.	Excess or defect in inches.	Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall, May 28th to July 1st.	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a percentage.
		Inches.	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Per cent.*
Burma	Tenasserim	12·55	8·88	+ 3·67	34·20	45·84	— 25
	Lower Burma	4·61	5·08	— 0·47	15·14	22·20	— 32
	Central Burma	3·08	3·85	— 0·77	13·49	19·77	— 32
	Upper Burma	0·53	?	?	5·35	?	?
	Arakan	17·23	9·53	+ 7·70	66·47	58·52	+ 14
Bengal and Assam	Eastern Bengal	6·79	4·14	+ 2·65	31·83	21·74	+ 46
	Assam (Surma)	7·84	8·12	— 0·28	51·14	41·95	+ 22
	Do. (Brahmaputra)	4·27	3·62	+ 0·65	13·03	17·50	— 26
	Deltaic Bengal	6·53	2·18	+ 4·35	22·10	11·75	+ 88
	Central Bengal	4·66	2·51	+ 2·15	19·12	11·75	+ 63
	North Bengal	6·17	6·00	+ 0·17	29·38	27·40	+ 7
	Orissa	2·31	3·28	— 0·97	8·22	9·46	— 13
	Chota Nagpur	5·93	2·46	+ 3·47	17·66	8·74	+ 102
	Behar (South)	2·48	2·15	+ 0·33	9·90	6·47	+ 53
	Do. (North)	2·95	2·49	+ 0·46	9·33	9·51	— 2
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	North-Western Provinces (East)	2·72	1·91	+ 0·81	11·10	4·48	+ 148
	Do. (Submontane) (*a*)	3·02	2·33	+ 0·69	9·05	5·76	+ 57
	Oudh (South)	2·28	2·13	+ 0·15	9·09	4·51	+ 102
	Do. (North)	3·70	2·22	+ 1·48	8·48	5·23	+ 62
	North-Western Provinces (Central).	2·68	1·41	+ 1·27	6·48	3·44	+ 88
	North-Western Provinces (West).	3·08	1·15	+ 1·93	4·59	2·66	+ 73
	North-Western Provinces (Submontane) (*b*)	4·12	2·10	+ 2·02	8·61	5·24	+ 64
Punjab	Punjab (South)	1·15	0·53	+ 0·62	1·78	1·55	+ 15
	Do. (Central)	3·57	1·10	+ 2·47	4·86	2·47	+ 97
	Do. (Submontane)	4·15	1·18	+ 2·97	6·46	2·84	+ 128
	Do. (Hill Districts)	4·94	3·55	+ 1·39	12·60	8·39	+ 50
	Do. (North-West)	3·06	0·53	+ 2·53	6·08	1·83	+ 232
	Do. (West)	0·32	0·19	+ 0·13	0·92	0·68	+ 37
Bombay and Malabar Coast Districts (Madras).	Malabar	6·15	6·93	— 0·78	36·10	38·06	— 5
	Madras (South Central)	1·40	0·83	+ 0·57	7·44	5·67	+ 31
	Coorg	2·75	6·23	— 3·48	26·13	27·65	— 5
	Mysore	0·85	1·17	— 0·32	6·84	5·47	+ 25
	Konkan	3·31	9·12	— 5·81	39·85	29·28	+ 36
	Bombay Deccan	0·67	1·08	— 0·41	12·46	5·75	+ 117
	Hyderabad (North)	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khandeish	0·82	1·12	— 0·30	12·96	5·46	+ 143
Central Provinces and Berar.	Berar	0·85	2·10	— 1·25	8·10	8·47	— 4
	Central Provinces (West)	1·12	2·18	— 1·06	9·40	7·58	+ 24
	Ditto (Central)	2·71	3·21	— 0·50	13·28	8·58	+ 55
	Ditto (East)	4·42	3·16	+ 1·26	12·15	9·12	+ 33
Bombay (North)	Guzerat	4·18	2·82	+ 1·36	18·08	6·07	+ 198
	Kathiawar	1·82	1·16	+ 0·66	9·72	2·91	+ 234
	Sind	0·50	0·19	+ 0·31	1·82	0·32	+ 469
Rajputana and Central India.	Central India (East)	4·00	2·58	+ 1·42	10·86	8·03	+ 35
	Rajputana (East), Central India (West).	4·00	1·81	+ 2·19	6·71	4·68	+ 43
	Rajputana (West)	0·21	0·53	— 0·32	2·46	1·93	+ 27
Madras	East Coast (North)	1·07	1·42	— 0·35	6·36	5·19	+ 23
	Ditto (ditto) (*a*)	2·66	3·81	— 1·15	8·86	11·25	— 21
	Hyderabad (South)	0·06	1·00	— 0·94	5·37	5·28	+ 2
	Madras (Central)	0·39	0·58	— 0·19	3·74	3·02	+ 24
	East Coast (Central)	0·07	0·63	— 0·56	4·03	3·01	+ 34
	Ditto (South)	1·04	0·62	+ 0·42	3·43	2·54	+ 35
	Madras (South)	0·15	0·22	— 0·07	1·72	1·38	+ 25

Simla, *6th July, 1893.*

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

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

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

Madras.—*For week ending 1st July.*—Rainfall heavy on West Coast and Nilgiris, and good in parts of the Central districts, the Karnatic, and Circars; scattered showers elsewhere, but very light in Southern districts. Rainfall to date up to or over average, except in Madras and Tinnevelly; deficiency considerable in the latter district. Cultivation and sowings proceeding generally with vigour, and standing crops generally fair; but rain is wanted in the Southern districts. Pasture, fodder, and drinking water sufficient. General prospects favourable. Prices nearly stationary with slight upward tendency. Rates everywhere still exceptionally high.

Bombay.—*For week ending 5th July.*—Rain throughout the Presidency. Sowings and young crops injured in parts of five districts by rain, rats, crickets, or grasshoppers. Agricultural operations progressing generally, but sowing retarded in parts of four districts owing to excessive or deficient rain. Transplanting progressing in parts of five districts. Prices steady, except in parts of two districts. Agricultural stock good and fodder sufficient.

Bengal.—*For week ending 1st July.*—There was general and at times heavy rain in all districts, except Orissa, during the week. The continuous heavy rain has interfered with cultivation and is doing injury to the crops on low-lands in several places in Bengal Proper. Floods are reported from the north of Balasore, but their effects are not yet known. In Behar both the autumn crops and rice cultivation are in progress, and prospects are favourable. Early rice is being cut in parts of North and East Bengal. Indigo manufacture is going on, but in Murshidabad the crop has suffered from heavy rain. Prices of common rice are almost stationary. Cattle are generally in good condition, and there is sufficient fodder available in all districts.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 5th July.*—Good rain has fallen everywhere and agricultural operations are being actively pursued. Supplies are ample and prices steady. Locusts were seen in Meerut, but did not alight.

Punjab.—*For week ending 5th July.*—Heavy rainfall in all but four districts. Harvesting of spring crops nearly over; outturn is reported good, but the crops have been considerably damaged on threshing floors by early rain. Ploughings for and sowings of autumn crops in progress. Extra spring crops are doing well; condition of other standing crops average. Prospects of autumn crops are said to be good. Locusts appeared in part of Amritsar, but did no damage. Cattle generally in good condition. Fodder sufficient throughout the Province. Prices unsettled in two districts, falling in three others, and stationary elsewhere.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 5th July.*—Weather cloudy and rainy. The total rainfall from June first to end of week is above the average in all but three districts. Autumn sowings in progress.

Burma.—*For week ending 1st July.*—In Lower Burma ploughing and sowing for wet-weather paddy progressing in all districts, and transplanting begun in some. In Upper Burma ploughing, sowing, and transplanting of wet-weather paddy progressing, but in Shwebo transplanting is delayed owing to want of rain. Sowing of cotton and sesamum progressing in parts. Standing crops are reported to be good everywhere. In Lower Burma the price of paddy has fallen considerably in one district and risen slightly in another; elsewhere prices are stationary. In Upper Burma, except for a slight fall in Pakokku, prices remain unchanged.

Assam.—*For week ending 4th July.*—Weather seasonable. Planting of winter paddy continues. Prospects good. Condition of cattle normal. Fodder and water sufficient.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 5th July.*—MYSORE: Rainfall general and good. Crops and prospects favourable and sowing operations in progress. No marked change in prices.

COORG: Rainfall good. Ploughing of rice fields still in progress, and transplanting commenced in some parts of the Province. Planting of coffee in progress. Prices stationary. Water and fodder for cattle sufficient.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 5th July.*—BERAR: Rainfall moderate. Weather cloudy and warm. Sowing of autumn crops in progress. Fodder and water sufficient. Cattle healthy. Prices almost steady.

HYDERABAD: Rain fell during the week. Sowing of autumn crops in progress. Prices steady.

Central India.—*For week ending 5th July.*—Rain fell throughout Central India. Heavy rain in Bundelkhand. Crops germinating in Bhopal. Cattle generally in good condition. Price of food-grains falling in Goona, fluctuating in Gwalior, and steady in other parts.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 5th July.*—Rainfall generally good throughout Rajputana. Agricultural operations going on, except at Kherwara, where they are at a standstill owing to excessive rain. Agricultural stock good. Pasturage or fodder sufficient. Prices falling in four States, rising in one, fluctuating in two others, and steady elsewhere.

Kashmir.—*For week ending 4th July.*—Rainfall moderate. Crops in excellent condition. Prices stationary. Water ample for irrigation.

Nepal.—*For week ending 1st July.*—Weather clear with occasional heavy showers. Prospects good.

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

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19. 7. 93

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

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OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Comparative Statement of the Net Indian Sea and Land Customs Revenue (excluding Salt Revenue) for the first three months of the official year 1893-94, and of the twenty-two preceding years.

(IN THOUSANDS OF RUPEES.)

YEAR.	FOR THE THREE MONTHS, APRIL TO JUNE.																							
	BENGAL.			BOMBAY.			SINDH.			MADRAS.			BURMA.			TOTAL BRITISH INDIA.								
	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	Export Revenue.	Total Import Revenue.	On other Imports.	On Imports of Liquors.	Total Revenue.
1871-72	2,46	16,87	5,35	1,11	7,46	1,11	27	24	32	1,10	2,99	3,89	35	1,11	6,69	6,39	28,67	35,06	17,36	32,42	28,67	6,39	8,15	1871-72
1872-73	3,19	15,58	5,68	1,52	10,34	1,09	22	22	79	1,41	2,49	2,44	91	1,27	11,85	6,91	30,78	37,69	22,57	60,26	30,78	6,91	14,03	1872-73
1873-74	2,24	15,12	3,85	1,69	8,65	1,12	15	11	29	1,22	2,51	3,16	90	1,19	11,04	6,18	28,53	34,71	20,16	54,87	28,53	6,18	13,13	1873-74
1874-75	3,06	16,42	3,38	1,70	8,74	1,01	11	28	26	1,24	2,51	3,21	1,11	1,79	8,09	7,08	30,76	37,84	15,95	53,79	30,76	7,08	10,99	1874-75
1875-76	3,08	19,81	4,36	1,88	10,38	2,88	28	23	66	1,42	2,49	3,92	1,10	1,08	14,60	7,47	35,15	42,62	26,42	69,04	35,15	7,47	16,78	1875-76
1876-77	3,38	15,70	2,66	2,08	9,12	44	14	14	7	1,27	1	1,55	1,30	1,40	9,92	8,57	29,66	38,23	15,35	53,58	29,66	8,57	12,62	1876-77
1877-78	3,80	19,07	3,06	2,61	10,90	47	22	13	13	1,22	3	1,93	1,38	1,56	8,49	9,69	33,60	43,29	12,63	55,92	33,60	9,69	11,43	1877-78
1878-79	3,39	16,13	3,24	2,27	10,62	58*	11	11	9	1,24	2	1,85	1,11	1,79	8,09	9,77	31,30	41,07	15,01	56,08	31,30	9,77	13,92	1878-79
1879-80	2,89	15,23	1,93	2,40	8,32	63	21	11	7	1,42	...	1,11	1,10	1,08	14,60	7,47	35,15	42,62	16,33	52,60	35,15	7,47	9,14	1879-80
1880-81	3,33	12,99	1,85	2,29	10,75	53	25	21	8	1,41	2,49	2,44	1,32	1,87	12,64	9,36	28,35	37,91	17,54	55,45	28,35	9,36	15,83	1880-81
1881-82	3,59	13,46	3,15	2,85	10,85	58	36	2	11	1,24	2,51	2,14	1,90	1,91	13,82	10,72	29,09	39,81	19,80	59,61	29,09	10,72	17,63	1881-82
1882-83	3,85	1	3,42	3,02	—68*	50	2	18	18	1,42	...	1,11	2,32	1	18,99	11,53	—64*	10,89	24,20	35,09	10,89	11,53	21,32	1882-83
1883-84	3,63	2	4,81	3,70	15	34	1	1	16	1,27	1	1,55	2,25	5	15,64	10,94	24	11,18	22,50	33,68	11,18	10,94	17,94	1883-84
1884-85	3,08	10	2,51	4,06	13	54	1,17	2	15	1,22	3	1,93	2,14	3	10,89	10,36	31	10,67	16,02	26,69	10,67	10,36	13,06	1884-85
1885-86	3,47	3	3,08	4,29	90	72	1,48	26	28	1,24	2	64	1,63	...	14,15	10,42	20	10,62	18,38	29,00	10,62	10,42	15,78	1885-86
1886-87	3,32	5	2,69	4,48	1,92	54	1,64	13	34	1,49	1	1,31	2,41	—2*	14,07	11,46	23	11 9	18,75	30,44	11 9	11,46	16,46	1886-87
1887-88	2,82	10	2,96	4,03	1,96	36	1,37	27	21	1,24	...	1,25	2,71	1	13,85	12,67	28	12,95	18,79	31,74	12,95	12,67	16,57	1887-88
1888-89	3,63	1,08	4,66	4,10	1,76	50	1,33	27	17	2,49	19	1,24	2,47	30	8,87	13,48	2,95	16,43	15,41	31,84	16,43	13,48	11,64	1888-89
1889-90	3,50	1,85	1,61	4,29	1,92	54	1,64	26	21	2,40	3	1,61	2,16	73	15,21	13,51	3,77	17,28	21,32	38,60	17,28	13,51	18,10	1889-90
1890-91	3,93	1,61	4,13	4,48	4,48	36	1,37	34	28	2,97	33	1,12	2,33	3	18,06	15,16	4,02	19,18	24,13	43,31	19,18	15,16	20,42	1890-91
1891-92	3,86	2,06	3,63	4,48	1,96	36	1,33	27	13	2,43	38	99	2,29	17	17,30	14,43	4,91	19,34	22,50	41,84	19,34	14,43	19,76	1891-92
1892-93	4,03	2,77	3,21	4,40	1,76	50	1,33	27	21	2,60	8	99	2,85	8	10,64	15,21	4,96	20,17	15,57	35,74	20,17	15,21	13,57	1892-93
1893-94	3,79	1,67	3,95	4,41	2,44	58	1,53	21	16	2,38	28	1,10	2,16	1	14,30	14,27	4,61	18,88	20,09	38,97	18,88	14,27	16,47	1893-94

* The amount refunded was greater than the duty collected.

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

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT
(Statistical Branch)
Calcutta, 13th July 1893.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

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

There has been no important change of weather during the week under review. Strongly marked monsoon conditions have prevailed throughout the country, and the rainfall has been very general, except in parts of the Peninsula and of North-Western India, where the rainfall was scanty and irregularly distributed. The monsoon currents have not, however, been as strong in the present as in the preceding week, and the mail steamer which crossed the Arabian Sea between the 4th and the 9th of July experienced only a moderate to fresh monsoon. The rainfall has been sufficiently general to keep the temperature low, but the abnormal depression was less than in the previous week.

The chart of the 2nd showed that the barometer was falling, except over the Peninsula and the central parts of the country. Pressure was highest in Ceylon and Tenasserim and lowest in the west of the Punjab, the greatest pressure difference being 0·392 inch. The winds varied very considerably in direction, and on the West Coast were remarkably light and variable. Rain had fallen fairly generally, and the principal amounts were—Kurnool, 5·20 inches; Bahraich, 4·80 inches; Dehra Dun, 3·84 inches; Cuddapah, 3·82 inches; Bogra, 2·75 inches; and Bareilly, 2·27 inches. On the following day, the 3rd, the barometric changes were similar to those on the 2nd, and pressure remained highest in Malabar and Ceylon and lowest in the West Punjab. The greatest pressure difference was 0·501 inch, so that the barometric gradient had increased considerably. The winds were still variable and light on the West Coast, but elsewhere strong westerly winds prevailed. The rainfall was again general, except in parts of the Peninsula and of the north-west. The heaviest amounts were 3·15 inches at Mymensingh, 2·85 inches at Bahraich, 2·37 inches at Mangalore, and 2·08 inches at Chanda. On the 4th the barometer was falling everywhere. The fall was rapid over North-Western India, while it was only slow in the south of the Peninsula; hence the barometric gradient had increased, and the pressure difference was as much as 0·592 inch. On the West Coast south of Goa the winds were abnormally light and were variable in direction, but in all other places strong monsoon winds were reported. The distribution of rain was the same as on the preceding day, parts of the Peninsula and of North-Western India reporting little or no rain. The amounts were, however, somewhat larger than on the 3rd. Bhamo and Mainpuri reported over four inches, Purneah over three inches, and Silchar, Jalpaiguri, Roorkee, Rawalpindi, Mangalore, Mormugao, and Bombay over two inches. On the 5th pressure was rising over North-Western India, the Gangetic plain, and part of North-Eastern India and was falling elsewhere. The relative distribution was little changed, but, owing to the changes described above, the pressure difference had been reduced to 0·568 inch. The winds were little changed, and in most places blew from their normal monsoon directions. The force was fairly normal. Rain was very general throughout the country and in places was very heavy: thus Ludhiana reported 6·42 inches; Sutna and Allahabad, 4·27 inches; Cawnpore, 3·33 inches;

and Burdwan and Jalpaiguri, 3·14 inches. On the 6th pressure was still increasing over a large part of Northern India, while it was decreasing over the Peninsula and the central parts of the country. The general distribution remained unaltered, readings being highest in Malabar and lowest over the Indus Valley; but, owing to the changes described above, the pressure difference had continued to decrease, and amounted to only 0·479 inch between Malabar and Sind. Rain was again very general, and in several places the amounts were fairly heavy. Mormugao, Goa, and Bombay reported nearly 4 inches, while Barisal, Mussoorie, Sirsa, Allahabad, Amraoti, Nagpur, Mount Abu, and Khammamett had over 2 inches. On the following day, the 7th, the barometer was still rising, except in the extreme south. In the Indus Valley the rise had been brisk. The chart still showed a depression over Sind, and a high pressure area over Malabar, Ceylon, and the south of the Bay; but the pressure difference between Malabar and Sind had decreased to only to 0·376 inch. Monsoon winds of moderate force prevailed throughout the whole Indian region, and rain was reported from almost everywhere. Over a large part of the country the amounts were smaller than on the preceding day, but Deesa reported 6·79 inches, Patna 3·87 inches, Multan 3·62 inches, and Purneah, Rawalpindi, Mormugao, Ahmedabad, and Mount Abu over 2 inches. Saturday's report showed that the barometer was still rising almost everywhere. There was no change shown in the general distribution, and the pressure difference between Malabar and Sind was practically the same as on the previous day. Monsoon winds and general rain continued, though there were some signs of contraction in the monsoon current. The following were the principal falls of rain: Mount Abu, 8·72 inches; Surat, 3·50 inches; Lahore, 3·32 inches; and over 2 inches at Rangoon, Sialkot, Calicut, Mercara, and Amraoti.

Temperature.—The rainfall having been somewhat less heavy than in the preceding week, the abnormal depression of temperature was also less.

The following table shows the variations of the mean temperature from the normal on each day of the week for the different Provinces of India:

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

The above shows that the general deficiency of temperature for the whole week for the whole of India was 2·2°, which is 1·0° less than the deficiency of last week. In Burma, where the rainfall has been steadily light, there was an excess of temperature on each day of the week and a mean excess of 1·0°. In all the other Provinces there was a deficiency, which ranged from 0·7° in Madras to 4·8° in the Punjab. The coolest days for the whole of India were the 6th, 7th, and 8th, on each of which dates the abnormal depression of temperature for the whole country amounted to 2·6°.

Rain.—During the week under review effective rain has been received in all the rainfall divisions. The heaviest average actual rainfall was 16·37 inches in Assam (Surma). This is followed by 11·03 inches in the Konkan and by 9·61 inches in North Bengal, while the lightest average fall was 0·2 inch in Madras (South). According to the normal, the heaviest rainfall during this week should be 11·31 inches in the Konkan, followed by 11·21 inches in Tenasserim and 11·11 inches in Arakan, while the lightest rainfall should be 0·19 inch in Madras (South). The points of difference then between the actual and normal rainfall of the present week are mainly the excess of rain in Assam (Surma) and North Bengal and the deficiency in Tenasserim and Arakan. Both actually and normally the rainfall is lightest in South Madras.

The third column of the table shows that the monsoon rainfall of the week has been excessive over by far the greater part of the Indian region. The only important exceptions are Burma and the west of the Indian Peninsula. The Bay current of the monsoon, as was the case in the preceding weeks of the present monsoon period, has to a large extent avoided Burma, and the rainfall of Tenasserim for the week was 4·77 inches short of the average, and that of Arakan was 3·59 inches short. In Malabar, Madras (South Central), Coorg, Mysore, the Konkan, the Central Provinces (East), Kathiawar, and Central India (East) the week's rainfall was also less than usual, but in all the other divisions the fall was excessive. In Assam (Surma) the excess was more than six, and in East Bengal and the Punjab (Submontane) was more than three inches. The greatest deficiency was 5·73 inches in Coorg, followed by 4·77 inches in Tenasserim and 3·59 inches in Arakan. There were thus thirteen divisions which had deficient and thirty-eight which had excessive rain during the week.

The three concluding columns of the table show that in Tenasserim, Lower Burma, and Central Burma the monsoon rainfall up to date has been deficient; that in Arakan, Assam (Brahmaputra), North Bengal, Orissa, North Behar, Malabar, Coorg, Mysore, Berar, the East Coast (North *a*), and Hyderabad (South) it has been approximately normal, while in all the other divisions it has been excessive.

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

Division.	District.	Station.	Amount.
Arakan	Akyab	Maungdaw	11·12 inches.
East Bengal	Rangamati	Sudder	11·86 ,,
Assam	Khasia Hills	Cherra	53·94 ,,
Central Bengal	Pubna	Serajganj	11·52 ,,
North Bengal	Cooch Behar	Matabhanga	16·61 ,,
Behar	Purneah	Kissengunge	13·43 ,,
Oudh	Bahraich	Sudder	12·92 ,,
North-Western Provinces.	Dehra Dun	Kalsi	12·71 ,,
Punjab	Gurdaspur	Pathankot	14·79 ,,
Ditto	Kangra	Sudder	14·46 ,,
Malabar	South Kanara	Karkul	16·49 ,,
Konkan	North Kanara	Honavar	19·23 ,,
Deccan	Kolhapur	Bawda	21·40 ,,
Guzerat	Surat	Chikhli	15·19 ,,
East Coast	Ganjam	Tekkali	11·59 ,,

PROVINCE.	DIVISION.	Rainfall data for week ending July 8th. Average actual rainfall of division.	Average normal rainfall of division.	Excess or defect in inches.	Rainfall data from May 28th to July 8th, 1893. Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall, May 28th to July 8th.	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a per-centage.
		Inches.	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Per cent.*
Burma	Tenasserim	6·44	11·21	— 4·77	40·64	57·05	— 29
	Lower Burma	3·26	4·92	— 1·66	18·40	27·11	— 32
	Central Burma	3·13	4·28	— 1·15	16·62	24·05	— 31
	Upper Burma	2·67	?	?	8·02	?	?
	Arakan	7·52	11·11	— 3·59	73·99	69·63	+ 6
Bengal and Assam	Eastern Bengal	6·71	3·75	+ 3·06	33·86	23·92	+ 42
	Assam (Surma)	16·37	9·61	+ 6·76	67·51	51·56	+ 31
	Do. (Brahmaputra)	5·32	4·26	+ 1·06	18·35	21·76	— 15
	Deltaic Bengal	2·82	2·55	+ 0·27	24·03	14·31	+ 75
	Central Bengal	4·22	2·98	+ 1·24	23·34	14·73	+ 58
	North Bengal	9·01	6·98	+ 2·63	40·57	35·24	+ 15
	Orissa	1·77	2·41	— 0·64	10·00	11·87	— 16
	Chota Nagpur	2·96	2·58	+ 0·38	20·02	11·32	+ 82
	Behar (South)	3·82	2·86	+ 0·96	13·72	9·33	+ 47
	Do. (North)	6·01	3·70	+ 2·31	15·34	13·21	+ 16
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	North-Western Provinces (East)	3·79	2·17	+ 1·62	14·89	6·65	+ 124
	Do. (Submontane) (*a*)	3·11	2·85	+ 0·26	12·15	8·61	+ 41
	Oudh (South)	4·78	2·36	+ 2·42	13·87	6·86	+ 102
	Do. (North)	4·76	3·16	+ 1·60	13·25	8·39	+ 59
	North-Western Provinces (Central).	4·42	2·12	+ 2·30	10·91	5·55	+ 97
	North-Western Provinces (West).	3·35	1·87	+ 1·48	7·94	4·54	+ 75
	North-Western Provinces (Submontane) (*b*)	5·10	3·21	+ 1·89	13·03	8·46	+ 61
Punjab	Punjab (South)	2·31	0·85	+ 1·46	4·10	2·41	+ 70
	Do. (Central)	2·68	1·66	+ 1·02	7·54	4·13	+ 83
	Do. (Submontane)	5·68	1·93	+ 3·75	12·13	4·78	+ 154
	Do. (Hill Districts)	0·35	5·00	+ 1·35	18·95	13·39	+ 42
	Do. (North-West)	2·58	0·74	+ 1·84	8·36	2·24	+ 273
	Do. (West)	0·87	0·33	+ 0·54	1·80	1·01	+ 78
Bombay and Malabar Coast Districts (Madras).	Malabar	5·86	7·40	— 1·60	41·96	45·52	— 8
	Madras (South Central)	0·81	1·17	— 0·36	8·25	0·84	+ 21
	Coorg	3·86	9·59	— 5·73	29·90	37·24	— 19
	Mysore	0·80	1·48	— 0·68	7·04	6·94	+ 10
	Konkan	11·03	11·31	— 0·28	50·88	40·58	+ 25
	Bombay Deccan	1·79	1·60	+ 0·19	14·25	7·35	+ 94
	Hyderabad (North)	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khandeish	1·67	1·30	+ 0·37	14·63	6·76	+ 117
Central Provinces and Berar.	Berar	3·55	2·56	+ 0·99	11·65	11·03	+ 6
	Central Provinces (West)	3·25	2·34	+ 0·91	12·65	9·92	+ 28
	Ditto (Central)	3·43	3·38	+ 0·05	16·71	11·95	+ 40
	Ditto (East)	3·48	3·49	— 0·01	15·63	12·61	+ 24
Bombay (North)	Guzerat	6·74	4·03	+ 2·71	24·82	10·10	+ 146
	Kathiawar	0·95	1·98	— 1·03	10·67	4·89	+ 118
	Sind	0·76	0·36	+ 0·40	2·58	0·68	+ 279
Rajputana and Central India.	Central India (East)	2·48	2·59	— 0·11	13·35	10·62	+ 26
	Rajputana (East), Central India (West).	2·81	2·03	+ 0·78	9·52	6·71	+ 42
	Rajputana (West)	2·14	0·87	+ 1·27	4·60	2·80	+ 64
Madras	East Coast (North)	2·15	1·59	+ 0·56	8·51	6·78	+ 26
	Ditto (ditto) (*a*)	3·05	2·48	+ 0·57	11·91	13·73	— 13
	Hyderabad (South)	1·43	1·22	+ 0·21	6·80	6·50	+ 5
	Madras (Central)	1·50	0·71	+ 0·79	5·24	3·72	+ 41
	East Coast (Central)	1·33	0·86	+ 0·47	5·36	3·88	+ 38
	Ditto (South)	0·79	0·65	+ 0·14	4·22	3·19	+ 32
	Madras (South)	0·27	0·19	+ 0·08	1·99	1·57	+ 27

Simla, *13th July, 1893.*

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

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

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

Madras.—*For week ending 8th July.*—Rainfall heavy or good throughout, except in parts of the Deccan, Central, and Southern districts, where the falls were light. Agricultural operations proceeding briskly almost throughout, and standing crops generally thriving, but rain is wanted in parts of Trichinopoly and Tinnevelly. Water-supply, pasture, and fodder generally ample, and cattle in good condition. General prospects favourable. Prices continue stationary, though slightly easier in Deccan.

Bombay.—*For week ending 12th July.*—Rain throughout the Presidency. Young crops injured by rain, rats, or insects in parts of eight districts. Agricultural operations progressing generally, but sowings retarded in parts of eight districts owing to excessive or deficient rain. Transplantation progressing in parts of seven districts. Prices steady, except in parts of two districts. Agricultural stock good and fodder sufficient.

Bengal.—*For week ending 8th July.*—General and copious rain has fallen during the week, except in Orissa and parts of South-West Bengal, where the falls were light. Cultivation is still retarded, and the crops on low-lands have suffered in many places owing to excessive rainfall. Early rice is being harvested, and jute is also being cut in some places. Indigo manufacture is going on, but the produce is expected to be short in Murshedabad and Purneah. Prices are almost stationary, but common rice has slightly risen in some districts. Cattle are generally healthy. Water is plentiful, and the fodder supply is sufficient in all districts, except Noakhali.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 12th July.*—Monsoon weather continues, and a break would be beneficial for agricultural operations. Standing crops are flourishing. Prospects good. Markets sufficiently supplied. Prices generally steady.

Punjab.—*For week ending 12th July.*—Heavy rain has fallen throughout the Province. Harvesting of spring crops nearly over; outturn good, but somewhat affected by excessive rain. Ploughing for autumn crops in progress. Condition of standing crops are generally fair. Cattle are generally in good condition. Fodder sufficient in all districts. Prices unsettled in one district, falling in three others, and stationary elsewhere.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 12th July.*—Weather cloudy and warm with occasional rain. Rainfall heavy in the Nagpur country. More rain is required in parts of one district. Autumn sowings continue. Prospects favourable.

Burma.—*For week ending 8th July.*—Rain fell throughout Burma, but the fall was insufficient in four districts. In Lower Burma ploughing, sowing,

and transplanting are progressing favourably. In Upper Burma agricultural operations are progressing generally, but the want of rain in Shwebo interferes with the transplanting of paddy. The price of paddy has fallen slightly in Rangoon and Bassein and to a greater extent in Kyaukse, but it has risen in the Ruby Mines, Sagaing, and the Upper Chindwin districts.

Assam.—*For week ending 11th July.*—Report not received.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 12th July.*—MYSORE: Rainfall general. Standing crops good, except in parts of one district, where more rain is wanted. Prospects favourable. Prices risen in two districts.

COORG: Rainfall good. Ploughing of rice fields and transplanting of paddy in progress. Planting of coffee continues. Slight rise in prices of food-grains. Water and fodder for cattle sufficient.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 12th July.*—BERAR: Rainfall good. Weather warm and cloudy. Sowing of cotton and other autumn crops continues. Fodder and water sufficient. Cattle healthy. Prices steady.

HYDERABAD: Rainfall good. Sowing of hot-weather crops in progress and that of irrigated paddy commenced. Prices slightly risen.

Central India.—*For week ending 12th July.*—Rain throughout Central India during the week, and the supply has been sufficient in all parts. Agricultural operations in progress. Weeding of crops commenced in Bundelkhand. Cattle in good condition. Prices still fluctuating in Gwalior; stationary elsewhere.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 12th July.*—Rainfall generally good throughout Rajputana. Agricultural operations going on, except in Kherwara and parts of Meywar, where they are at a standstill owing to excessive rain. Agricultural stock good. Pasturage or fodder sufficient. Prices falling in four States, rising in one, and steady elsewhere.

Kashmir.—*For week ending 11th July.*—River flooded, but no damage done to crops, which are in excellent condition. Prices continue stationary.

Nepal.—*For week ending 8th July.*—Heavy showers. Prospects good.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY STATISTICS.

No. XII OF 1893-94.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Receipts from 1st April 1893*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

RAILWAY.	Average earnings per mile per week in 1892-93.	LAST 12 DAYS OF JUNE 1892. Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Per mile open.	LAST 13 DAYS OF JUNE 1893. Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Per mile open.	Earnings from 1st April to 30th June 1892.	Earnings from 1st April to 30th June 1893.	Increases in 1893-94.	Decreases in 1893-94.
State lines worked by companies.	*Rs.*	*Miles.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Miles.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
Standard gauge—											
East Indian	580	1,639	15,36,701	938	1,634	16,70,199	1,022	1,39,94,413	1,33,99,542	...	5,94,871
Bengal-Nágpur	140	831	1,48,082	178	862	1,71,219	199	18,21,148	18,67,411	46,263	...
Indian Midland	129	752	1,62,667	216	752	1,82,332	242	15,08,503	14,87,310	...	21,193
Bezváda extension (*a*)	80	21	3,489	166	112	9,305	83	18,689	87,143	68,454	...
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa (*b*)	258	1,674	7,91,061	473	1,699	7,69,440	453	66,69,093	66,03,244	...	65,849
South Indian	139	1,106	3,18,479	288	1,043	3,48,035	334	19,84,339	21,88,146	2,03,807	...
Southern Mahratta (*c*)	87	1,044	1,49,648	143	1,156	2,42,414	210	12,13,396	17,71,618	5,58,222	...
Bengal and North-Western (*d*)	137	755	1,68,009	223	756	1,90,120	251	16,47,683	16,26,760	...	20,923
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Lucknow-Bareilly section)	66	199	23,122	116	199	27,948	140	1,99,474	2,05,635	6,161	...
TOTAL	243	8,021	33,01,258	412	8,213	36,11,012	440	2,90,56,733	2,92,36,809	1,80,071	...
State lines worked by the State.											
Standard gauge—											
North Western (state) (*e*)	201	2,450	8,99,579	367	2,509	10,57,285	421	69,45,045	73,48,988	4,03,943	...
Oudh and Rohilkhand (state)	235	692	2,72,291	393	692	3,14,442	454	26,42,440	25,21,814	...	1,20,626
Eastern Bengal (state) (including metre and 2′ 6″ gauges)	292	777	3,90,111	502	777	4,07,400	524	22,50,425	24,41,426	1,91,001	...
Bengal Central (*f*)	120	125	23,125	185	125	25,090	201	1,83,345	1,86,928	3,583	...
Metre gauge—											
Burma (state)	194	715	2,01,975	282	728	2,05,038	282	18,13,323	17,26,936	...	86,367
Special gauges—											
Jorhát (state provincial)	46	25	3,189	128	25	3,137	125	16,262	18,205	1,943	...
Cherra-Companyganj (state provincial)	47	8	535	67	8	567	71	4,208	5,620	1,412	...
TOTAL	217	4,792	17,90,805	374	4,864	20,12,959	414	1,38,55,048	1,42,49,937	3,94,889	...
Lines worked by guaranteed companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Great Indian Peninsula (*g*)	513	1,485	10,35,711	697	1,490	10,17,793	683	1,27,75,844	1,20,20,216	...	7,55,628
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	605	461	4,60,400	999	461	4,06,000	881	51,10,377	50,30,144	...	80,233
Madras	226	840	3,36,458	401	840	3,95,821	471	23,40,289	26,09,021	2,68,732	...
TOTAL	442	2,786	18,32,569	658	2,791	18,19,614	652	2,02,26,510	1,96,59,381	...	5,67,129
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	271	15,599	69,24,632	444	15,868	74,43,585	469	6,31,38,296	6,31,46,127	7,831	...
Assisted companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	132	162	31,584	195	161	38,644	240	2,80,406	3,14,744	34,338	...
Tarkessur	252	22	8,468	385	22	8,329	379	80,195	81,950	1,755	...
Metre gauge—											
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Company's section)	118	67	14,705	219	67	15,410	230	1,38,459	1,31,332	...	7,127
Dibru-Sadiya	123	78	14,063	180	78	12,560	161	1,32,245	1,39,749	7,504	...
TOTAL	135	329	68,820	209	328	74,943	228	6,31,305	6,67,775	36,470	...
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.											
Standard gauge—											
The Nizam's guaranteed state	151	333	54,312	163	333	1,09,858	330	6,46,647	7,61,328	1,14,681	...
The Gaekwar's Petlád	96	13	1,896	146	13	1,990	153	19,759	16,830	...	2,929
Rájpura-Bhátinda	92	108	18,514	171	108	34,041	315	1,37,241	2,25,803	88,562	...
Metre gauge—											
Southern Mahratta (Mysore section) (*h*)	94	311	47,730	153	331	71,379	216	3,26,666	4,38,349	1,11,683	...
The Gaekwar's Mehsána	59	93	8,477	91	93	9,090	98	86,678	1,00,243	13,565	...
Kolhápur	67	29	2,606	90	29	3,303	114	23,163	28,532	5,369	...
Special gauge—											
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	68	72	3,206	100	72	7,640	106	89,547	81,725	...	7,822
TOTAL	107	959	1,40,741	147	979	2,37,301	242	13,29,701	16,52,810	3,23,109	...
Lines owned and worked by native states.											
Metre gauge—											
Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágarh-Porbandar	102	334	52,945	159	334	45,348	136	5,88,147	7,03,985	1,15,838	...
Jetalsar-Rájkot	...	...	...	...	46	810	18	...	(*i*) 28,450	28,450	...
Jodhpur-Bickaneer	60	292	34,374	118	364	23,280	64	2,65,115	2,11,686	...	53,429
Special gauge—											
Morvi	65	94	9,982	106	94	9,877	105	98,261	87,393	...	10,868
TOTAL	80	720	97,301	135	838	79,315	95	9,51,523	10,31,514	79,991	...
GRAND TOTAL	251	17,607	72,31,494	411	18,013	78,35,144	435	6,60,50,825	6,64,98,226	4,47,401	...

(*a*) Includes the Bezváda-Godaveri section of the East Coast (state) railway.
(*b*) Includes the Godhra-Rutlam railway.
(*c*) Includes the Guntakal-Mysore frontier section from 1st April 1893.
(*d*) Includes the Tirhoot state railway. Although for convenience classed amongst the state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North Western railway company.
(*e*) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Umarkot railways.
(*f*) Although for convenience classed amongst the state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central railway company.
(*g*) Includes the Wardha Coal, Dhond-Manmád, Khámgaon, and Amráoti railways.
(*h*) Includes the Bangalore-Nanjangúd and the Bangalore-Mysore frontier sections.
(*i*) Total receipts from 30th April to 17th June 1893.

F. B. HEBBERT,
Under-Secretary.

SIMLA, *the 13th July 1893.*

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SUPPLEMENT TO

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No. 29.] CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JULY 22, 1893.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF JUNE 1803.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

Districts.	Wheat		Barley.		Rice, best sort.		Rice, common.		Jawar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).		Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*).		Firewood.		Salt.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Burma—																										
Tenasserim—																										
Mergui	...	...	...	...	10 10	10 13	11 11	12 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	428 0	428 0	12 0	12 0
Tavoy	...	...	...	...	11 13	11 13	13 4	12 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	399 3	399 3	18 14⅜	18 14⅜
Moulmein and Amherst	7 14	7 14	...	...	11 3	11 3	14 9	14 9	6 5	6 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 2	10 2	12 2	12 2	7 12	7 12	220 0	220 0	18 11	18 11
Pegu (deltaic)—																										
Pegu	...	...	...	...	10 2	10 2	14 3	14 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 2	11 2	20 8	20 8	9 0	9 0	143 0	143 0	18 0	15 0
Rangoon	11 0	8 12	...	...	10 8	9 4	14 0	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	14 6	8 0	8 0	...	...	130 0	130 0	14 4	14 4
Thôngwa	...	...	...	...	8 11	8 11	12 3	12 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100 0	100 0	17 8	17 8
Bassein	...	...	...	...	13 2	11 5	16 8	14 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 1	13 1	...	...	...	...	150 13	150 13		
Pegu (inland)—																										
Shwegyin	...	...	...	...	11 9	10 10	12 7	11 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	200 0	200 0	14 2	14 2
Tharrawaddy	...	...	...	...	12 5	13 7	14 13	18 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	8 12	8 12	450 0	450 0	14 3	14 3
Henzada	...	...	...	...	12 5	12 5	12 5	12 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	5 12	5 12	183 8	183 8	16 2	16 2
Prome	10 6	10 6	...	...	12 14	12 14	14 12	14 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 3	13 3	...	...	9 6	9 6	193 3	193 3	14 3	14 3
Toungoo	...	...	...	...	13 3	13 3	14 14	14 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 6	11 6	...	...	...	...	326 8	326 8	14 3	14 3
Thayetmyo	12 13	12 13	...	...	11 11	13 11	13 13	13 13	19 9	19 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 14	14 14	18 13	28 3	8 10	8 10	196 0	196 0	12 14	12 14
Upper Burma—																										
Mandalay	13 0	13 2	...	...	10 4	10 4	11 1	11 1	24 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 2	9 2	14 5	14 5	9 2	9 2	77 0	77 0	18 0	18 0
Bamo	...	...	...	...	5 9	6 4	6 9	7 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 3	9 3	...	...	5 11	5 11	182 0	182 0	7 8	7 8
Pakôkku	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 3	10 8	30 0	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	...	...	5 9	5 9	113 0	113 0	14 3	14 3
Meiktila	4 3	4 3	...	...	10 11	9 6	11 9	10 11	14 4	14 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 4	14 4	12 13	12 13	4 3	4 3	222 10	222 10	14 4	16 0
Arakan—																										
Sandoway	...	...	...	...	9 6	9 0	10 4	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	...	...	...	...	469 11	469 11	17 10	18 10
Kyaukpyu	...	...	...	...	9 3	9 3	10 9	10 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	340 0	340 0	15 0	15 0
Akyab	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							150 0	140 0	12 8	12 8
Assam—																										
Surma—																										
Sylhet	...	...	...	...	8 14	10 0	10 12	10 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 4	8 9	...	...	...	...	128 0	128 0	10 12	10 12
Cachar	7 8	7 8	...	...	7 8	8 8	9 8	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 8	...	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	10 0	8 0
Khási and Jaintia Hills	...	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	6 0	6 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	100 0	100 0	8 0	8 0
Garo Hills	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	7 0	7 0
Brahmaputra—																										
Goálpára	13 0	14 0	...	...	6 0	6 0	9 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	10 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	80 0	80 0	10 0	10 0
Kámrúp	8 0	8 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Darrang	7 0	6 8	...	...	11 0	10 8	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0
Nowgong	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0
Sibságar	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	60 0	60 0	9 0	9 0
Lakhimpur	8 0	8 0	...	...	6 4	6 4	10 8	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0
Bengal—																										
Eastern hill tracts—																										
Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 14	8 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	240 0	240 0	8 0	8 0
Hill Tippera(*a*)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nágá Hills	...	...	...	...	3 4	3 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 0	3 4	...	...	4 0	...	...	...	4 0	3 8
Eastern—																										
Backergunge	...	...	...	...	9 9	9 9	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 4	13 4	...	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	10 10	10 10
Noakhali	...	...	...	...	9 13	10 0	11 8	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 6	10 0
Chittagong	10 0	10 0	...	...	10 8	10 8	12 0	12 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	106 0	106 0	10 0	9 0
Tippera	11 0	11 0	...	...	8 0	8 4	10 12	10 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	11 4	12 0	...	...	*10 13½	10 13½
Dacca	12 0	12 0	...	...	10 8	11 0	11 0	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	...	...	19 0	19 0	120 0	120 0	16 0	10 0
Mymensingh	9 8	9 8	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	...	...	13 0	13 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Deltaic—																										
Khulna	...	...	...	...	10 10	10 10	12 14	12 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
24-Parganas	11 0	12 0	20 0	18 0	8 0	8 0	11 0	12 0	17 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	6 0	6 0	21 0	21 0	100 0	100 0	11 0	11 0
Midnapore	9½ 0	11 0	...	...	10 *	10 0	11 14	11 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 8	14 8	...	...	19 0	19 0	240 0	240 0	11 7	11 7
Howrah	...	...	...	...	9 5	9 5	10 8	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 10	12 10	105 0	105 0	10 10	10 10
Calcutta	13 4	13 4	17 12	17 12	8 3	8 3	10 10	10 10	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	85 0	85 0	10 7	10 7
Hooghly	11 13	11 13	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 4	12 4	...	...	13 5	13 5	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Nadia (Krishnagar)	14 8	13 14	...	22 12	8 12	9 *	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 4	21 5	...	...	23 12	22 3	128 0	128 0	10 8	10 10
Jessore	10 0	11 4	...	...	9 8	10 0	11 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	16 0	...	...	20 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	9 14
Faridpur	17 0	17 0	20 0	20 0	7 0	7 0	10 8	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 4	10 12
Central—																										
Bankura	13 5	13 5	18 0	18 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	10 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	17 0	17 0	11 0	12 0	320 0	320 0	10 8	11 0
Burdwan	13 8	11 14	...	...	9 12	10 0	11 4	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	17 0	...	...	23 0	19 8	106 0	106 9	11 10	11 13
Birbhum	12 0	12 0	...	...	10 8	10 8	12 12	12 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	...	...	20 0	20 0	200 0	240 0	11 0	11 0
Murshidabad	13 0	13 0	...	12 0	10 0	10 0	11 4	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	...	...	20 0	20 0	200 0	200 0	10 8	10 8
Sonthal Parganas	11 0	11 8	...	...	11 0	11 8	14 0	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	19 0	20 0	23 0	23 8	200 0	200 0	10 8	10 8
Pabna	17 10	18 0	22 8	24 0	6 0	6 0	11 10	11 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	16 0	...	...	22 8	22 8	200 0	200 0	9 12	10 8
Bogra	10 15	12 0	...	...	9 9	9 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	...	...	...	...	90 0	90 0	8 0	9 4
Rajshahi	13 8	14 4	24 0	24 0	9 12	9 12	10 14	10 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 8	18 12	...	...	21 8	20 0	240 0	240 0	9 9	9 9
Malda	14 0	14 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 8	12 8	...	...	16 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	18 0	17 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	9 8
Northern—																										
Rangpur	12 0	12 0	...	...	8 14	8 14	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	120 0	160 0	8 8	8 8
Dinajpur	13 3	14 3	20 0	20 0	9 6	9 14	12 0	10 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Jalpaiguri	12 0	11 0	16 0	13 0	8 8	9 8	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	14 0	...	...	9 0	10 0	200 0	200 0	10 0	10 0
Darjeeling	8 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	5 0	5 0	9 8	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	10 8	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	8 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0
Orissa—																										
Puri	10 8	10 8	...	...	8 0	9 3	13 2	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 2*	17 2*	...	...	17 2	15 12	80 0	80 0	11 0	10 10
Cuttack	13 2	13 2	...	...	10 8	10 8	13 2	13 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 11*	19 11*	...	...	18 6	18 6	80 0	80 0	10 12	10 12
Balasore	11 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	13 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	10 12	10 12	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Chota-Nagpur—																										
Singhbhum	10 0	10 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	100 0	100 0	9 0	9 0
Manbhum	13 0	13 0	...	16 0	11 0	{8 8 and 9 0}	12 0 to 13 0	11 0 to 13 8	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	17 0	18 0	...	...	10 10	10 10
Lohardaga	{9 0 to 11 8}	{7 0 to 10 0}	16 0	{14 0 to 16 0}	10 0 to 10 8	10 0 to 11 0	12 0 to 13 0	12 0 to 13 0	...	...	...	...	25 0	25 0	...	...	13 0	12 0	16 0	18 0	{13 0 and 19 0} {13 0 and 16 0}		160 0	140 0	9 4	9 0
Palámau	14 10	14 1	20 4	23 1	11 4	11 4	13 8	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 15	20 4	21 15	23 10	33 10	30 6	...	...	8 7	8 7
Hazáribágh	12 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	7 0	7 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	22 0	22 8	...	...	15 0	16 0	16 0	15 8	16 0	17 0	240 0	240 0	9 0	9 0

* Kalai.

(*a*) Not stated.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF JUNE 1893—*continued.*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice, best sort.		Rice, common.		Jawar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).		Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*).		Firewood.		Salt.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
Bengal—*continued.*	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Bihár, south—																										
Monghyr	14 8 to 16 2	14 0 to 16 0	21 0 to 23 0	21 0 to 23 0	8 0 to 10 0	8 0 to 10 0	12 0 to 13 0	12 0 to 13 0	17 8	17 8	...	...	...	...	16 8	16 8	20 0 to 23 0	20 0 to 23 0	21 0 to 23 0	21 0 to 23 0	19 0 to 21 0	19 0 to 21 0	160 0	160 0	10 8 to 11 0	10 8 to 11 0
Gaya	14 0	15 0	20 0	20 0	9 8	9 8	13 4	13 4	20 0	19 0	...	18 4	...	...	14 0	14 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	20 0	19 0	160 0	120 0	9 12	9 12
Patna	14 0 and 16 0	13 4 and 15 8	19 0	21 0	10 0	10 0	15 8	15 8	23 0	23 8	...	...	...	...	22 0	22 0	21 0	22 0	21 0	21 0	23 0	23 0	130 0	130 0	11 4	11 0
Shahabad	13 0	13 0	18 0	18 0	8 0	8 0	13 0	13 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	19 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 8
Bihár, north—																										
Purnea	14 0	13 0	...	...	10 0	11 0	12 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	...	...	16 0	14 0	320 0	320 0	10 0	10 0
Bhágalpur	15 2	15 2	20 3	18 15	11 14	12 10	13 14	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 3	20 3	22 11	22 11	20 3	20 3	126 4	126 4	10 11	10 11
Darbhanga	13 3	13 3	18 11	20 6	11 0	11 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	21 0	21 8	13 3	11 9	20 0	20 0	20 12	20 4	21 8	21 8	176 0	176 0	10 4	10 4
Muzaffarpur	14 0	14 0	19 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	13 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	20 0	19 0	19 0	21 0	20 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Saran	14 0	14 8	20 8	20 8	9 0	10 0	13 4	13 0	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	16 0	18 0	20 0	20 8	19 8	19 12	21 8	22 0	180 0	210 0	10 4	10 4
Champaran	13 0	13 0	22 8	22 8	8 8	8 8	13 8	14 8 to 15 0	...	...	...	...	24 0	20 0	...	...	20 4	20 8	20 4	20 8	20 0	20 8	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
N.-W. Provinces—																										
Eastern—																										
Mirzapur	12 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	9 0	11 0	22 0	22 0	20 0	21 0	22 0	22 0	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0
Benares	13 6½	13 4½	19 8	19 10	7 9	7 9	10 13½	10 13½	19 4	20 1	16 13	16 15	...	...	14 10	14 10	19 6	19 2	...	...	20 14	20 12	120 0	120 0	9 14	9 12
Ghazipur	12 12	12 13	18 8	18 8	6 7	7 8	11 8	11 8	19 4	19 4	17 12	17 12	...	...	14 1	14 1	19 4	19 4	19 4	19 4	20 8	20 8	150 0	150 0	9 10	9 10
Jaunpur	14 8	14 8	21 8	21 0	7 8	7 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 8	22 8	...	...	24 0	23 0	170 0	160 0	10 12	10 12
Allahabad	12 8	12 10	18 12	18 12	7 8	7 8	9 8	10 0	20 0	20 8	19 0	18 8	...	...	12 0	12 0	21 0	21 8	...	...	21 0	21 0	105 0	105 0	10 0	10 0
Central—																										
Bánda	13 12	13 0	19 8	19 12	7 8	7 8	12 0	11 0	20 8	21 0	19 8	19 8	...	...	...	...	23 0	24 8	...	...	23 8	23 0	180 0	180 0	11 0	10 8
Fatehpur	13 0	13 4	18 0	18 0	11 0	11 0	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	22 0	...	...	22 4	23 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Hamírpur	14 4	13 12	17 8	19 0	7 8	8 0	10 8	11 8	17 12	18 0	...	18 0	...	...	...	...	23 8	23 4	...	...	27 0	25 0	140 0	140 0	11 0	11 0
Jalaun	14 0	14 0	21 0	21 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	23 0	23 0	21 0	21 0	14 0	18 0‡	18 0	16 0	23 0	23 0	16 0	18 0	24 0	24 0	160 0	160 0	11 4	11 0
Cawnpore	14 8	14 8	20 8	20 0	7 0	7 0	12 0	12 0	21 0	21 8	18 8	18 8	...	...	19 0	19 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	23 0	22 8	150 0	140 0	12 0	12 0
Etáwah	15 6	15 2	20 2	20 6	5 0	5 0	12 2	13 0	19 4	19 8	19 4	19 8	20 0	20 4	16 0	16 0	21 12	22 4	22 0	22 0	23 0	23 4	140 0	140 0	11 0	11 0
Farukhabad	14 8	14 5	19 12	19 12	5 0	5 0	7 8	7 8	22 8	22 8	15 8	15 8	...	...	...	...	19 12	19 12	21 0	21 0	23 0	22 8	140 0	140 0	11 0	11 0
Mainpuri	16 4	16 4	29 6	20 12	4 8	4 8	10 0	10 0	16 0	21 8	14 0	16 8	...	...	...	...	22 12	22 4	16 0	21 8	24 0	24 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Etah	16 4	16 12	23 8	23 4	6 0	6 0	11 4	11 4	...	...	16 8	16 8	21 8	21 8	10 8	10 8	23 8	24 8	...	...	16 8	16 8	110 0	110 0	11 8	11 8
Western—																										
Jhánsi	15 0	15 8	23 8	21 0	7 0	7 0	11 0	11 0	19 8	20 0	18 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	20 8	20 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Agra	14 12	14 8	22 12	22 8	5 0	5 0	9 0	9 0	23 8	23 8	19 8	19 8	...	...	8 0	8 0	22 8	23 0	24 0	24 0	17 8	17 8	100 0	100 0	11 12	11 12
Muttra	15 0	14 8	24 8	24 0	7 8	7 8	11 8	11 8	28 0	30 0	24 0	25 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	25 8	26 0	...	...	28 0	27 0	120 0	120 0	12 0	12 0
Aligarh	16 0	16 0	26 0	26 0	5 0	5 0	9 0	9 0	25 0	25 0	22 0	21 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	26 8	26 8	24 0	26 0	28 0	27 8	155 0	130 0	11 8	11 8
Bulandshahr	17 2	16 10	24 0	25 0	5 0	6 0	9 0	9 11	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	25 8	26 0	17 0	18 0	17 0	18 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 4
Sub-montane—																										
Bareilly	14 4	14 4	20 0	20 0	9 8	9 8	13 0	13 0	...	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 8	28 8	20 0	20 0	23 0	23 0	115 0	115 0	11 0	11 0
Azamgarh	14 12	14 1	22 0	21 0	7 8	7 8	14 5	13 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 3	18 8	...	...	14 12	14 12	177 8	177 8	9 13	9 13
Gorakhpur	13 15	13 15	20 10	20 10	8 9	9 0	12 0	12 15	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	14 6	14 6	20 10	20 10	20 10	20 10	23 6	22 6	140 0	140 0	10 0	10 8
Basti	15 0	15 0	21 0	21 0	8 8	8 8	21 0‡	22 0‡	12 0	12 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	9 0	9 0	22 0	22 0	19 0	19 0	22 0	20 12	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 8
Sháhjahánpur	17 0	16 8	27 0	25 8	8 0	8 0	8 8	8 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	23 8	24 0	...	...	22 8	22 8	140 0	140 0	11 0	11 0
Budaun	15 0	15 0	19 8	20 8	5 0	7 0	8 0	9 0	18 0	18 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	20 8	20 8	20 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	144 0	144 0	11 0	11 0
Etáwah	15 0	15 0	23 8	25 0	10 0	10 8	12 8	12 8	17 8	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 8	22 10	18 0	25 0	...	...	130 0	130 0	10 15	10 15

Bareilly	14 6	14 1	21 2	21 2	5 14	6 8	9 6	10 9	21 2	21 2	14 1	14 1	...	...	12 8	12 8	19 15	19 6	19 6	19 15	22 4	21 2	137 8	125 0	10 9	10 9
Moradabad	15 0	15 4	24 0	24 0	6 4	6 4	9 0	10 4	19 0	20 0	13 12	13 12	...	...	10 0	10 0	20 8	20 10	20 0	21 4	20 8	21 4	100 0	100 0	11 0	11 4
Naini Tal	11 0	11 0	20 0	7 0	4 0	4 0	8 0	8 0	18 0	24 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	15 0	14 8	...	22 8	...	...	9 0	9 0	160 0	160 0	7 0	7 0
Almora	10 4	10 4	14 8	14 8	8 8	8 0	9 8	9 8	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	18 0	16 0	12 4	12 4	...	...	9 0§	9 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0
Bijnor	15 3	14 10	25 5	24 12	8 7	10 2	9 0	11 4	...	20 0	14 10	14 10	...	...	...	...	21 15	21 15	...	...	18 0	..	135 0	135 0	11 0	11 0
Muzaffarnagar	17 4	16 11	27 8	28 8	5 8	5 8	11 0	11 0	22 0	23 5	13 3	17 9	8 13	8 13	6 9½	6 9	22 4	22 15	17 9½	20 14	15 6½	15 6	132 0	132 0	10 0	11 0
Meerut	16 8	15 12	23 8	25 0	5 0	5 0	12 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	23 8	23 8	20 0	20 0	22 8	23 8	100 0	100 0	11 12	11 12
Saháranpur	15 8	15 0	23 0	24 0	6 0	6 8	9 8	9 8	22 4	24 0	12 12	13 12	21 4	21 0	12 12	12 12	22 0	22 8	17 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	10 8	10 0
Dehra Dún	14 4	14 8	21 0	22 0	9 0	9 0	9 8	9 8	18 0	20 0	14 0	15 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	19 8	19 0	13 0	...	12 0	12 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Garhwál	14 0	9 0	15 0	14 0	5 0	5 0	6 8	6 4	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	14 0	14 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	6 8	6 0	160 0	160 0	6 4	6 4
Oudh—																										
Southern—																										
Partabgarh	15 4	15 12	21 0	22 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 0	24 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	160 0	120 0	10 12	10 12
Sultanpur	15 8	15 8	21 0	21 8	8 0	8 0	13 0	13 8	19 8	19 8	19 0	19 0	32 0	32 0	18 0	18 0	23 8	24 0	21 0	21 0	24 0	24 8	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Rae-Bareli	16 0	15 12	19 0	19 0	7 0	7 0	12 8	12 12	16 0	16 0	13 0	13 8	...	...	12 0	12 0	25 0	24 4	14 0	14 0	24 0	23 8	180 0	180 0	10 0	10 0
Unao	15 0	15 8	20 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	20 0	22 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	23 8	23 8	21 0	22 0	16 8	16 8	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Lucknow	14 8	14 4	22 8	22 9½	6 0	6 0	11 0	11 4	21 0	22 0	16 0	16 8	...	...	18 0	20 0	22 0	22 2½	21 0	22 0	22 8	22 8	110 0	100 0	11 0	11 0
Hardoi	17 0	16 8	24 0	24 0	7 0	7 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	25 0	24 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Northern—																										
Fyzabad	13 8	13 12	19 0	20 0	9 12	10 0	12 0	12 4	...	20 0	...	...	...	...	13 8	14 0	21 8	21 8	19 0	19 12	22 8	22 8	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Barabanki	14 8	14 8	21 0	21 0	6 0	6 0	11 12	12 0	21 0	19 0	19 0	19 0	24 0	24 0	16 0	16 0	24 0	24 0	21 0	21 0	23 0	23 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
Gonda	16 0	16 0	22 8	23 0	11 0	11 10	12 0	12 0	21 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	22 0	22 0	21 12	22 0	23 0	23 0	200 0	200 0	10 6	10 8
Bahraich	16 0	16 0	24 8	24 8	10 8	10 8	13 0	13 8	26 0	26 0	18 0	18 8	30 0	30 0	10 0	10 0	23 8	23 8	23 0	23 0	24 8	24 8	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Sitapur	16 8	16 4	26 8	26 0	7 0	7 0	13 0	14 0	19 0	17 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	16 0	15 0	27 0	27 0	22 0	17 0	25 0	25 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
Kheri	16 8	16 8	27 0	26 0	8 0	8 0	12 8	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	26 0	26 0	...	...	26 0	26 8	150 0	140 0	10 8	10 8
Rajputana—																										
Eastern—																										
Partábgarh	13 12	12 8	19 6	21 14	7 8	8 12	10 0	10 0	18 8	18 12	12 8	13 12	...	...	...	...	21 14	21 4	19 6	18 12	23 12	21 0	...	...	15 5	15 10
Bánswara	17 8	17 8	20 0	20 0	7 8	6 4	13 2	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31 4	30 0	25 0	23 12	17 8	17 8	...	...	10 0	10 0
Meywar (Oodeypore)	13 4½	12 8	24 3½	22 10½	8 9½	9 6	9 6	24 3½	22 10½	17 3	16 6½	Nil	Nil	15 10	15 10	20 5	19 15	25 0	23 7	10 2½	10 2½	160 0	160 0	10 °2½	
Sirohee	11 8	11 4	20 0	20 0	5 8	5 8	6 0	6 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	...	..	160 0	160 0	11 8	11 8
Erinpura	12 4	12 8	21 4	21 4	...	...	7 4	7 4	20 2	20 2	16 4	16 4	...	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	150 0	150 0	12 0	12 0
Ajmere	13 8	13 8	27 0	27 0	5 0	5 0	8 5	8 5	23 10	24 0	22 10	22 11	...	...	...	...	27 0	27 0	23 0	23 0	...	...	90 0	90 0	12 8	12 8
Abu	11 8	11 4	17 8	16 8	5 12	5 12	7 0	7 0	15 0	15 4	13 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	16 12	16 12	16 8	16 8	10 4	10 4	...	...	11 0	11 0
Kishengarh	13 12	13 12	26 4	26 4	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	28 0	28 0	23 4	23 4	†	†	†	†	28 4	28 4	23 0	23 0	†	†	*	*	13 0	13 0
Boondee	16 0	17 8	25 0	27 0	7 8	7 8	8 0	8 0	25 0	22 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	26 0	26 0	25 0	25 0	...	...	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Kotah	12 8	12 8	20 0	20 0	6 8	6 8	7 0	7 8	19 0	19 0	13 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	23 0	22 0	16 0	20 0	18 0	17 0	240 0	240 0	10 8	10 8
Jhallawar	12 6	11 15	16 15	16 8	7 1	7 1	9 6	9 6	16 9½	16 1½	14 2½	15 2½	...	...	20 0	20 0	18 9½	17 8½	17 11	...	10 3½	10 3	175 0	175 0	9 12	9 12
Tonk	15 7	15 4	23 3	25 0	7 12	8 4	9 0	9 0	27 12	30 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 4	26 8	...	...	...	...	110 0	110 0	12 0	11 14
Jeypore	14 0	14 4	23 4	23 0	5 0	5 0	7 8	7 8	23 0	24 8	20 0	20 8	†	†	12 0	12 0	23-0 & 26 0	23-12 & 28 0	21 8	22 8	27 0	27 0	95 0	100 0	12 0	12 0
Kerowlee	15 0	15 10	21 4	21 4	10 0	10 0	11 4	11 4	20 0	22 8	17 8	18 12	...	...	13 12	15 0	22 3	22 3	...	...	29 12	28 12	200 0	200 0	11 4	11 4
Dholpur	15 9½	15 5½	22 9½	22 10½	8 2½	10 2	12 0	12 2	22 3½	22 8	22 3½	22 8½	...	...	12 6	12 6	24 3½	24 1½	...	...	29 8½	29 12	90 0	90 0	11 8½	11 11½
Bhurtpore	17 0	16 8	24 0	24 4	5 12	5 12	6 14	6 14	29 4	29 4	26 0	25 12	...	...	9 12	9 12	26 0	26 4	22 0	22 0	28 0	28 0	120 0	120 0	12 0	12 0
Ulwur	16 12	16 5	24 4	24 0	6 10	6 10½	8 14	8 12	26 9	26 9	27 4	27 4	...	...	16 0	16 0	25 10	25 5	29 0	29 0	30 10	32 0	120 0	120 0	12 8	12 4
Deoli Cantonment	14 1½	12 3	25 10	25 2	4 0	4 0	7 0	7 0	27 0	27 0	22 8	22 8	...	...	...	...	25 12	25 3	...	...	...	...	200 0	200 0	12 0	12 1
Nusseerabad Cantonment	13 0	13 8	...	...	6 12	6 12	7 4	7 4	24 0	25 11	19 0	19 0	†	†	...	...	27 0	27 2	...	...	22 0	22 0	100 0	100 0	13 0	13 0
Hilly Tracts of Meywar	12 8	12 8	24 0	23 0	...	...	10 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 0	22 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	‖	¶	11 8	11 8
Bálmer	13 2	13 2	...	...	5 3	5 3	7 8	7 8	...	...	21 4	21 4	...	...	...	...	16 4	16 4	...	...	26 0	26 0	260 0	260 0	12 8	12 8
Anáda	13 8	13 8	20 0	...	6 0	6 0	7 4	7 4	...	...	14 8	14 8	...	...	...	...	19 8	19 0	18 0	18 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	12 0	12 0
Shahpoora	11 8	11 14	26 7	25 14	9 0	9 0	11 4	11 4	25 0	25 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	25 6	25 3	26 0	26 0	...	...	160 0	160 0	11 12	11 10
Western—																										
Jodhpore	13 12 and 14 6	13 12 and 14 6	26 4 and 26 14	24 6	6 4	6 4	7 8	7 8	26 4 and 27 8	26 4	18 12 and 22 8	18 12 and 22 8	...	...	...	...	25 10	25 0	15 0	15 0	11 4	11 4	...	...	13 12	13 12
Jeysulmere	12 6	12 0	...	...	6 12	6 13	8 8	8 6	16 4	18 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	15 10	16 0	...	...	...	...	240 0	240 0	21 0	21 0
Bickaneer	11 2½	10 11½	...	...	3 0	3 0	5 8	6 12	...	...	21 0	21 9	...	...	...	...	22 0	22 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	80 0	80 0	12 0	12 0
Central India—																										
Indore	12 4	12 8	20 0	19 8	8 0	8 0	8 8	8 8	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	18 0	19 8	23 0	22 0	20 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	10 8	10 8
Nimach Cantonment	12 4	12 4	...	...	7 0	7 0	9 8	9 8	21 0	21 0	16 0	15 8	†	†	...	...	21 0	21 8	...	...	21 0	21 0	140 0	140 0	12 0	12 0
Goona	15 8	16 0	24 0	24 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	19 8	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	22 12	...	...	...	...	200 0	200 0	10 0	10 0
Gwalior	14 9½	14 7½	22 13½	22 9½	6 6	6 6	7 15½	7 15½	21 4	21 4	20 3	21 4	...	...	12 12	12 12	18 1	18 3	...	...	18 3½	18 1	170 0	212 8	12 3½	12 3½

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

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF JUNE 1893 —*continued.*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice, brsi sort.		Rice, common.		Jawar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).		Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*).		Firewood.		Salt.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Panjab—																										
Southern—																										
Hissar	18 0	18 0	34 0	34 0	...	..	10 0	10 0	30 0	30 0	25 0	26 0	†	†	†	†	31 0	31 0	†	†	†	†	100 0	100 0	11 0	11 0
Ferozepore	16 0	16 0	29 0	28 0	...	...	10 0	8 0	26 0	26 0	20 0	20 0	†	†	12 0	16 0	27 0	27 0	18 0	18 0	11 0	11 0	120 0	100 0	13 0	13 0
Montgomery	16 0	16 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	16 0	†	†	26 0	26 0	25 0	25 0	18 0	18 0	†	†	300 0	280 0	12 0	12 0
Central—																										
Gurgáon	17 0	17 0	28 0	29 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	28 0	28 0	24 0	24 0	†	†	†	†	27 0	27 0	16 0	16 0	24 0	24 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
Delhi	17 0	17 0	25 0	26 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	28 0	27 0	24 0	24 0	†	†	11 0	11 0	25 0	25 0	18 0	18 0	25 0	20 0	80 0	90 0	11 0	11 0
Rohtak	17 0	18 0	32 0	34 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	33 0	32 0	26 0	27 0	†	†	12 0	12 0	31 0	29 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
Karnál	17 0	17 0	26 0	26 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	25 0	25 0	23 0	23 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	28 0	27 0	23 0	23 0	17 0	18 0	100 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Lahore	17 0	16 0	29 0	27 0	...	...	10 0	8 0	22 0	22 0	18 0	18 0	‡	‡	18 0	13 0	26 0	26 0	15 0	15 0	11 0	11 0	100 0	85 0	12 0	12 0
Sub-montane—																										
Umballa	20 0	18 0	25 0	25 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	25 0	24 0	16 0	16 0	‡	‡	8 0	8 0	27 0	27 0	‡	17 0	‡	‡	120 0	120 0	12 12	12 12
Ludhiána	18 0	19 0	27 0	27 0	...	...	9 0	10 0	27 0	26 0	22 0	22 0	†	†	14 0	15 0	27 0	27 0	21 0	20 0	14 0	14 0	100 0	100 0	13 0	13 0
Jullundur	19 0	18 0	28 0	28 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	24 0	25 0	21 0	21 0	‡	‡	16 0	13 0	24 0	23 0	19 0	19 0	‡	‡	100 0	100 0	12 0	12 0
Hoshiárpur	18 0	19 0	24 0	22 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	22 0	22 0	18 0	20 0	13 0	16 0	10 0	8 0	24 0	24 0	22 0	19 0	8 0	9 0	90 0	90 0	12 12	12 12
Gurdáspur	19 0	19 0	30 0	32 0	...	...	9 0	10 0	26 0	26 0	17 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	12 0	13 0	25 0	26 0	20 0	20 0	‡	‡	120 0	120 0	12 0	12 0
Amritsar	16 0	17 0	26 0	28 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	19 0	23 0	18 0	16 0	†	†	12 0	13 0	23 0	24 0	14 0	14 0	†	†	90 0	90 0	12 0	12 0
Hills—																										
Simla	12 0	12 0	14 0	13 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	14 0	14 0	12 0	12 0	15 0	15 0	8 0	8 0	17 0	16 0	15 0	15 0	9 0	9 0	80 0	80 0	8 0	8 0
Kángra	13 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	8 0	9 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	20 0	20 0	6 0	6 0	16 0	16 0	12 0	13 0	11 0	11 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	10 0
North-western—																										
Siálkot	15 0	16 0	23 0	24 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	‡	21 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	23 0	22 0	‡	16 0	‡	‡	120 0	120 0	13 8	13 8
Gujránwála	16 0	16 0	26 0	26 0	...	...	11 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	18 0	†	†	16 0	16 0	26 0	26 0	19 0	19 0	†	†	90 0	90 0	13 0	13 0
Gujrát	18 0	17 0	26 0	26 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	17 0	17 0	15 0	15 0	†	†	10 0	10 0	23 0	23 0	14 0	14 0	†	†	110 0	110 0	14 0	14 0
Jhelum	17 0	16 0	24 0	23 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	17 0	18 0	†	†	*	*	22 0	22 0	16 0	16 0	*	*	120 0	120 0	14 0	14 0
Rawalpindi	15 0	14 0	23 0	23 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	22 0	26 0	18 0	18 0	*	*	‡	16 0	22 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	‡	‡	70 0	70 0	13 8	13 8
Hazára	14 0	13 0	21 0	21 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	‡	‡	10 0	13 0	†	†	‡	‡	18 0	17 0	17 0	15 0	†	†	100 0	100 0	11 0	11 0
Peshawar	14 0	14 0	25 0	24 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	16 0	17 0	17 0	16 0	†	†	18 0	17 0	19 0	19 0	13 0	15 0	21 0	21 0	92 0	87 0	42 0	42 0
Kohát	13 0	15 0	25 0	26 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	16 0	10 0	15 0	13 0	†	†	23 0	23 0	19 0	19 0	15 0	15 0	‡	‡	150 0	153 0	50 0	45 0
Western—																										
Sháhpur	18 0	17 0	26 0	26 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	16 0	14 0	16 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	27 0	26 0	14 0	14 0	†	†	200 0	300 0	13 0	13 0
Jhang	18 0	16 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	13 0	14 0	16 0	15 0	16 0	‡	18 0	‡	23 0	23 0	‡	16 0	8 0	8 0	200 0	200 0	11 12	12 0
Mooltan	14 0	14 0	23 0	23 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	21 0	20 0	†	†	11 0	10 0	22 0	22 0	14 0	14 0	†	†	90 0	90 0	12 4	12 4
Bannu	18 0	17 0	29 0	26 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	11 0	16 0	15 0	15 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	29 0	29 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	13 0	90 0	90 0	40 0	40 0
D. I. Khan	18 0	18 0	30 0	26 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	19 0	20 0	19 0	19 0	‡	‡	6 0	6 0	24 0	26 0	11 0	11 0	13 0	13 0	96 0	96 0	39 0	37 0
Muzaffargarh	17 0	15 0	22 0	23 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	15 0	16 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	22 0	23 0	‡	‡	10 0	10 0	110 0	120 0	12 0	12 0
D. G. Khan	14 0	15 0	22 0	21 0	...	...	6 0	6 0	21 0	20 0	20 0	21 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	19 0	19 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	100 0	100 0	23 12	27 0
Sind and Baluchistan—																										
Karáchi	12 0	12 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	19 0	18 0	15 0	15 0	‡	‡	...	...	16 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	91 7	91 7	14 8	14 8
Hyderabad	12 0	12 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	17 8	18 0	‡	‡	...	...	15 4	14 0	...	...	...	...	134 12	142 4	12 8	12 8
Thar and Párkar (Umarkot)	11 2	11 4	...	...	11 13	11 12	14 13	14 12	...	...	21 0	20 14	‡	‡	...	...	7 11	7 12	...	...	...	...	112 0	112 0	12 0	12 0
Sukkur (Shikárpur)	14 8	14 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	20 0	20 0	21 0	21 0	‡	‡	...	...	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	142 0	142 0	12 0	12 0
Upper Sind Frontier	13 8	13 8	...	...	8 8	8 8	10 0	10 0	25 0	25 0	22 0	23 0	‡	‡	...	...	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	213 0	213 0	10 0	10 0
Quetta	9 6	9 0	16 0	15 0	4 12	5 0	7 0	7 0	20 0	18 0	15 0	15 0	‡	‡	6 0	7 0	15 0	15 0	11 12	12 0	‡	9 0	80 0	80 0	9 0	9 0
Bombay—																										
Konkan—																										
Karwar (Kádara)	9 4	9 4	...	...	10 8	10 8	10 2	10 2	15 3	15 3	11 4	11 4	16 3	16 3	...	...	11 8	11 8	...	...	*	*	349 9	349 9	9 13	9 12
Ratnágiri	8 10	8 10	...	...	10 7	10 7	10 14	10 14	13 2	13 2	15 4	15 4	15 4	15 4	...	...	11 13	11 13	...	...	15 0	15 0	153 14	153 14	11 4	11 4
Alibág (Colába)	9 4	9 4	...	...	7 3	7 3	10 13	10 13	11 9	11 9	12 12	12 12	*	*	...	...	11 14	11 14	...	...	*	*	99 12	99 12	13 10	13 10
Bombay	9 13	9 3	...	...	5 13	5 13	7 14	7 14	13 11	13 11	13 15	13 15	13 14	13 14	...	...	12 14	12 14	...	...	13 4	13 4	58 4	54 10	11 3	11 3
Tanna	10 1	10 1	...	...	7 6	7 6	10 3	10 3	*	*	14 6	14 6	19 0	19 0	...	...	13 5	13 5	...	...	*	*	112 0	112 0	13 2	13 2
Deccan—																										
Dharwar	12 5	12 12	...	...	11 12	13 3	12 12	13 11	19 6	19 6	19 13	19 13	...	*	...	...	12 3	12 3	...	...	15 15	16 13	100 0	100 0	10 8	11 4
Belgaum	12 0	12 0	11 0	11 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	20 0	19 0	20 8	20 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	13 0	13 8	...	...	18 0	17 0	55 7	59 7	11 12	13 0
Satara	9 6	9 6	8 9	8 9	9 6	9 6	9 6	9 6	15 10	15 10	14 10	15 5	...	...	...	...	15 1	13 12	...	...	*	*	114 0	114 0	13 0	13 5
Sholapur	13 1	13 1	7 11	7 11	11 5	11 5	17 0	17 14	22 8	22 8	*	*	*	*	...	...	17 2	17 2	...	...	20 1	20 1	58 3	80 0	11 10	11 10
Bijápur	12 7	12 7	6 15	6 15	10 7	10 7	10 15	10 15	19 10	19 10	24 11	25 9	*	*	...	...	14 9	15 6	...	...	*	21 12	80 0	89 0	12 5	12 5
Poona	11 10	11 10	9 1	9 1	9 10	10 13	17 10	18 13	18 6	18 6	15 13	15 13	...	...	...	...	14 15	15 8	...	...	19 10	19 10	76 0	86 14	10 12	11 13
Khandesh—																										
Ahmadnagar	12 5	11 9	8 13	8 2	10 9	9 13	19 4	19 4	19 0	21 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	...	...	20 10	22 2	80 0	80 0	12 6	12 6
Násik	12 14	12 14	8 15	8 15	10 7	10 7	*	18 5	16 15	18 6	18 6	20 11	*	*	...	...	17 0	17 0	...	...	*	19 9	128 0	128 0	13 8	14 3
Dhuliá (Khandesh)	13 2	14 0	7 7	7 7	9 7	9 7	20 11	20 11	18 6	20 3	*	*	...	...	...	...	13 3	13 3	...	...	*	*	80 0	80 0	10 9	10 9
Gujarat—																										
Surat	10 10	10 10	...	...	7 6	7 6	8 12	8 12	11 9	11 9	11 9	12 0	*	*	...	...	13 14	13 14	...	...	16 3	16 3	83 1	83 4	12 0	12 0
Broach	12 0	12 0	6 8	7 8	10 0	10 0	14 *	15 0	13 0	14 *	*	*	*	*	...	...	14 8	15 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	96 0	100 0	13 0	13 0
Kaira	14 0	14 0	8 0	8 0	11 0	11 8	17 0	17 0	12 8	13 0	17 0	18 0	...	...	18 12	19 0	...	...	18 8	18 8	106 11	106 11	12 8	12 8
Baroda (Camp)	9 0	9 0	6 8	6 8	8 8	8 8	14 8	14 8	11 8	11 8	16 0	16 0	...	...	14 8	14 8	...	...	*	*	91 7	91 7	10 8	10 8
Ahmadabad	13 0	12 14	9 8	9 0	11 0	11 0	18 8	19 0	16 10	16 8	19 4	20 0	...	...	19 0	19 0	...	...	17 14	18 8	80 0	80 0	13 10	13 10
Godhra (Panch Máhals)	12 0	12 0	9 0	9 0	10 8	10 8	...	...	16 0	16 0	18 8	20 0	...	...	23 0	22 0	...	...	20 0	20 0	182 0	182 0	12 8	12 8
Deesa Cantonment	12 8	12 8	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	16 8	18 0	14 8	14 8	*	*	...	...	18 8	18 8	...	...	*	18 0	120 0	140 0	11 0	11 0
Kattywar—																										
Rájkot	12 4	12 6	...	...	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	17 8	17 8	13 12	14 0	*	*	...	...	17 0	17 0	...	...	*	*	80 0	80 0	60 0	65 0
Central Provinces—																										
Western—																										
Nimar	14 3	14 3	...	...	6 12	6 12	11 15	11 15	20 10	20 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 9	18 9	...	...	12 13	12 13	100 0	100 0	11 5	11 5
Khandwa-Asirgarh Cant.	13 8	13 8	9 *	9 0	11 0	11 0	21 0	21 0	21 0	21 0	*	*	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	*	*	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Hoshangabad	15 12	17 10	8 5	8 5	11 4	11 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 2	24 0	...	...	18 3	18 0	140 0	140 0	9 8	9 8
Betúl	18 12	17 4	...	...	9 0	9 0	22 12	22 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 0	18 0	...	...	10 13	10 13	320 0	320 0	8 8	9 8
Chhindwára	15 3	15 3	7 4	7 4	10 0	11 7	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 14	16 14	...	...	9 0	10 4	150 0	160 0	8 0	8 0
Nágpur	16 4	16 14	10 0	10 0	11 14	11 14	18 12	19 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 10	...	...	12 8	12 8	115 0	115 0	10 4	10 4
Wardha	13 5	13 5	6 10	6 16	10 0	10 0	17 2	17 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	...	...	13 5	13 5	120 0	120 0	10 3	10 10
Central—																										
Narsinghpur	14 0	14 0	8 0	8 0	9 2	9 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	19 0	...	...	19 0	19 0	120 0	120 0	9 2	9 2
Saugor	14 2	13 12	9 6	9 6	9 1	9 1	16 9	16 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 7	16 7	...	...	18 0	18 0	145 0	145 0	9 4	9 4
Damoh	16 2	16 2	11 0	11 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 8	19 8	...	...	20 0	19 2	160 0	160 0	9 2	9 2
Jubbulpore	15 4	15 8	10 0	11 0	14 0	14 4	19 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 4	20 8	...	...	12 4	12 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 4
Baghalkhand (Satna)	15 12	15 0	8 4	7 8	13 0	15 0	17 8	16 12	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	7 8	18 8	18 10	...	...	22 0	20 0	200 0	160 0	10 9	10 5
Mandla	18 0	16 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 0	21 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0
Seoni	19 7	18 10	8 10	8 10	11 8	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 7	18 10	...	...	11 8	11 8	180 0	180 0	9 2	9 2
Bálághát	15 12	15 12	11 13	11 13	15 2	15 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 13	14 6	...	...	13 12	13 12	136 0	136 0	9 0	9 0
Bhandára	15 0	16 0	...	...	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	16 0	...	...	12 8	12 8	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0
Chánda	14 13	12 12	...	...	12 13	14 10	16 2	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 6	10 6	...	...	12 0	11 3	320 0	320 0	10 0	10 10
Eastern—																										
Bilaspur	18 15	18 0	14 10	14 10	20 1	20 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 12	16 12	...	...	12 0	12 0	64 0	60 0	9 0	9 2
Raipur	18 10	18 9	11 6	11 6	14 13	14 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 8	16 3	...	...	10 0	10 15	90 0	90 0	9 0	9 0
Sambalpur	14 0	14 0	11 6	12 4	13 2	14 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	14 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	8 12	9 3
Berar—																										
Buldána	13 0	14 0	7 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	15 0	17 0	15 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	12 0	13 0	182 0	182 0	9 0	9 0
Básim	13 13	14 0	8 6	8 12	10 6	10 13	15 14	16 2	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 14	15 12	...	...	13 0	13 8	80 0	80 0	9 10	9 12
Akola	14 0	14 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	19 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	96 0	96 0	11 0	10 0
Ellichpur	12 0	13 12	6 0	6 0	8 0	7 0	15 0	16 0	11 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	...	...	18 0	18 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Amraoti	11 2	10 6	8 0	7 13	9 0	9 10	16 4	14 14	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	74 11	74 11	10 0	10 0
Wún	11 0	12 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	18 0	18 0	260 0	200 0	9 0	9 0
Nizám's Territories—																										
Secunderabad	9 13	9 13	*	*	7 2	7 2	8 14	8 12	14 13	15 2	21 7	21 7	28 4	28 4	*	*	12 3	12 ...	28 4	17 12	16 12	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0
Boláram	10 8	10 8	*	*	7 0	7 0	8 12	8 12	15 3	15 2	*	*	*	*	*	*	13 5	13 38	*	*	*	*	116 14	110 14	9 5	9 5
Chadarghat	8 0	8 8	*	*	8 0	7 0	11 0	11 0	15 0	15 0	20 0	22 0	*	*	*	*	14 0	14 0	*	*	*	*	120 0	120 0	9 12	9 8

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

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF JUNE 1893—*concluded*.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight. S. Ch.	Wheat. Past fortnight. S. Ch.	Barley. Present fortnight. S. Ch.	Barley. Past fortnight. S. Ch.	Rice, best sort. Present fortnight. S. Ch.	Rice, best sort. Past fortnight. S. Ch.	Rice, common. Present fortnight. S. Ch.	Rice, common. Past fortnight. S. Ch.	Jawar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*). Present fortnight. S. Ch.	Jawar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*). Past fortnight. S. Ch.	Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*). Present fortnight. S. Ch.	Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*). Past fortnight. S. Ch.	Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*). Present fortnight. S. Ch.	Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*). Past fortnight. S. Ch.	Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*). Present fortnight. S. Ch.	Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*). Past fortnight. S. Ch.	Gram Chenna, Chola, Kadalay or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*). Present fortnight. S. Ch.	Gram Chenna, Chola, Kadalay or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*). Past fortnight. S. Ch.	Maize (*Zea Mays*). Present fortnight. S. Ch.	Maize (*Zea Mays*). Past fortnight. S. Ch.	Akhar, or Thur. Cadian Pea (*Cajanus indicus*). Present fortnight. S. Ch.	Akhar, or Thur. Cadian Pea (*Cajanus indicus*). Past fortnight. S. Ch.	Firewood. Present fortnight. S. Ch.	Firewood. Past fortnight. S. Ch.	Salt. Present fortnight. S. Ch.	Salt. Past fortnight. S. Ch.
Madras—																													
Malabar Coast—																													
Malabar	7 14	7 14	...	...	9 5	9 11	10 2	10 8	...	...	*	*	18 10	18 3	20 0	14 0	9 4	9 8	...	...	13 0	13 8	136 2	136 2	13 8	13 8
S. Canara	8 2	8 2	...	...	10 10	10 10	12 0	12 0	...	...	*	*	19 5	19 5	20 8	14 0	8 4	10 8	...	...	13 8	13 8	121 8	121 8	12 11	12 11
South, central—																													
Coimbatore	10 11	10 11	...	...	9 14	9 14	10 6	10 6	...	...	19 2	19 2	18 14	16 6	16 8	14 0	9 0	9 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	133 11	133 11	12 11	12 11
Nilgiris	8 8	8 8	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 13	8 13	...	...	15 6	15 6	16 10	16 10	16 14	14 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	274 3	274 3	11 0	11 0
Salem	8 2	7 11	...	...	8 6	8 6	10 5	10 5	...	...	14 13	14 13	20 8	20 8	18 11	14 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	158 0	158 0	14 2	14 2
Central—																													
Bellary	11 0	10 10	...	...	10 3	10 3	10 13	10 13	...	...	18 13	18 13	23 5	25 5	22 8	14 0	9 0	9 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	97 3	97 3	11 14	11 14
Anantapur	8 10	8 10	...	...	11 13	11 13	13 0	13 0	...	...	18 13	18 13	20 6	19 6	22 8	14 0	9 0	9 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	97 3	97 3	11 14	11 14
Cuddapah	9 10	9 10	...	...	11 10	11 10	13 5	12 8	...	...	20 5	20 5	22 8	22 8	*	14 0	9 0	9 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	140 0	140 0	12 3	12 3
Kurnool	8 5	8 5	...	...	9 14	9 14	10 6	10 6	...	...	21 5	21 5	*	*	*	14 0	9 0	9 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	121 8	121 8	11 11	11 11
East Coast, north—																													
Ganjam	*	*	...	...	9 14	9 14	10 11	10 11	...	...	*	*	21 10	21 10	21 10	14 0	9 4	9 8	...	...	13 0	13 8	104 0	104 0	10 2	10 2
Vizagapatam	9 0	9 0	...	...	7 13	7 13	10 3	10 3	...	...	21 13	21 13	20 3	20 3	23 11	26 0	10 0	10 8	...	...	13 8	13 8	82 10	82 10	12 14	12 14
Godavari	9 0	9 0	...	...	9 3	9 3	12 0	12 0	...	...	22 0	22 0	23 11	23 11	*	26 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	133 11	133 11	12 8	12 8
East Coast, central—																													
Kistna	8 14	8 6	...	...	11 8	11 8	12 2	12 2	...	...	*	*	22 5	23 13	19 8	32 0	9 0	9 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	140 14	140 14	13 3	13 3
Nellore	8 10	8 10	...	...	12 11	12 3	14 5	13 13	...	...	19 11	19 11	24 0	23 2	17 13	32 0	9 0	9 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	93 5	93 5	12 13	12 13
East Coast, south—																													
Madras	7 5	7 5	...	...	9 13	9 13	10 6	10 6	...	...	16 8	16 8	19 8	19 8	17 13	32 0	9 0	9 0	...	...	13 0	13 8	123 14	123 14	12 11	12 11
Chingleput	*	*	...	...	7 8	7 8	9 13	9 13	...	...	*	*	17 8	17 8	17 13	32 0	9 0	9 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	108 14	108 14	12 6	12 6
N. Arcot	7 11	7 2	...	...	10 5	9 6	11 5	10 14	...	...	13 3	13 3	20 8	20 8	17 8	32 0	9 0	9 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	160 13	160 13	12 5	12 5
S. Arcot	7 0	7 0	...	...	9 10	10 8	10 0	10 0	...	...	16 14	16 14	17 8	17 8	15 14	32 0	9 0	9 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	209 0	209 0	12 10	12 11
Tanjore	6 10	6 10	...	...	9 11	9 11	10 0	10 0	...	...	15 3	15 3	15 14	15 14	15 14	32 0	9 0	9 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	145 13	145 13	12 14	12 14
Trichinopoly	6 10	6 10	...	...	8 13	8 13	9 2	9 2	...	...	15 8	15 8	17 0	16 6	*	32 0	9 0	9 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	143 6	143 6	13 3	13 3
Southern—																													
Tinnevelly	7 8	7 13	...	...	9 2	9 2	9 10	9 10	...	...	*	*	*	*	*	32 0	9 0	9 0	...	...	13 0	13 8	58 5	58 5	14 5	14 5
Madura	9 6	8 3	...	...	9 11	9 8	9 11	9 11	...	...	13 3	18 10	18 10	18 10	14 3	32 0	9 0	9 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	97 3	97 3	13 10	13 10
Mysore—																													
Mysore	8 8	8 8	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	9 8	9 8	23 0	23 0	23 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	23 0	24 0	9 0	9 0	26 0	26 0	14 0	14 0	104 0	104 0	10 0	10 4
Bangalore	10 0	9 0	10 0	8 0	7 8	8 8	8 2	8 7	21 0	21 0	23 9	23 9	23 9	23 9	21 0	23 0	9 0	9 0	26 0	26 0	14 0	14 0	96 0	96 0	10 0	10 0
Kolar	9 0	8 4	8 0	6 4	8 12	8 8	10 8	10 12	19 8	19 8	22 8	22 8	24 0	27 0	19 0	24 0	9 0	9 0	26 0	26 0	14 0	14 0	150 0	150 0	10 8	10 0
Tumkur	...	8 0	8 0	7 8	9 0	9 8	10 0	11 0	20 0	20 0	22 0	24 0	37 0	37 0	20 0	24 0	9 0	9 0	26 0	26 0	14 0	14 0	340 0	340 0	10 8	10 0
Hassan	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	9 8	11 0	10 0	13 0	10 0	28 14	34 10	34 10	36 0	28 14	32 0	9 0	9 0	26 0	26 0	14 0	14 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	8 8
Kadar	...	7 0	8 0	8 0	9 7	10 8	14 11	15 4	29 6	28 14	32 0	32 0	36 0	36 0	32 0	32 0	9 0	9 0	26 0	26 0	14 0	14 0	320 0	320 0	9 0	9 0
Shimoga	9 3	9 3	...	...	10 8	10 8	14 11	14 11	29 6	29 6	32 0	32 0	36 0	36 0	32 0	32 0	9 0	9 0	26 0	26 0	14 0	14 0	240 0	240 0	10 8	10 8
Chitaldroog	11 0	10 0	11 8	10 0	10 8	10 8	15 4	15 4	33 0	33 0	32 0	32 0	36 0	36 0	32 0	32 0	9 0	9 0	26 0	26 0	14 0	14 0	320 0	320 0	9 8	9 8
Coorg—																													
Coorg	7 8	7 8	6 8	6 8	9 8	9 8	12 0	12 0	...	...	9 4	9 4	30 8	29 8	*	32 0	13 8	13 8	32 0	32 0	11 0	11 0	110 0	110 0	10 0	10 0
Aden	8 0	8 0	...	...	6 3	6 3	8 0	8 0	10 3	10 3	9 4	9 4	30 8	29 8	*	32 0	13 8	9 4	32 0	32 0	11 0	12 0	65 5	65 5	22 0	22 0

* Not sold.

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

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT
(*Statistical Branch*)

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weather Review of India for the week ending at 8 a.m. on Saturday, July 15th, 1893.

During the week under review widely extended, but moderate, monsoon conditions have prevailed throughout the Indian region. Pressure has been steadily lowest over the Western desert and relatively low over the Gangetic plain, while it has been steadily highest over the south of the Indian region, and on several occasions relatively high along the line of the Himalayas. Normal monsoon winds have accompanied this distribution of pressure, and the rainfall has been characterised rather by general moderate falls than by heavy localised rain. There has been a complete absence of severe storms, and the general monsoon circulation has been practically undisturbed. There has been a slight general depression of temperature.

On the morning of the 9th the chart showed a well marked low pressure area over the Western desert, while readings were highest over Malabar, Ceylon, and Tenasserim. The pressure difference between Malabar and the Indus Valley was 0·311 inch. The winds were westerly across the Peninsula and the central parts of the country, southerly over the Bay area, and irregularly easterly up the Gangetic plain. The rainfall was light or absent over Upper Burma, Lower Bengal, the Western Punjab, and the Bombay Deccan, but was fairly general elsewhere. The amounts received were on the whole not heavy. The following were the more important falls: Mussoorie, 2·88 inches; Sialkot, 1·97 inches; Meerut, 1·95 inches; Chakrata, 1·75 inches; and Mangalore, 1·73 inches. On the morning of the 10th pressure was decreasing in most places, but the changes had not materially altered the general distribution of pressure. Readings were highest over the south-east of the Bay and lowest in the Indus Valley. The pressure difference between Malabar and the Indus Valley was 0·311 inch, which was the same as on the previous day. The winds were generally unaltered, except that there was less easting in the current up the Gangetic plain. The distribution of rain was also approximately the same as on the preceding day. The principal falls were 4·90 inches at Madura, 3·90 inches at Agra, 2·95 inches at Mussoorie, 2·76 inches at Cherat, 2·45 inches at Khammamett, 2·00 inches at Patna, and over 1 inch at several stations. On the 11th the barometer was still falling almost everywhere. The area of lowest pressure had moved northward and lay over the west of the Punjab, and the barometric gradient had increased; but otherwise the pressure conditions were little changed. The pressure difference between Malabar and the Indus Valley had risen to 0·388 inch. The winds were fairly normal, and rain had continued to fall generally, except in parts of Lower Bengal, of the Punjab, of the Bombay Deccan, of the west of the Central Provinces, and of Sind. The following were the principal falls: Gnatong, 2·45 inches; Bareilly, 2·23 inches; and Dehra Dun, 1·84 inches. The chart of the 12th showed that pressure was decreasing over Sind, the Punjab, the Gangetic plain, and North-Eastern India, and increasing elsewhere. The changes were, however, small, and the general distribution was little changed. The pressure difference between Malabar and the Indus Valley was 0·440 inch, so that the barometric gradient over Western India had continued to increase. Westerly and south-westerly winds prevailed over the greater part of the country, and the force over Sind, Kathiawar, and the central parts of the country was high. The rainfall had been light or absent over the west of North-Western India, over Lower Bengal, over the Bombay Deccan, and over Berar, but continued general elsewhere. Moulmein reported 5·29 inches, Akyab 3·21 inches, Tavoy 2·14 inches, and Mymensing 2·12 inches; while several stations reported amounts exceeding 1 inch. On the 13th the barometric changes were generally downward over Burma and the Peninsula and upward elsewhere. The changes were

small and the general distribution of barometric pressure was little altered. The pressure difference between Malabar and the Indus Valley was 0·423 inch, which was slightly less than that recorded on the previous day. The winds were northerly or variable on the West Cost, generally westerly or south-westerly in other parts of India, and between south-west and south-east over Burma. The rainfall was generally light and scattered over the Peninsula and the central parts of the country and also in North-Western India. Elsewhere it continued general. Burdwan reported 4·56 inches, Gorakhpur 4·50 inches, Akyab 3·63 inches, Delhi 3·32 inches, Diamond Island 2·46 inches, Mymensingh 2·08 inches, Dehra Dun 2·60 inches, Chakrata 2·59 inches, and Raichur 2·07 inches. On the 14th the barometer was falling everywhere, and a very small depression had appeared over Lower Bengal, but in other respects the pressure distribution showed no important change. The pressure difference between Malabar and the Indus Valley was 0·470 inch. The wind was north-westerly or north-north-westerly on the West Coast, southerly to south-easterly over Burma, Assam, and East Bengal, and generally westerly or south-westerly elsewhere. The distribution of rainfall was practically the same as on the preceding day. The principal falls were—4·55 inches at Lucknow, 4·39 inches at Dehra Dun, 4·34 inches at Bareilly, 2·70 inches at Bassein, and 2·65 inches at Mainpuri. On the 15th the barometer was rising, except in Bombay. The small depression over Lower Bengal had increased in size, but otherwise there was little change. The winds were feebly cyclonic in Bengal, and easterly winds were reappearing over the north of the Gangetic plain; but elsewhere the directions were similar to those reported on the 14th. Rain was more general over the Peninsula, but was less heavy over the North-Western Provinces. The following were the principal falls: Sambalpur, 3·83 inches; Wellington, 2·97 inches; Hazaribagh, 2·31 inches; Balasore, 2·16 inches; and Ranikhet, 2·12 inches.

Temperature.—The following table shows the variations of the mean temperature from the normal on each day of the week for the different Provinces of India:

Province.	July.							Mean variation of week.
	9th.	10th.	11th.	12th.	13th.	14th.	15th.	
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
Burma	+0·8	+1·1	+0·7	—1·3	—1·2	—1·2	—1·2	—0·3
Bengal and Assam	—1·0	+0·1	—0·7	—0·8	—1·2	—1·3	—1·7	—0·9
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	—3·1	—3·9	—2·9	—2·2	—2·3	—3·9	—5·4	—3·4
Punjab	—7·4	—6·6	—5·4	—2·9	—2·1	—1·2	—0·9	—3·8
Bombay	—0·5	+0·4	+0·8	+0·4	+0·5	+1·0	+0·6	+0·5
Central Provinces and Berar	—0·6	+1·1	+1·0	+1·1	+0·7	+0·3	—0·1	+0·5
Central India and Guzerat	—3·2	—3·2	—1·6	—2·0	—1·6	—2·7	—3·1	—2·5
Sind and Rajputana	—3·5	—3·4	—2·8	—2·3	—0·9	—1·8	—0·7	—2·2
Madras	—0·8	—0·4	—0·6	—0·3	+0·1	—0·5	—0·3	—0·4
Mean for whole of India	—2·1	—1·6	—1·3	—1·1	—0·9	—1·3	—1·4	—1·4

On each day of the week the mean temperature of the whole of India has been below the normal, the deficiency ranging from 2·1° on the 9th to 0·9° on the 13th. The only Provinces which on any day had any excess of temperature were Burma, Bengal, Bombay, the Central Provinces, and Madras. In Bombay the mean temperature of six days exceeded the normal, in the Central Provinces of five days, and in Burma, Bengal, and Madras of one day each. The mean deficiency of the whole week for the whole of India was only 1·4°.

Rain.—Effective rain has again fallen in every one of the rainfall divisions of India. The average actual rainfall of the divisions ranges from 10·96 inches in Assam (Surma) and 10·55 inches in Arakan to 0·17 inch in the West Punjab, 0·32 inch in Khandeish, and 0·44 inch in the Central Provinces (West). The heaviest rainfall was attributable to the Bay of Bengal branch of the monsoon current. Thus of the divisions the rainfall of which is due to the Bay current two, *viz.*, Arakan and Assam (Surma), had over 10 inches; one, Tenasserim, over 9 inches; one, North Bengal, over 8 inches; and five, North Behar, the North-Western Provinces (Central and Submontane), Oudh South, and the Punjab hill districts, had over 5 inches as the average fall of each division. On the contrary, the heaviest average falls attributable to the Arabian Sea current were 4·16 inches in Malabar and over 3 inches in Coorg, Rajputana (East), and the Nizam's Dominions. According to the normal, the heaviest average falls during the week under review should be 11·41 inches in Tenasserim, followed by 11·31 inches in the Konkan, by 10·88 inches in Arakan, and by 8·03 inches in Malabar, while normally the lightest average fall should be 0·23 inch in Madras (South).

The third column of the table shows that the rainfall of the week was lighter than usual in twenty-four divisions, heavier than usual in twenty-six divisions, and exactly normal in one division. In Burma all the divisions had less rain than usual. The other divisions which had rainfall lighter than the normal were East and Deltaic Bengal, Orissa, the Punjab (West), Malabar, Coorg, Mysore, the Konkan, the Deccan, Khandeish, Berar, the west and centre of the Central Provinces, Guzerat, Kathiawar, Central India (East), Rajputana (West), the East Coast (North *a*), Madras (Central), and East Coast (Central). In all the other divisions there was an excess. The greatest absolute deficiency was 8·34 inches in the Konkan and the greatest absolute excess was 4·50 inches in Assam (Surma).

The three concluding columns of the table show the average actual and average normal rainfall for the period May 28th to July 15th. In Tenasserim, Lower and Central Burma, Orissa, and Coorg the rainfall of the period under review has been below the normal average; elsewhere it has either been normal or excessive. The excess has been greatest over North-Western India.

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

Division.	District.	Station.	Amount.
Tenasserim	Amherst	Sudder	10·71 inches.
Central Burma	Shwegyin	Pyuntaza	9·73 ,,
Arakan	Akyab	Sudder	12·67 ,,
East Bengal	Mymensingh.	Netrakona	10·76 ,,
Assam	Khasia Hills.	Cherra	36·24 ,,
North Bengal	Cooch Behar.	Matabhanga.	16·79 ,,
Behar	Purneah	Kissengunge	13·24 ,,
Oudh	Unao	Sudder	12·32 ,,
North-Western Provinces.	Dehra Dun	Ditto	12·17 ,,
Punjab	Gurgaon	Ferozepore	8·67 ,,
Ditto	Kangra	Sudder	12·55 ,,
Malabar	South Kanara	Karkul	11·42 ,,
Rajputana	Ulwar	Kishengarh	13·06 ,,
Madras	North Arcot	Vellore	7·28 ,,

PROVINCE.	DIVISION.	Rainfall data for week ending July 15th. Average actual rainfall of division.	Average normal rainfall of division.	Excess or defect in inches.	Rainfall data from May 28th to July 15th, 1893. Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall, May 28th to July 15th.	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a percentage.
		Inches.	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Per cent.*
Burma	Tenasserim	9·36	11·41	— 2·05	50·00	68·46	— 27
	Lower Burma	3·92	5·30	— 1·38	22·32	32·41	— 31
	Central Burma	3·52	4·48	— 0·96	20·13	28·53	— 29
	Upper Burma	0·89	?	?	8·91	?	?
	Arakan	10·55	10·88	— 0·33	84·54	80·51	+ 5
Bengal and Assam	Eastern Bengal	3·16	3·40	— 0·24	37·01	27·32	+ 35
	Assam (Surma)	10·96	6·46	+ 4·50	78·47	58·01	+ 35
	Do. (Brahmaputra)	4·51	3·36	+ 1·15	22·86	25·13	— 9
	Deltaic Bengal	1·99	2·52	— 0·53	26·92	16·83	+ 60
	Central Bengal	3·19	2·46	+ 0·73	26·54	17·20	+ 58
	North Bengal	8·36	4·76	+ 3·60	45·42	38·56	+ 18
	Orissa	1·27	2·92	— 1·65	11·27	14·79	— 24
	Chota Nagpur	3·55	2·86	+ 0·69	24·17	14·18	+ 70
	Behar (South)	3·74	2·27	+ 1·47	17·46	11·60	+ 51
	Do. (North)	5·46	2·42	+ 3·04	20·80	15·64	+ 33
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	North-Western Provinces (East)	3·35	2·77	+ 0·58	18·24	9·42	+ 94
	Do. (Submontane) (*a*)	3·58	2·98	+ 0·60	15·73	11·59	+ 36
	Oudh (South)	5·22	2·60	+ 2·62	19·09	9·46	+ 102
	Do. (North)	3·46	2·97	+ 0·49	16·70	11·37	+ 47
	North-Western Provinces (Central).	5·73	2·41	+ 3·32	16·64	7·96	+ 109
	North-Western Provinces (West).	4·18	1·94	+ 2·24	12·15	6·48	+ 88
	North-Western Provinces (Submontane) (*b*)	5·05	3·32	+ 1·73	18·54	11·78	+ 57
Punjab	Punjab (South)	1·04	0·95	+ 0·09	5·14	3·36	+ 53
	Do. (Central)	2·59	1·42	+ 1·17	10·13	5·56	+ 82
	Do. (Submontane)	1·90	1·90	0	14·04	6·68	+ 110
	Do. (Hill Districts)	5·52	4·79	+ 0·73	24·47	18·18	+ 35
	Do. (North-West)	1·43	1·15	+ 0·28	9·78	3·62	+ 170
	Do. (West)	0·17	0·49	— 0·32	1·97	1·49	+ 32
Bombay and Malabar Coast Districts (Madras).	Malabar	4·16	8·03	— 3·87	46·12	53·55	— 14
	Madras (South Central)	2·37	1·79	+ 0·58	10·62	8·63	+ 23
	Coorg	3·49	9·59	— 6·10	33·48	46·83	— 29
	Mysore	1·50	2·03	— 0·53	9·14	8·97	+ 2
	Konkan	2·97	11·31	— 8·34	53·85	51·90	+ 4
	Bombay Deccan	0·52	1·97	— 1·45	14·77	9·32	+ 58
	Hyderabad (North)	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khandeish	0·32	1·35	— 1·03	14·95	8·11	+ 84
Central Provinces and Berar.	Berar	0·74	2·56	— 1·82	12·38	13·58	— 9
	Central Provinces (West)	0·44	3·27	— 2·83	13·09	13·19	— 1
	Ditto (Central)	1·25	4·07	— 2·82	17·95	16·02	+ 12
	Ditto (East)	4·81	2·94	+ 1·87	20·44	15·56	+ 31
Bombay (North)	Guzerat	2·07	4·90	— 2·83	26·89	15·00	+ 79
	Kathiawar	0·99	2·50	— 1·51	11·06	7·39	+ 58
	Sind	2·68	1·25	+ 1·43	6·30	2·10	+ 200
Rajputana and Central India.	Central India (East)	1·83	3·10	— 1·27	15·18	13·72	+ 11
	Rajputana (East), Central India (West).	3·58	2·34	+ 1·24	13·10	9·05	+ 45
	Rajputana (West)	0·20	1·16	— 0·96	4·80	3·96	+ 21
Madras	East Coast (North)	2·19	1·64	+ 0·55	10·70	8·42	+ 27
	Ditto (ditto) (*a*)	3·20	3·68	— 0·48	15·11	17·40	— 13
	Hyderabad (South)	3·46	1·33	+ 2·13	10·26	7·83	+ 31
	Madras (Central)	1·10	1·20	— 0·10	6·34	4·92	+ 29
	East Coast (Central)	1·17	1·28	— 0·11	6·53	5·16	+ 27
	Ditto (South)	2·59	0·58	+ 2·01	6·82	3·77	+ 81
	Madras (South)	1·50	0·23	+ 1·27	3·48	1·80	+ 93

Simla, *20th July, 1893.*

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

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

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

Madras.—*For week ending 15th July.*—Rainfall good or heavy throughout, though scattered showers only in Tinnevelly. Cultivation and sowing proceeding very vigorously. Standing crops thriving, but require rain in Tinnevelly. Pasture and fodder generally sufficient and stock in good condition. General prospects very favourable. Prices, however, continue almost unaltered at exceptionally high rates, but are slightly easier in the Southern districts.

Bombay.—*For week ending 19th July.*—Rain throughout the Presidency, but insufficient in four districts. Young crops injured by rats or insects in parts of six districts. Agricultural operations progressing generally, but sowing retarded in four districts owing to excessive or deficient rain. Transplanting progressing in six districts, but retarded in two owing to insufficient rain. Prices steady, except in parts of two districts. Agricultural stock good and fodder sufficient.

Bengal.—*For week ending 15th July.*—The rainfall during the week has been light and scattered in Orissa and parts of South-West Bengal and Chota Nagpur, moderate in East Bengal, and much heavier than usual in North Bengal and Behar. Cultivation of late rice is now in progress, except in some parts, where the low-lands are still under water. Early rice and jute are being reaped in North and East Bengal. These crops and the autumn crops in Behar have been somewhat damaged by the heavy rain. Indigo manufacture is going on, but the general outturn is not expected to be satisfactory. No important change in prices of common rice. Cattle are healthy, except in two districts. Fodder supply is sufficient in all districts, except Noakhali.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 19th July.*—The rainfall has been heavy during the week, and has retarded agricultural operations in some districts. A break would now be beneficial. Autumn sowings are nearly completed, and transplanting of rice is in progress. Prospects good. Supplies are abundant and prices generally steady. Locusts appeared in the northern pargana of Almora, but no damage is reported.

Punjab.—*For week ending 19th July.*—Heavy rain has fallen in all but three districts. Harvesting of spring crops nearly over; outturn good, though it is somewhat affected in several districts by excessive rain. Ploughings and sowings for autumn crops commenced. A break in the rains is required for ploughing and sowing in some districts. Condition of standing crops is generally fair. Cattle generally in good condition. Fodder sufficient throughout the Province. Prices falling in five districts; stationary elsewhere.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 19th July.*—Rainfall heavy in the Northern districts and in Chhattisgarh. More rain wanted in the Nagpur country.

particularly in Chanda, where transplantation of rice is at a standstill. Sowings of autumn crops in progress, and weeding operations commenced in places. Excessive rain in Sambalpur has somewhat affected sugarcane, and insects have attacked the rice crops.

Burma.—*For week ending 15th July.*—Rain fell in all districts of Burma, except Kyaukse and the Southern Shan States. More rain is required in five districts of Upper Burma. In Lower Burma agricultural operations are progressing favourably, while in Upper Burma ploughing is in progress, paddy is being sown or transplanted, and in the Sagaing and Myingyan districts *juar* (*sorghum vulgare*) and Indian-corn are being sown. Prospects generally are good, but the crops are suffering from want of rain in four districts. The price of paddy has risen in three districts; elsewhere stationary.

Assam.—*For week ending 18th July.*—Weather seasonable. Floods in the Surma valley. Reaping of early and planting of late rice continue. Condition of cattle normal. Fodder sufficient, except where water is excessive.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 19th July.*—MYSORE: Rainfall general and good. Crops and prospects generally favourable. Sowing operations nearly completed. No material change in prices.

COORG: Rainfall good, but insufficient in parts. Ploughing of rice fields and transplanting of paddy being pushed on. Planting of coffee continues. Prices stationary. Water and fodder for cattle sufficient.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 19th July.*—BERAR: Rainfall moderate. Weather warm and cloudy. *Juar* (*sorghum vulgare*) and cotton plants in good condition. Sowing of autumn crops still continues. Fodder and water sufficient. Cattle healthy. Prices steady.

HYDERABAD: Report not received.

Central India.—*For week ending 19th July.*—Rain general throughout Central India. Sowing and weeding in progress, except in parts of Bhopawar, where sowing has been stopped on account of continuous rain. Cattle generally in good condition. Pasturage good and sufficient. Prices of food-grains falling in three Agencies; steady elsewhere.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 19th July.*—Good rainfall generally in Rajputana. Agricultural operations and standing crops satisfactory. Agricultural stock good. Pasturage or fodder sufficient. Prices falling in three States, fluctuating in three others, and steady elsewhere.

Kashmir.—*For week ending 18th July.*—Report not received.

Nepal.—*For week ending 15th July.*—Light rain. Transplanting of rice completed. Prospects of crops good.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY STATISTICS.

No. XIII OF 1893-94.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Receipts from 1st April 1893*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

RAILWAY.	Average earnings per mile per week in 1892-93.	FIRST 9 DAYS OF JULY 1892. Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Per mile open.	FIRST 8 DAYS OF JULY 1893. Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Per mile open.	Earnings from 1st April to 9th July 1892.	Earnings from 1st April to 8th July 1893.	Increases in 1893-94.	Decreases in 1893-94.
State lines worked by companies.	*Rs.*	*Miles.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Miles.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
Standard gauge—											
East Indian	580	1,639	9,94,683	607	1,634	9,76,099	597	1,49,89,096	1,43,69,526	...	6,19,570
Bengal-Nágpur	140	831	96,767	116	862	96,382	112	19,17,915	19,71,984	54,069	...
Indian Midland	129	752	93,287	124	752	75,332	100	16,01,790	15,60,979	...	40,811
Bezváda extension (*a*)	80	21	3,257	155	112	6,639	59	21,046	94,593	72,557	...
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa (*b*)	258	1,674	5,25,604	314	1,699	3,70,890	218	71,94,697	69,58,133	...	2,36,564
South Indian	139	1,106	1,93,282	175	1,043	2,03,202	195	21,77,621	23,92,450	2,14,829	...
Southern Mahratta (*c*)	87	1,044	93,575	90	1,156	1,37,951	119	13,06,971	19,09,210	6,02,239	...
Bengal and North-Western (*d*)	137	755	92,893	123	756	1,00,510	133	17,40,576	17,27,717	...	12,859
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Lucknow-Bareilly section)	66	199	12,072	61	199	12,013	60	2,11,546	2,17,879	6,333	...
TOTAL	243	8,021	21,05,420	262	8,213	19,79,518	241	3,11,62,158	3,12,02,381	40,223	...
State lines worked by the State.											
Standard gauge—											
North Western (state) (*e*)	201	2,450	5,41,667	221	2,509	5,94,751	237	75,32,506	79,23,989	3,91,483	...
Oudh and Rohilkhand (state)	235	692	1,60,342	232	692	1,56,400	226	28,02,782	26,69,470	...	1,33,312
Eastern Bengal (state) (including metre and 2' 6" gauges)	292	777	1,93,250	249	777	1,98,430	255	24,43,675	26,32,308	1,88,633	...
Bengal Central (*f*)	120	125	16,745	134	125	16,930	135	2,00,090	2,03,290	3,200	...
Metre gauge—											
Burma (state)	194	715	1,27,731	179	730	1,17,402	161	19,41,054	18,29,812	...	1,11,242
Special gauges—											
Jorhát (state provincial)	46	25	1,662	66	25	2,224	89	17,924	20,426	2,502	...
Cherra-Companyganj (state provincial)	47	8	493	62	8	257	32	4,701	5,883	1,182	...
TOTAL	217	4,792	10,41,890	217	4,866	10,86,394	223	1,49,42,732	1,52,85,178	3,42,446	...
Lines worked by guaranteed companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Great Indian Peninsula (*g*)	513	1,484	6,55,848	442	1,490	5,67,150	381	1,34,31,692	1,25,91,974	...	8,39,718
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	605	461	2,73,739	594	461	2,21,000	479	53,84,116	52,56,035	...	1,28,081
Madras	226	840	2,16,216	257	840	2,53,882	302	25,56,505	28,76,744	3,20,239	...
TOTAL	442	2,785	11,45,803	411	2,791	10,42,032	373	2,13,72,313	2,07,24,753	...	6,47,560
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	271	15,598	42,93,113	275	15,870	41,07,944	259	6,74,77,203	6,72,12,312	...	2,64,891
Assisted companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	132	162	21,818	135	161	21,622	134	3,02,224	3,38,315	36,091	...
Tarkessur	252	22	10,067	458	22	4,910	223	90,262	87,562	...	2,700
Metre gauge—											
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Company's section)	118	67	12,632	189	67	9,502	142	1,51,091	1,41,033	...	10,058
Dibru-Sadiya	123	78	12,241	157	78	7,456	96	1,44,486	1,46,881	2,395	...
TOTAL	135	329	56,758	173	328	43,490	133	6,88,063	7,13,791	25,728	...
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.											
Standard gauge—											
The Nizam's guaranteed state	151	333	64,116	193	333	55,478	166	7,10,763	8,16,085	1,05,322	...
The Gaekwar's Petlád	96	13	1,397	107	13	1,350	104	21,156	18,602	...	2,554
Rájpura-Bhátinda	92	108	11,467	106	108	20,948	194	1,40,995	2,46,751	1,05,756	...
Metre gauge—											
Southern Mahratta (Mysore section) (*h*)	94	311	29,411	95	331	42,014	127	3,54,449	4,88,259	1,33,810	...
The Gaekwar's Mehsána	59	93	5,320	57	93	4,900	53	91,998	1,03,657	11,659	...
Kolhápur	67	29	1,766	61	29	2,104	73	34,929	31,826	6,897	...
Special gauge—											
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	68	72	3,792	53	72	3,160	44	93,339	85,064	...	8,275
TOTAL	107	959	1,17,269	122	979	1,49,954	133	14,37,629	17,90,244	3,52,615	...
Lines owned and worked by native states.											
Metre gauge—											
Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágarh-Porbandar	102	334	26,967	81	334	26,730	80	6,15,114	7,30,214	1,15,100	...
Jetalsar-Rájkot	...	...	...	...	46	2,490	54	...	(*i*) 30,888	30,888	...
Jodhpur-Bickaneer	60	292	27,973	96	364	14,720	40	2,93,088	2,27,857	....	65,231
Special gauge—											
Morvi	65	94	8,494	90	94	6,042	74	1,06,755	94,791	...	11,964
TOTAL	80	720	63,434	88	838	50,882	61	10,14,957	10,83,750	68,793	...
GRAND TOTAL	251	17,606	45,30,574	257	18,015	43,32,270	240	7,06,17,852	7,08,00,097	1,82,245	...

(*a*) Includes the Bezváda-Godaveri section of the East Coast (state) railway.
(*b*) Includes the Godhra-Rutlam railway.
(*c*) Includes the Guntakal-Mysore frontier section from 1st April 1893.
(*d*) Includes the Tirhoot state railway. Although for convenience classed amongst the state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North Western railway company.
(*e*) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Umarkot railways.
(*f*) Although for convenience classed amongst the state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central railway company.
(*g*) Includes the Wardha Coal, Dhond-Manmád, Khámgaon, and Amráoti railways.
(*h*) Includes the Bangalore-Nanjangúd and the Bangalore-Mysore frontier sections.
(*i*) Total receipts from 12th April to 8th July 1893.

F. B. HEBBERT,
Under-Secretary.

SIMLA, *the 20th July 1893.*

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SUPPLEMENT TO

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No. 30.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JULY 29, 1893.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF JUNE 1893.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice, best sort.		Rice, common.		Jawar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).		Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus.*)		Firewood.		Salt.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Burma—																										
Tenasserim—																										
Mergui	...	...	...	...	10 10	10 10	11 11	11 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	256 12	428 0	12 0	12 0
Tavoy	...	...	...	...	11 4	11 13	12 9	13 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 6	*	...	...	...	...	399 3	399 3	14 14½	18 14½
Moulmein and Amherst	7 14	7 14	...	...	11 3	11 3	14 9	14 9	*	6 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 2	10 2	12 2	12 2	7 12	7 12	220 0	220 0	18 11	18 11
Pegu (deltaic)—																										
Pegu	...	...	...	...	10 2	10 2	14 3	14 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 2	11 2	20 8	20 8	9 0	9 0	143 0	143 0	14 3	14 3
Rangoon	11 0	11 0	...	...	12 0	10 8	15 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	*	8 0	...	...	130 0	130 0	16 8	16 0
Thôngwa	...	...	...	...	8 11	8 11	12 4	12 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100 0	100 0	14 4	14 4
Bassein	...	...	...	...	13 9	13 2	16 15	16 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 1	13 1	...	...	...	...	150 13	150 13	17 8	17 8
Pegu (inland)—																										
Shwegyin	...	...	...	...	11 9	11 9	13 13	12 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	200 0	200 0	14 2	14 2
Tharrawaddy	...	...	...	...	12 5	12 5	14 13	14 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	8 12	8 12	450 0	450 0	14 3	14 3
Henzada	...	...	...	...	12 5	12 5	12 5	12 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	5 12	5 12	183 8	183 8	16 2	16 2
Prome	10 6	10 6	...	...	12 14	12 14	14 12	14 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 3	13 3	...	...	9 6	9 6	193 3	193 3	14 3	14 3
Toungoo	...	...	...	...	13 3	13 3	14 14	14 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 6	11 6	...	...	...	...	326 8	326 8	14 3	14 3
Thayetmyo	11 3	12 13	...	...	11 11	11 11	13 13	13 13	*	19 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 13	14 14	28 3	18 13	8 10	8 10	196 0	196 0	12 14	12 14
Upper Burma—																										
Mandalay	13 0	13 0	...	...	10 4	10 4	11 1	11 1	24 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 13	9 2	15 0	14 5	9 6	9 2	77 0	77 0	18 0	18 0
Bamo	...	...	...	...	5 9	5 9	5 9	6 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 3	9 3	...	...	5 11	5 11	182 0	182 0	7 8	7 8
Pakôkku	...	...	...	...	7 10	8 0	9 5	10 3	30 0	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	...	...	5 9	5 9	113 0	113 0	14 3	14 3
Meiktila	4 3	4 3	...	...	10 11	10 11	11 9	11 9	14 4	14 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 4	14 4	12 13	12 13	4 3	4 3	222 10	222 10	14 4	14 4
Arakan—																										
Sandoway	...	...	...	...	9 6	9 6	10 4	10 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	469 11	469 11	16 0	17 10
Kyaukpyu	...	...	...	...	9 1	9 3	10 9	10 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	...	...	...	...	340 0	340 0	15 0	15 0
Akyab	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	170 0	150 0	12 8	12 8
Assam—																										
Surma—																										
Sylhet	...	...	...	...	7 8	8 14	8 8	10 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	9 4	...	...	...	...	...	128 0	10 12	10 12
Cachar	8 0	7 8	...	...	6 6	7 8	8 0	9 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 6	10 0	...	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	10 *0	10 0
Khási and Jaintia Hills	...	...	...	...	5 2	5 8	6 10	6 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 0	8 0	12 0	16 0	...	...	80 0	100 0	7 2	8 0
Garo Hills	...	...	...	...	6 8	6 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	460 0	160 0	6 8	7 0
Brahmaputra—																										
Goálpára	16 0	13 0	...	...	6 8	6 0	10 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	120 0	80 0	10 0	*10 0
Kámrúp	8 8	8 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 4	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	10 0*	10 0
Darrang	9 0	7 0	...	...	9 0	11 0	12 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	60 0	9 8	10 0
Nowgong	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0
Sibságar	...	...	...	...	6 8	6 0	13 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	120 0	60 0	9 0	9 0
Lakhimpur	8 0	8 0	...	...	6 4	6 4	10 0	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	150 0	160 0	8 0	8 0
Bengal—																										
Eastern hill tracts—																										
Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	8 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	240 0	240 0	8 0	8 0
Hill Tippera(a)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nágá Hills	...	...	...	...	3 4	3 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	...	...	4 0	4 0	...	...	4 0*	4 0
Eastern—																										
Backergunge	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 9	9 12	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 4	...	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	10 10	10 10
Noakhali	...	...	...	...	10 0	9 13	11 6	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	9 6
Chittagong	10 0	10 0	...	...	10 8	10 8	11 12	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	106 0	106 0	10 0	10 0
Tippera	10 0	11 0	...	...	8 12	8 0	10 12	10 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	12 0	...	...	12 0	11 4	...	...	10 13½	10 13½
Dacca	12 0	12 0	...	...	9 0	10 8	10 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	14 0	...	...	19 0	19 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	16 0
Mymensingh	9 8	9 8	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	...	...	13 0	13 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Deltaic—																										
Khulna	...	...	...	...	9 2	10 10	10 0	12 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
24-Parganas	11 4	11 0	20 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	11 0	11 0	16 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	16 0	...	21 0	21 0	100 0	100 0	11 0	11 0
Midnapore	11 0	11 0	...	...	10 0	10 *	11 8	11 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 8	14 8	...	...	19 0	19 0	240 0	240 0	11 12	11 7
Howrah	...	...	...	...	8 12	9 5	10 10	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 10	12 10	105 0	105 0	10 10	10 10
Calcutta	13 4	13 4	17 12	17 12	8 3	8 3	10 10	10 10	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	91 6	85 0	10 7	10 7
Hooghly	11 12	11 13	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	12 8	12 4	...	...	13 6	13 5	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Nadia (Krishnagar)	14 8	14 8	21 0	...	8 12	8 12	10 11	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 12	21 4	...	...	23 12	23 12	128 0	128 0	11 7	10 0
Jessore	10 0	10 0	13 4	...	9 4	9 8	10 8	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	15 0	...	...	22 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	9 14	10 8
Faridpur	17 0	17 0	20 0	20 0	7 0	7 0	9 8	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 4	10 4
Central—																										
Bankura	13 8	13 5	...	18 0	9 8	10 0	11 4	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	17 0	11 8	11 0	280 0	320 0	10 0	10 8
Burdwan	13 8	13 8	...	...	9 4	9 12	11 4	11 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	...	...	23 0	23 0	106 0	106 0	11 11	11 10
Birbhum	12 0	12 0	..	...	10 8	10 8	12 12	12 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	...	...	20 0	20 0	200 0	200 0	11 0	11 0
Murshidabad	12 0	13 0	...	...	9 0	10 0	11 0	11 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	20 0	...	...	18 0	20 0	200 0	200 0	10 8	10 8
Southal Parganas	11 0	11 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	20 0	19 0	23 0	23 0	200 0	200 0	10 8	10 8
Pabna	17 4	17 10	22 8	22 8	6 0	6 0	10 4	11 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	17 0	...	...	22 0	22 8	200 0	200 0	10 0	9 12
Bogra	13 5	10 15	...	...	9 0	9 9	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	13 5	...	...	...	...	90 0	90 0	9 14	8 0
Rajshahi	13 8	13 8	24 0	24 0	9 12	9 12	10 14	10 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 8	19 8	...	...	21 4	21 8	240 0	240 0	9 9	9 9
Malda	13 8	14 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	16 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	17 0	18 0	...	...	12 0	11 0	100 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Northern—																										
Rangpur	13 0	12 0	...	...	10 0	8 14	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	13 0	...	...	9 8	8 0	100 0	120 0	10 0	8 8
Dinajpur	12 0	13 3	16 0	20 0	9 0	9 6	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	...	...	21 8	24 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 8
Jalpaiguri	13 0	12 0	18 0	16 0	8 0	8 8	11 8	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	10 0	9 0	200 0	200 0	10 0	10 0
Darjeeling	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	5 8	5 0	9 8	9 8	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	8 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0
Orissa—																										
Puri	8 2	10 8	...	...	8 0	8 0	11 13	13 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 12†	17 2†	...	...	15 12	17 2	80 0	80 0	10 8	11 0
Cuttack	10 8	13 2	...	...	10 8	10 8	13 2	13 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 11†	19 11†	...	...	19 11	18 6	80 0	80 0	10 12	10 12
Balasore	11 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	10 12	10 12	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Chota-Nagpur—																										
Singhbhum	10 0	10 0	...	...	9 0	8 0	11 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	100 0	100 0	9 0	9 0
Manbhum	13 4	13 0	...	...	8 0 to 9 0	11 0	12 0 to 13 0	12 0 to 13 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	10 10	10 10
Lohardaga	8 0 and 11 0	9 0 to 11 8	16 0	16 0	10 0 to 11 0	10 0 to 10 8	12 0 to 13 0	12 0 to 13 0	...	...	...	...	24 0 to 25 0	25 0	...	...	12 0 to 13 0	13 0	18 0	16 0	13 8 and 19 0	13 0 and 13 0	140 0	160 0	9 0	9 4
Palámau	12 6	14 10	...	20 4	11 13	11 4	12 6	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 3	21 15	20 4	21 15	33 12	33 10	...	...	8 2½	8 7
Hazáribágh	12 0	12 0	18 0	16 0	7 0	7 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	22 0	22 0	...	...	15 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	17 0	16 0	240 0	240 0	9 0	9 0

* Not sold. † Kalai. (a) Not stated.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF JUNE 1893—*continued.*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice, best sort.		Rice, common		Jawar or Cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or Cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).		Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or Kakun, Italian Millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, Chenna, Cholla, Kadalay or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or Thur, Cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*).		Firewood.		Salt.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Bengal—*continued.*																										
Bihár, south—																										
Monghyr	14 8 to 16 0	14 8 to 16 2	21 0 to 23 0	21 0 to 23 0	8 0 to 10 0	8 0 to 9 8	12 0 to 13 0	12 0 to 13 4	17 8 to 18 4	17 8 to 20 0	18 0 to 19 0	18 0 to 19 0	10 0 to 11 0	9 0 to 10 0	9 0 to 14 0	9 0 to 14 10	20 0 to 21 0	20 0 to 22 0	21 0 to 23 0	21 0 to 23 0	19 0 to 20 0	19 0 to 20 0	160 0 to 160 0	160 0 to 160 0	10 8 to 11 0	10 8 to 11 0
Gaya	14 0 and 16 8	14 0 and 16 0	21 0 and 21 0	19 0 and 21 0	10 0	9 8	13 0	13 0	22 0	22 0	16 0	16 0	12 0	12 0	14 0	14 0	21 0	21 0	21 0	21 0	23 0	23 0	130 0	130 0	11 4	11 4
Patna	14 0	13 0	18 0	18 0	8 0	8 0	13 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	10 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Shahabad	14 0	13 0	18 0	18 0	8 0	8 0	13 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	10 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	20 0	20 0	22 11	22 11	20 3	20 3	320 0	320 0	10 0	10 0
Bihár, north—																										
Purnea	14 0	14 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	13 0	12 0	20 3	20 3	16 0	16 0	10 0	10 0	13 14	12 10	20 3	22 11	20 4	20 4	20 3	20 3	126 8	126 4	10 11	10 11
Bhágalpur	15 2	15 2	21 7	20 3	12 10	11 14	13 14	13 14	20 3	20 3	16 0	16 0	10 0	10 0	13 14	13 14	20 0	20 0	20 6	20 4	21 9	21 8	176 0	176 0	10 4	10 4
Darbhanga	12 0	13 3	18 14	18 11	12 9	11 0	14 0	14 0	19 12	20 0	17 0	17 0	10 0	9 0	14 0	14 0	20 0	20 0	19 0	19 0	20 3	21 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Muzaffarpur	13 0	14 0	19 0	19 0	8 0	8 0	13 0	13 0	21 0	21 0	16 0	16 0	10 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	19 8	22 8	21 8	180 0	180 0	10 4	10 4
Saran	14 8	14 0	21 4	20 8	10 0	9 0	13 0	13 0	21 0	21 0	16 0	16 0	10 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Champaran	13 0	13 0	22 8	22 8	8 8	8 8	13 8	13 8	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	10 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	20 4	20 4	20 4	20 4	20 0	20 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
N.-W. Provinces																										
Eastern—																										
Mirzapur	12 8	12 0	18 0	18 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	10 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	22 0	22 0	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0
Benares	13 6½	13 0	19 8	19 10	7 9	7 9	10 13½	10 13½	18 9	19 4	15 0	15 4	9 0	9 0	12 0	12 0	19 8	19 8	19 4	19 4	21 15	20 14	115 0	120 0	9 14	9 14
Ghazipur	12 12	12 12	20 8	18 8	6 7	6 7	11 8	11 8	19 4	19 4	15 8	15 8	9 0	9 0	11 0	11 0	20 8	20 8	20 8	20 8	24 0	24 0	150 0	150 0	9 10	9 10
Jaunpur	14 8	14 8	21 8	21 8	7 8	7 8	12 0	12 0	21 12	21 12	16 0	16 0	10 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	21 12	21 12	21 0	21 0	23 0	23 0	170 0	170 0	10 12	10 12
Allahabad	13 0	12 8	18 4	18 12	7 8	7 8	9 4	9 4	20 4	21 0	16 0	16 0	10 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	22 12	22 12	23 8	23 8	25 8	24 0	105 0	105 0	10 0	10 0
Central—																										
Bánda	13 12	13 12	18 0	19 8	7 8	7 8	11 8	11 8	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	10 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	23 8	23 0	23 8	23 8	25 10	25 10	180 0	180 0	10 8	10 8
Fatehpur	13 0	13 0	18 0	18 8	10 0	11 0	12 8	12 8	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	10 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	21 0	21 8	22 8	22 4	23 0	23 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Hamirpur	14 8	14 4	17 4	17 8	7 8	7 8	10 4	10 4	19 0	19 0	15 0	15 0	9 0	9 0	12 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	23 0	22 0	24 0	24 0	140 0	140 0	11 0	11 0
Jalaun	14 0	14 0	21 0	21 0	9 0	9 0	12 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	10 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	20 0	20 0	22 0	22 0	24 0	24 0	160 0	160 0	11 4	11 4
Cawnpore	14 8	14 8	20 0	20 8	7 8	7 8	11 0	11 0	19 0	19 0	15 0	15 0	9 0	9 0	12 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	22 0	22 0	23 0	23 0	140 0	140 0	11 8	12 0
Etáwah	15 6	15 4	20 4	20 2	9 0	9 0	12 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	10 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	21 0	21 0	23 12	23 0	23 0	23 0	150 0	140 0	11 0	11 0
Farrukhabad	14 12	14 8	19 12	19 12	7 8	7 8	10 8	10 8	19 12	19 12	15 8	15 8	9 0	9 0	12 0	12 0	21 12	22 12	23 0	23 0	24 0	24 0	140 0	140 0	11 0	11 0
Mainpuri	16 4	16 4	20 4	20 4	9 0	9 0	12 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	10 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	21 0	21 0	23 0	23 0	25 0	25 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 8
Etah	17 4	17 4	23 8	23 8	11 0	11 0	15 0	15 0	23 0	23 0	18 0	18 0	11 0	11 0	15 0	15 0	23 8	23 8	...	...	17 8	17 8	180 0	180 0	11 0	...
Western—																										
Jhánsi	15 0	15 0	22 8	23 8	7 0	7 0	11 0	11 0	19 0	19 12	15 0	15 0	9 0	9 0	12 0	12 0	20 4	20 8	19 0	19 0	21 8	22 8	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 12
Agra	14 12	14 12	22 8	22 12	8 0	8 0	11 8	11 8	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	10 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	22 12	22 12	20 0	21 0	22 12	23 8	100 0	120 0	11 12	12 0
Mutra	15 0	15 0	24 8	24 8	7 8	7 8	11 8	11 8	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	10 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	25 0	25 0	21 12	21 12	23 0	23 0	120 0	155 0	11 8	12 8
Aligarh	16 0	16 0	26 0	26 0	9 0	9 0	12 0	12 0	22 0	22 0	18 0	18 0	11 0	11 0	15 0	15 0	25 8	25 8	23 0	23 0	25 0	25 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
Bulandshahr	17 4	17 2	24 0	24 0	9 0	9 0	12 0	12 0	22 0	22 0	18 0	18 0	11 0	11 0	15 0	15 0	25 0	25 0	23 0	23 0	25 0	25 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
Sub-montane—																										
Ballia	14 4	14 4	20 0	20 0	9 8	9 8	13 0	13 0	20 0	...	16 0	...	10 0	...	13 0	...	20 8	20 8	20 0	20 0	23 0	23 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Azamgarh	14 12	14 12	21 6	22 0	9 0	9 0	12 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	10 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	20 10	20 10	20 10	20 10	23 6	23 6	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Gorakhpur	13 15	13 15	20 10	20 10	8 8	8 8	11 8	11 8	19 0	19 0	15 0	15 0	9 0	9 0	12 0	12 0	23 0	23 0	19 0	19 0	22 0	22 0	140 0	140 0	10 0	10 0
Basti	15 0	15 0	21 0	21 0	8 8	8 8	11 8	11 8	19 8	19 8	15 0	15 0	9 0	9 0	12 0	12 0	24 0	24 0	21 0	21 0	24 0	24 0	140 0	140 0	10 0	10 0
Shahjahanpur	15 0	15 0	21 0	21 0	8 8	8 8	11 8	11 8	19 8	19 8	15 0	15 0	9 0	9 0	12 0	12 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	24 0	24 0	140 0	140 0	10 0	10 0
Budaun	15 0	15 0	21 0	21 0	8 8	8 8	11 8	11 8	19 8	19 8	15 0	15 0	9 0	9 0	12 0	12 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	24 0	24 0	140 0	140 0	10 0	10 0
Pilibhit	15 0	15 0	21 0	21 0	8 8	8 8	11 8	11 8	19 8	19 8	15 0	15 0	9 0	9 0	12 0	12 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	24 0	24 0	140 0	140 0	10 0	10 0
Gaúriál	14 0	14 0	19 0	19 0	8 0	8 0	11 0	11 0	18 0	18 0	14 0	14 0	8 0	8 0	11 0	11 0	19 0	19 0	19 0	19 0	21 0	21 0	130 0	130 0	10 0	10 0
Oudh—																										
Southern—																										
Partábgarh	15 4	15 4	21 0	21 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	10 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	22 0	23 0	23 0	23 0	25 0	25 0	160 0	160 0	10 12	10 12
Sultanpur	15 0	15 8	20 0	21 0	8 0	8 0	12 8	12 8	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	10 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	23 8	24 0	24 0	24 0	25 0	25 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Rae-Bareli	16 0	16 0	19 0	19 0	8 0	8 0	12 8	12 8	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	10 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	23 0	23 0	23 0	23 0	25 0	25 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Unao	15 8	15 8	20 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	10 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	23 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	25 0	25 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Lucknow	14 8	14 8	20 0	22 8	8 0	8 0	11 0	11 0	19 0	19 0	15 0	15 0	9 0	9 0	12 0	12 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	24 0	24 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Hardoi	16 4	17 0	24 0	24 0	9 0	9 0	12 0	12 0	22 0	22 0	18 0	18 0	11 0	11 0	15 0	15 0	25 0	25 0	...	...	25 0	26 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Northern—																										
Fyzabad	13 0	13 8	19 0	19 0	10 0	9 12	12 0	12 0	20 0	21 0	16 0	16 0	10 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	21 8	22 8	19 0	19 0	21 8	22 8	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Barabanki	15 0	14 8	21 0	21 0	9 0	9 0	12 0	11 12	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	10 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	22 12	23 0	21 12	21 12	23 0	23 0	200 0	200 0	11 0	11 0
Gonda	16 0	16 0	22 4	22 8	11 0	11 0	15 0	11 0	22 0	22 0	18 0	18 0	11 0	11 0	15 0	15 0	23 8	23 8	23 0	23 0	25 0	25 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Bahraich	16 8	16 8	25 0	24 8	10 8	10 8	13 0	13 0	22 0	22 0	18 0	18 0	11 0	11 0	15 0	15 0	25 0	25 0	24 0	24 0	25 0	25 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Sitapur	16 8	16 8	17 0	26 8	7 0	7 0	13 0	13 0	23 0	23 0	19 0	19 0	12 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	27 0	27 0	25 0	25 0	26 0	26 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Kheri	16 8	16 8	26 8	27 0	8 0	8 0	12 8	12 8	22 0	22 0	18 0	18 0	11 0	11 0	15 0	15 0	25 0	25 0	25 0	25 0	26 0	26 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Rajputana—																										
Eastern—																										
Partábgarh	12 8	13 12	22 8	19 6	7 8	7 8	10 0	10 0	18 12	19 6	15 0	15 0	9 0	9 0	12 0	12 0	21 14	23 0	18 12	19 6	25 0	21 12	137 8	125 0	10 9	10 9
Bánswara	17 8	17 8	20 0	20 0	7 8	7 8	10 0	10 0	17 8	17 8	13 0	13 0	8 0	8 0	11 0	11 0	20 8	20 8	20 0	20 0	22 0	22 0	100 0	100 0	11 0	11 0
Meywar (Oodeypore)	13 4½	13 0	23 0	24 3½	8 8½	8 8½	11 8	11 8	19 0	19 0	15 0	15 0	9 0	9 0	12 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	17 9½	17 9½	22 0	22 0	166 0	166 0	7 0	7 0
Sirohee	13 0	11 8	20 0	20 0	5 8	5 8	8 0	8 0	15 0	15 0	11 0	11 0	6 0	6 0	8 0	8 0	15 0	15 0	13 3	13 3	16 0	16 0	100 0	100 0	8 0	8 0
Ajmere	16 0	13 12	24 0	27 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	8 1	15 0	15 0	11 0	11 0	7 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	17 0	17 0	24 0	24 0	166 0	166 0	11 0	11 0
Erinpara	14 0	11 8	17 8	17 8	5 12	5 12	9 0	8 0	15 0	15 0	11 0	11 0	7 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	17 0	17 0	24 0	24 0	166 0	166 0	11 0	11 0
Abu	17 0	16 0	24 0	25 0	7 8	7 8	10 0	10 0	17 8	17 8	13 0	13 0	8 0	8 0	11 0	11 0	20 0	20 0	17 0	17 0	23 0	23 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Kishengarh	12 8	12 8	22 0	20 0	7 0	7 0	9 0	9 0	16 0	16 0	12 0	12 0	7 0	7 0	9 0	9 0	17 0	17 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	140 0	140 0	9 12	9 12
Boondee	11 14	12 6	16 15	16 15	7 11	7 11	9 6	9 6	17 2	17 2	13 0	13 0	8 0	8 0	11 0	11 0	17 11	17 11	17 0	17 0	21 0	21 0	175 0	175 0	12 0	12 0
Kotah	13 3	13 7	23 7	23 3	7 6	7 12	9 12	9 13	17 4	17 4	13 0	13 0	8 0	8 0	11 0	11 0	17 4	17 4	17 0	17 0	21 0	21 0	110 0	110 0	12 0	12 0
Jhallawar	14 12	14 0	24 4	23 4	5 0	5 0	7 8	7 8	13 0	13 0	9 0	9 0	6 0	6 0	8 0	8 0	13 0	13 0	9 0	9 0	11 0	11 0	90 0	90 0	12 0	12 0
Tonk	15 5	15 0	20 10	21 0	5 0	5 0	7 8	7 8	13 0	13 0	9 0	9 0	6 0	6 0	8 0	8 0	13 0	13 0	9 0	9 0	11 4	11 4	95 0	95 0	12 0	12 0
Jeypore	15 0	15 0	22 12	22 8	7 8	7 8	10 2	10 2	19 0	19 0	15 0	15 0	9 0	9 0	12 0	12 0	21 8	22 8	21 8	22 8	27 0	27 0	200 0	200 0	11 0	11 0
Kerowlee	15 10½	15 9½	21 0	21 0	8 8	8 8	11 0	11 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	10 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	28 12	29 14½	90 0	90 0	11 14	11 12½
Dholpur	15 0	15 0	22 12	22 12	8 8	8 8	11 8	11 8	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	10 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	29 12	29 6½	120 0	120 0	12 8	12 8
Bhurtpore	14 0	14 0	24 12	24 0	8 12	8 12	12 0	12 0	22 0	22 0	18 0	18 0	11 0	11 0	15 0	15 0	25 0	25 0	23 0	23 0	31 9	30 10	120 0	120 0	12 8	12 8
Ulwur	16 0	16 12	24 11	24 4	6 10	6 10½	8 14	8 14	15 0	15 0	11 0	11 0	7 0	7 0	9 0	9 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	22 0	22 0	200 0	200 0	13 0	13 0
Deoli Cantonment	14 8½	14 14½	26 9	25 10	6 12	6 12	9 0	9 0	17 0	17 0	12 0	12 0	7 0	7 0	9 0	9 0	17 0	17 0	15 0	15 0	20 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
Nusseerabad Cantonment	13 0	12 8	22 0	24 0	...	5 3	7 4	7 4	10 0	10 0	7 0	7 0	4 0	4 0	5 3	5 3	10 0	10 0	7 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
Hilly Tracts of Meywar	12 8	12 8	22 0	25 0	6 12	6 12	9 0	9 0	17 0	17 0	12 0	12 0	7 0	7 0	9 0	9 0	17 0	17 0	15 0	15 0	20 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
Bálmer	13 2	13 2	...	24 0	...	5 3	7 4	7 4	10 0	10 0	7 0	7 0	4 0	4 0	5 3	5 3	10 0	10 0	7 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
Asáfra	13 8	13 8	20 0	20 0	...	5 3	7 4	7 4	10 0	10 0	7 0	7 0	4 0	4 0	5 3	5 3	10 0	10 0	7 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
Shahpoora	13 8	11 8	27 6	26 7	9 0	9 0	12 8	11 8	20 0	20 0	15 0	15 0	9 0	9 0	12 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	17 0	17 0	23 0	23 0	150 0	150 0	11 0	11 0
Western—																										
Jodhpore	13 12 and 14 6	13 12 and 14 6	26 4 and 26 14	26 4 and 25 10	6 4	6 4	7 8	7 8	13 12	13 12	9 0	9 0	5 0	5 0	6 8	6 8	25 10 and 26 0	25 10 and 25 10	15 0	15 0	11 4	11 4	...	...	13 7	13 12
Jeysulmere	12 4	12 6	...	...	6 12	6 12	8 8	8 8	15 0	15 0	11 0	11 0	6 0	6 0	8 0	8 0	15 10	15 8	...	...	12 0	...	240 0	240 0	21 0	21 0
Hickaneer	11 8	11 2½	...	...	3 0	3 0	5 8	5 8	12 0	12 0	8 8	8 8	5 0	5 0	6 6	6 6	22 0	21 9½	...	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	12 0	12 0
Central India—																										
Indore	12 8	12 4	20 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	11 0	11 0	19 0	18 0	14 0	14 0	8 0	8 0	11 0	11 0	20 0	20 0	23 0	23 0	20 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	10 8	10 8
Nimach Cantonment	12 8	12 4	...	...	7 0	7 0	9 0	9 0	17 0	24 0	14 0	14 0	8 0	8 0	11 0	11 0	21 0	21 0	...	...	21 0	21 0	140 0	140 0	12 0	12 0
Goona	15 0	15 8	24 0	24 0	7 0	7 0	9 0	9 0	17 0	17 0	13 0	13 0	8 0	8 0	11 0	11 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	20 0	20 0	200 0	200 0	10 0	10 0
Gwalior	13 15	14 9½	21 4	22 13½	6 6	6 6	8 8	8 3½	15 4	15 4	11 8	11 8	6 0	6 0	8 0	8 0	17 12½	18 3½	...	...	17 0	17 0	170 0	170 0	12 3½	12 3½

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

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF JUNE 1893—*continued.*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Kich. best sort.		Rice, common.		Jawar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).		Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Kangni or kakun. Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).		Arhar, or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*).		Finkwood.		Salt.	
	Present fortnight.		Present fortnight.		Present fortnight.		Present fortnight.		Present fortnight.		Present fortnight.		Present fortnight.		Present fortnight.		Present fortnight.		Present fortnight.		Present fortnight.		Present fortnight.		Present fortnight.	
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Punjab—																										
Southern—																										
Hissar	18 0	18 0	31 0	34 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	32 0	30 0	27 0	25 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	31 0	31 0	+	+	+	+	100 0	100 0	11 0	11 0
Ferozepore	16 0	16 0	29 0	29 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	10 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	28 0	27 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	11 0	120 0	120 0	13 0	13 0
Montgomery	17 0	16 0	24 0	22 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	10 0	10 0	23 0	23 0	26 0	25 0	26 0	26 0	11 0	11 0	300 0	300 0	12 0	12 0
Central—																										
Gurgáon	17 0	17 0	28 0	28 0	...	...	7 0	8 0	27 0	28 0	25 0	24 0	15 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	27 0	27 0	+	+	+	+	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
Delhi	17 0	17 0	26 0	25 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	30 0	27 0	23 0	24 0	15 0	15 0	18 0	18 0	25 0	25 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	80 0	80 0	11 0	11 0
Rohtak	18 0	17 0	33 0	33 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	33 0	30 0	25 0	25 0	15 0	15 0	21 0	21 0	30 0	28 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
Karnál	17 0	17 0	25 0	26 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	25 0	25 0	23 0	23 0	15 0	15 0	23 0	23 0	28 0	28 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Lahore	18 0	17 0	31 0	29 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	22 0	22 0	18 0	18 0	10 0	10 0	22 0	22 0	26 0	26 0	18 0	18 0	12 0	12 0	90 0	90 0	12 0	12 0
Submontane—																										
Umballa	19 0	20 0	25 0	25 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	22 0	25 0	16 0	16 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	24 0	24 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	120 0	120 0	12 12	12 12
Ludhiana	19 0	18 0	28 0	27 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	20 0	27 0	20 0	24 0	15 0	15 0	22 0	21 0	25 0	25 0	‡	14 0	‡	‡	100 0	100 0	13 0	13 0
Jullundur	19 0	19 0	28 0	28 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	22 0	24 0	18 0	18 0	10 0	10 0	19 0	19 0	24 0	24 0	8 0	8 0	‡	‡	100 0	100 0	12 0	12 0
Hoshiárpur	19 0	18 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	18 0	22 0	18 0	18 0	10 0	10 0	22 0	22 0	26 0	24 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	90 0	90 0	12 12	12 12
Gurdáspur	20 0	19 0	32 0	30 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	17 0	19 0	18 0	18 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	25 0	25 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	120 0	120 0	12 0	12 0
Amritsar	17 0	16 0	25 0	26 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	17 0	19 0	18 0	18 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	25 0	25 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	90 0	90 0	12 0	12 0
Hills—																										
Simla	13 0	12 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	13 0	14 0	11 0	12 0	10 0	10 0	15 0	15 0	17 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	80 0	80 0	8 0	8 0
Kángra	14 0	13 0	18 0	16 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	11 0	16 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
North-western—																										
Sialkot	15 0	15 0	23 0	23 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	17 0	17 0	13 8	13 8	10 0	10 0	19 0	19 0	23 0	23 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	130 0	130 0	13 8	13 8
Gujránwála	16 0	16 0	26 0	26 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	18 0	18 0	13 0	13 0	11 0	11 0	14 0	14 0	26 0	26 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	90 0	90 0	13 0	13 0
Gujrát	18 0	18 0	25 0	26 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	13 0	13 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	24 0	24 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	110 0	110 0	14 0	14 0
Jhelum	18 0	17 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	10 0	10 0	17 0	17 0	23 0	22 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	120 0	120 0	14 0	14 0
Rawalpindi	15 0	15 0	22 0	23 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	22 0	22 0	18 0	18 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	22 0	22 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	70 0	70 0	13 8	13 8
Hazára	15 0	14 0	21 0	21 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	10 0	10 0	17 0	16 0	21 0	21 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	100 0	100 0	11 0	11 0
Pesháwar	14 0	14 0	24 0	25 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	15 0	15 0	10 0	10 0	15 0	15 0	21 0	21 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	92 0	92 0	42 0	42 0
Kohát	14 0	13 0	26 0	25 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	10 0	10 0	15 0	15 0	18 0	18 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	150 0	150 0	50 0	50 0
Western—																										
Shahpur	18 0	18 0	26 0	26 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	10 0	10 0	14 0	14 0	27 0	27 0	14 0	‡	8 0	+	200 0	200 0	13 0	13 0
Jhang	18 0	18 0	25 0	24 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	10 0	10 0	14 0	14 0	23 0	23 0	14 0	‡	8 0	+	180 0	180 0	12 8	12 8
Mooltan	15 0	14 0	23 0	23 0	...	...	10 0	8 0	13 0	13 0	14 0	14 0	10 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	29 0	27 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	90 0	90 0	12 4	12 4
Bannu	20 0	18 0	32 0	29 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	11 0	11 0	18 0	18 0	10 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	24 0	24 0	13 0	13 0	10 0	10 0	90 0	90 0	40 0	40 0
D. I. Khan	18 0	18 0	29 0	30 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	19 0	19 0	19 0	19 0	10 0	10 0	19 0	19 0	22 0	22 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	96 0	96 0	39 0	39 0
Muzaffargarh	17 0	17 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	10 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	25 0	25 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	110 0	110 0	12 0	12 0
D. G. Khan	15 0	14 0	26 0	22 0	...	...	6 0	6 0	16 0	21 0	20 0	21 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	21 0	20 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	100 0	100 0	23 12	23 12
Sind and Baluchistan—																										
Karáchi	12 0	12 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	17 0	19 0	15 0	15 0	10 0	10 0	14 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	200 0	200 0	13 0	13 0
Hyderabad	12 0	12 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	17 0	17 0	15 0	15 0	10 0	10 0	14 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	180 0	180 0	11 12	11 12
Thar and Párkar (Umarkot)	12 8	12 8	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	17 0	17 8	15 4	16 0	10 0	10 0	14 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	90 0	90 0	12 4	12 4
Sukkur (Shikárpur)	11 2	11 2	...	...	11 12	11 12	14 12	14 12	18 0	18 0	15 0	15 0	10 0	10 0	14 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	90 0	90 0	40 0	40 0
Upper Sind Frontier	13 8	13 8	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	18 0	18 0	15 0	15 0	10 0	10 0	14 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	96 0	96 0	39 0	39 0
Quetta	11 0	9 6	17 0	16 0	5 0	4 12	7 0	7 0	22 0	20 0	15 0	15 0	10 0	10 0	14 0	14 0	16 0	15 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	110 0	110 0	12 0	12 0
Bombay—																										
Konkan—																										
Karwar (Kánara)	9 4	9 4	...	...	10 2	10 2	10 2	9 2	15 3	15 3	11 4	11 4	16 3	16 3	...	...	11 8	11 8	...	...	...	...	249 9	249 9	16 3	16 4
Ratnágiri	8 10	8 10	...	...	11 5	10 7	11 10	10 14	13 2	13 1	12 12	12 12	15 4	15 4	...	...	10 13	10 13	...	...	...	...	153 14	153 14	15 4	15 4
Alibág (Colába)	9 4	9 4	...	...	7 3	7 3	10 13	7 14	11 9	11 3	13 15	13 15	12 4	12 4	...	...	12 14	12 14	...	...	...	...	99 12	98 12	13 10	13 10
Bombay	9 13	9 13	...	...	5 13	5 13	7 14	7 14	10 3	11 2	13 15	13 15	14 6	14 6	...	...	13 15	13 15	...	...	...	...	58 4	58 4	13 2	13 3
Tána	10 1	10 1	...	...	6 15	7 0	9 11	10 3	...	...	14 6	14 6	...	...	...	...	15 5	15 5	...	...	...	...	112 0	99 9	13 2	13 2
Deccan—																										
Dharwar	12 5	12 5	...	...	11 12	11 12	12 4	12 12	19 6	19 6	19 13	19 13	24 *	*	...	...	12 3	12 3	...	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	10 8	10 8
Belgaum	12 0	12 0	...	...	11 0	11 8	12 6	12 6	19 0	20 0	20 8	20 8	24 *	*	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	55 7	55 7	11 12	11 12
Sátára	9 6	9 6	...	...	8 9	8 9	9 6	9 6	15 10	15 5	14 19	14 19	23 8	23 8	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	114 0	114 0	13 0	13 0
Sholapur	13 1	13 1	...	...	7 11	8 6	11 5	11 5	17 0	20 10	24 11	24 11	24 11	24 11	...	...	14 9	14 9	...	...	...	...	64 0	58 3	11 10	11 10
Bijápur	12 7	12 7	...	...	6 15	6 15	10 6	11 6	19 10	19 10	17 4	18 6	15 1	15 1	...	...	14 15	14 15	...	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	12 5	12 5
Poona	11 10	11 10	...	...	9 1	9 1	9 10	9 10	17 10	17 10	18 6	18 6	15 1	15 1	...	...	15 5	15 5	...	...	...	...	76 0	76 0	10 12	10 12
Khándesh—																										
Ahmadnagar	11 9	12 5	...	...	8 1	8 13	9 1	10 9	15 4	16 15	18 *	*	21 0	21 0	...	...	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	12 6	12 6
Násik	12 14	12 14	...	...	8 15	8 15	10 7	10 7	16 15	...	...	...	19 0	19 0	...	...	17 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	128 0	128 0	13 8	13 8
Dhulia (Khandesh)	13 2	13 2	...	...	6 8	7 7	9 7	9 7	20 11	20 11	18 6	18 6	21 0	21 0	...	...	17 3	13 3	...	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	10 9	10 9
Gujarat—																										
Surat	10 10	10 10	...	...	7 6	7 6	8 12	8 12	11 1	11 9	11 5	11 5	16 3	16 3	...	...	13 14	13 14	...	...	...	...	83 4	83 4	12 0	12 0
Broach	12 0	12 0	...	...	7 0	8 0	10 8	10 0	14 0	14 0	13 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	15 0	14 8	...	...	...	...	96 0	96 0	13 0	13 0
Kaira	14 0	14 0	...	...	7 8	8 0	11 0	11 8	15 0	17 0	14 8	14 8	18 *	*	...	...	14 8	14 8	...	...	...	...	106 11	106 11	12 8	12 8
Baroda (Camp)	9 0	9 0	...	...	6 8	6 8	8 8	8 8	14 0	14 0	11 8	11 8	16 8	16 8	...	...	19 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	91 7	91 7	10 8	10 8
Ahmadabad	13 2	13 0	...	...	10 0	9 8	11 0	11 0	17 14	18 8	15 0	16 10	20 *	*	...	...	19 7	19 7	...	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	13 10	13 10
Godhra (Panch Mahals)	12 0	12 0	...	...	8 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 12	15 0	15 0	18 *	*	...	...	16 13	15 10	...	...	...	...	182 0	182 0	12 8	12 8
Deesa Cantonment	11 8	12 8	...	...	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	16 *	16 8	14 8	14 8	18 *	*	...	...	15 12	15 5	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
Kattywar—																										
Rájkot	12 2	12 4	...	...	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	17 8	17 8	13 8	13 12	20 *	*	...	...	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	60 0	60 0	60 0	60 0
Central Provinces—																										
Western—																										
Nimar	14 3	14 3	...	...	6 12	6 12	11 15	11 15	20 10	20 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 9	18 9	...	...	...	...	100 0	100 0	11 5	11 5
Khandwa-Asirgarh (Asst.	13 4	13 8	...	...	9 0	9 0	11 0	11 0	16 8	16 8	13 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Hoshangabad	15 12	15 12	...	...	8 5	8 5	11 4	11 4	19 10	21 0	16 14	16 14	20 *	*	...	...	22 2	22 2	...	...	...	...	140 0	140 0	9 8	9 8
Betúl	18 12	18 12	...	...	...	...	9 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	16 14	16 14	20 *	*	...	...	24 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	320 0	320 0	8 8	8 8
Chhindwára	15 3	15 3	...	...	7 4	7 4	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 12	15 10	15 0	18 *	*	...	...	15 10	15 0	...	...	...	...	150 0	150 0	8 0	8 0
Nágpur	16 4	16 4	...	...	8 0	9 0	11 14	11 14	18 2	18 12	15 0	15 0	18 *	*	...	...	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	115 0	115 0	10 0	10 4
Wardha	13 5	13 5	...	...	6 10	6 10	10 0	10 0	17 2	17 2	13 5	13 5	18 *	*	...	...	15 5	13 5	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	10 3	10 3
Central—																										
Narsinghpur	14 0	14 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 2	9 2	15 3	...	11 4	11 4	16 3	16 3	...	...	19 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	9 2	9 2
Saugor	14 2	14 2	...	...	9 6	9 6	9 1	9 1	13 1	13 2	12 12	12 12	16 9	16 9	...	...	19 10	20 0	...	...	...	...	145 0	145 0	9 4	9 4
Damoh	16 0	15 4	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	23 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	9 4	9 4
Jubbulpore	16 0	15 4	...	...	10 4	10 0	14 4	14 0	18 0	19 0	13 8	13 8	18 0	18 0	...	...	23 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	10 9	10 9
Baghalkhand (Seoni)	15 10	15 12	22 10	...	8 2	8 4	13 0	12 0	17 8	17 8	14 6	14 6	19 0	14 0	...	...	18 12	18 8	...	...	...	...	200 0	200 0	8 8	8 8
Mandla	17 8	18 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	21 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	180 0	180 0	9 2	9 2
Seoni	19 7	19 7	...	...	9 6	9 6	9 1	9 1	13 2	13 1	12 12	12 12	16 9	16 9	...	...	19 7	19 7	...	...	...	...	136 0	136 0	9 0	9 0
Bálághát	15 12	15 12	...	...	10 0	11 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	16 13	15 9	...	...	...	...	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0
Bhandára	15 0	15 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 8	12 8	...	...	13 13	13 13	...	...	...	...	16 6	15 6	...	...	...	...	320 0	320 0	10 0	10 0
Chánda	14 10	14 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 10	16 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eastern—																										
Bilaspur	21 5	18 15	...	...	11 3	14 10	16 15	20 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	64 0	64 0	9 0	9 0
Raipur	18 9	18 10	...	...	11 6	14 6	14 13	14 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 14	15 14	...	...	...	...	90 0	90 0	9 0	9 0
Sambalpur	14 0	14 0	...	...	6 8	11 6	13 9	13 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	90 0	90 0	8 12	9 0
Berar—																										
Buldana	13 0	13 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	10 0	10 6	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	13 7	12 3	12 7	12 3	...	...	182 0	182 0	9 0	9 0
Akola	13 10	13 13	...	...	7 12	8 6	10 2	10 6	15 13	15 14	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	15 5	15 0	13 1	13 5	...	...	78 0	78 0	9 5	9 10
Ellichpur	14 0	14 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	15 3	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	15 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	96 0	96 0	10 0	11 0
Amraoti	12 0	12 0	...	...	6 0	6 0	9 0	9 0	15 12	15 12	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	74 11	74 11	10 0	10 0
Wún	11 0	11 0	...	...	6 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	16 4	16 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	16 0	14 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0
Nizam's Territories—																										
Secunderabad	9 13	9 13	...	...	7 4	7 2	9 0	8 14	14 7	14 13	14 7	14 7	21 *	21 7	...	...	12 7	12 3	13 1	13 0	...	...	120 0	120 0	8 10	9 0
Bolárum	10 8	10 8	...	...	7 0	7 0	9 5	8 12	15 3	15 3	15 0	15 0	27 *	27 0	...	...	14 0	14 0	13 5	14 0	...	...	116 14	116 14	9 5	9 5
Chadarghat	8 4	8 0	...	...	7 8	8 0	11 0	11 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	*	*	...	...	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	120 0	120 0	9 8	9 12

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

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF JUNE 1893—*concluded.*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley		Rice, best sort.		Rice, common.		Jawar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Varagu (*Paspalum scrobiculatum*).		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram Chenna, Chola, Kadalay or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Arhar, or Thur, Cadian Pea (*Cajanus indicus*).		Fire-wood.		Salt.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Madras—																												
Malabar Coast—																												
Malabar	7 14	7 14	...	...	9 5	10 3	10 2	10 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 10	18 10	25 0	24 0	26 0	20 0	8 8	9 4	13 0	13 8	104 0	104 0	10 0	10 0
S. Canara	8 2	8 2	...	...	10 10	11 13	12 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 5	19 5	22 10	23 9	26 0	...	10 0	10 0	13 0	13 8	96 0	96 0	10 0	10 0
South, central—																												
Coimbatore	10 5	10 11	...	...	9 14	9 14	10 6	10 6	16 2	16 2	17 8	19 2	...	...	18 14	18 14	22 5	22 8	26 0	...	9 8	9 8	12 0	13 8	150 0	150 0	10 0	10 0
Nilgiris	8 8	8 8	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 13	8 13	17 11	16 14	15 6	15 6	...	...	16 13	15 13	19 14	24 0	26 0	...	8 8	9 0	11 0	11 0	340 0	340 0	10 8	10 8
Salem	8 2	8 2	...	...	8 6	8 6	10 5	10 5	18 11	18 11	14 13	14 13	...	...	19 11	20 8	26 0	32 0	37 0	32 0	8 8	9 0	8 0	8 0	200 0	200 0	8 8	9 0
Central—																												
Bellary	10 10	11 0	...	...	10 3	10 3	10 13	10 13	22 11	22 11	17 14	18 13	...	...	23 5	23 5	32 0	32 0	32 0	...	9 0	9 0	11 0	...	320 0	320 0	9 0	9 0
Anantapur	8 10	8 10	...	...	11 13	11 13	13 0	13 0	20 2	20 2	18 13	18 13	...	...	20 6	20 6	25 0	23 9	37 0	...	...	...	...	...	274 0	240 0	10 8	10 8
Cuddapah	9 10	9 10	...	...	11 10	11 10	13 5	13 5	17 0	17 6	20 5	20 5	...	...	22 8	22 8	32 0	24 0	32 0	...	9 0	9 0	11 0	...	320 0	320 0	9 0	9 0
Kurnool	8 10	8 5	...	...	10 2	9 14	10 8	10 6	21 6	21 3	20 10	21 5	...	...	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
East Coast, north—																												
Ganjam	*	*	...	...	9 14	9 14	10 11	10 11	*	*	*	*	...	...	21 10	21 10	25 0	24 0	26 0	20 0	8 8	9 4	13 0	13 8	104 0	104 0	10 0	10 0
Vizagapatam	9 0	9 0	...	...	7 13	7 13	10 3	10 3	19 6	19 6	22 13	21 13	...	...	21 3	20 3	22 10	23 9	26 0	...	10 0	10 0	13 0	13 8	96 0	96 0	10 0	10 0
Godavari	8 2	8 2	...	...	9 6	9 3	12 0	12 0	17 5	17 5	22 0	22 0	...	...	23 11	23 11	32 0	32 0	37 0	32 0	8 8	9 0	11 0	11 0	340 0	340 0	10 8	10 8
East Coast, central—																												
Kistna	8 14	8 14	...	...	11 3	11 8	11 13	12 2	15 13	19 0	*	*	...	...	19 14	22 5	32 0	32 0	32 0	...	9 0	9 0	13 0	13 0	200 0	200 0	8 8	9 0
Nellore	8 10	8 10	...	...	12 11	12 11	14 5	14 5	21 10	21 10	19 11	19 11	...	...	26 14	24 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	...	9 0	9 0	13 0	13 0	320 0	320 0	9 0	9 0
East Coast, south—																												
Madras	7 5	7 5	...	...	9 10	9 13	10 3	10 6	*	*	*	*	...	...	19 3	19 8	25 0	24 0	32 0	...	9 0	9 0	13 0	14 0	320 0	320 0	9 0	9 0
Chingleput	*	*	...	...	7 8	7 8*	9 13	9 13	15 13	16 5	19 11	19 11	...	...	17 13	17 13	22 10	22 10	32 0	...	8 8	9 0	11 0	11 0	274 0	240 0	10 8	10 8
N. Arcot	7 11	7 11	...	...	9 6	10 5	11 5	11 5	16 5	14 8	16 8	16 8	...	...	18 13	18 13	25 0	23 9	32 0	...	9 0	9 0	13 0	13 0	320 0	320 0	9 0	9 0
S. Arcot	7 0	7 0	...	...	9 10	9 10	10 8	10 8	*	*	15 11	16 8	...	...	16 14	16 14	22 10	22 10	32 0	...	8 8	9 0	11 0	11 0	274 0	240 0	10 8	10 8
Tanjore	6 10	6 10	...	...	9 11	10 0	10 0	10 0	12 11	14 8	15 3	15 3	...	...	16 3	16 3	22 10	22 10	32 0	...	8 8	9 0	11 0	11 0	274 0	240 0	10 8	10 8
Trichinopoly	6 10	6 10	...	...	9 6	8 13	10 3	9 2	14 8	16 2	16 8	16 8	...	...	17 0	17 0	22 10	22 10	32 0	...	8 8	9 0	11 0	11 0	274 0	240 0	10 8	10 8
Southern—																												
Tinnevelly	7 8	7 8	...	...	9 2	9 2	10 0	10 0	18 10	18 10	15 6	15 6	...	...	18 13	18 13	25 0	24 0	32 0	...	8 8	9 0	11 0	11 0	274 0	240 0	10 8	10 8
Madura	9 6	9 6	...	...	9 11	9 11	10 2	10 10	18 10	18 10	15 6	15 6	...	...	18 13	18 13	25 0	24 0	32 0	...	8 8	9 0	11 0	11 0	274 0	240 0	10 8	10 8
Mysore—																												
Mysore	8 8	8 8	8 0	8 0	7 12	8 0	9 8	9 8	16 2	16 2	17 8	19 2	...	...	19 3	19 8	25 0	24 0	32 0	32 0	8 8	9 0	11 0	11 0	320 0	320 0	9 0	9 0
Bangalore	10 0	10 0	9 10	10 0	7 8	7 8	8 1	8 2	16 14	16 14	15 6	15 6	...	...	17 13	17 13	22 10	23 9	26 0	26 0	8 8	9 0	11 0	11 0	320 0	320 0	9 0	9 0
Kolar	9 0	9 0	6 4	6 4	9 8	8 12	11 0	10 8	17 5	17 5	15 6	15 6	...	...	18 13	18 13	25 0	25 0	32 0	32 0	8 8	9 0	11 0	11 0	320 0	320 0	9 0	9 0
Tumkur	9 0	9 0	8 8	8 8	9 8	9 0	10 8	10 0	17 5	17 5	14 13	14 13	...	...	18 13	18 13	25 0	25 0	32 0	32 0	8 8	9 0	11 0	11 0	320 0	320 0	9 0	9 0
Hassan	8 0	8 0	8 8	8 8	10 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	21 6	21 3	20 10	20 5	...	...	21 5	21 5	32 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	8 8	9 0	11 0	11 0	320 0	320 0	9 0	9 0
Kadur	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	9 7	10 0	13 0	13 0	22 11	22 11	17 14	18 13	...	...	23	23	32 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	8 8	9 0	11 0	11 0	320 0	320 0	9 0	9 0
Shimoga	9 7	9 7	...	...	9 7	9 7	15 4	14 11	20 2	20 2	18 13	18 13	...	...	23	23	32 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	8 8	9 0	11 0	11 0	320 0	320 0	9 0	9 0
Chitaldroog	11 0	11 0	11 8	11 8	11 0	10 8	12 0	11 8	17 0	17 6	20 5	20 5	...	...	21 13	21 13	32 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	8 8	9 0	11 0	11 0	320 0	320 0	9 0	9 0
Coorg—																												
Coorg	7 8	7 8	6 8	6 8	9 8	9 8	11 8	12 0	21 3	21 3	19 11	21 5	...	...	21 13	21 13	32 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	8 8	9 0	11 0	11 0	320 0	320 0	9 0	9 0
Aden	8 0	8 0	...	...	6 3	6 3	8 0	8 0	10 3	10 3	9 4	9 4	...	...	*	*	*	*	*	*	9 8	9 8	65 5	65 5	110 0	110 0	32 0	32 0

* Not sold.

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

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT
(*Statistical Branch*).

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weather Review of India for the week ending at 8 a.m. on Saturday, July 22nd, 1893.

During the week under review the monsoon current over the Arabian Sea appears to have continued to blow strongly or freshly, and during the greater part of the week well marked monsoon conditions prevailed steadily over the Indian region; but on Friday, the 21st, the wind suddenly went round to the eastward on the Konkan Coast, and the monsoon showed considerable interruption. This was followed by a falling off in the rainfall over a considerable part of the country, and on Saturday, the 22nd, hardly any rain was reported from Central and North-Western India or the east of the Peninsula. Elsewhere rain continued to fall, but the amounts were not heavy. While the rainfall was general, the mean temperature remained low, but on Saturday, when the rainfall decreased decidedly, there occurred a sudden rise of nearly 1° in the mean temperature of the whole of India.

The chart of the 16th showed that pressure was rising almost everywhere. Readings were high in Tenasserim and Malabar and low over the Western desert, the pressure difference between Malabar and the Indus Valley being 0·294 inch. Normal monsoon winds prevailed over the greater part of the country, the force being strong on parts of the West Coast. There was very little rain across the head and over the east of the Peninsula, but elsewhere the fall of rain was general. Akyab and Hazaribagh received over 4 inches and Saugor Island, Mangalore, Seoni, Jeypore, and Mount Abu over 2 inches, while several stations had over 1 inch. On the 17th the changes of pressure were irregular, and the general distribution was little changed. The pressure difference between Malabar and the Indus Valley had, however, increased to 0·325 inch. Normal monsoon winds continued to prevail almost everywhere. The rainfall distribution was unchanged, the fall being very light over a large part of North-Western India and of the east and centre of the Peninsula. Mangalore, Saugor, and Sutna reported over 3 inches, Cherat over 2 inches, and several stations over 1 inch. The chart of the 18th showed that the moderate and irregular barometric changes noticed on the preceding day had continued, and that the general distribution was again practically unaltered. Pressure was highest over Southern and lowest over North-Western India, and the pressure difference between Malabar and the Indus Valley was 0·365 inch. The winds were practically unchanged, and the rainfall distribution was also similar to that reported on the preceding day. The principal falls were over 4 inches at Mount Abu, over 3 inches at Silchar and Bareilly, over 2 inches at Fort Stedman, Ajmere, and Sambhar, and over 1 inch at several stations. On the 19th pressure was falling over North-Western and North-Eastern India and was changing irregularly elsewhere. The pressure difference between Malabar and the Indus Valley had increased to 0·437 inch, and strongly marked monsoon conditions prevailed throughout the country. The rainfall was very general, except in parts of the east and centre of the Peninsula and North-Western India, and the amounts in some places were heavy.

Thus Mount Abu reported over 9 inches, Hazaribagh over 4 inches, Ajmere, Sambhar, and Bhuj over 2 inches, and several places over 1 inch. On the 20th pressure was recovering again, the rise being brisk in the north-west. Consequently the pressure difference between Malabar and the Indus Valley had decreased to 0·386 inch, and the monsoon conditions were less intense than on the 19th. The wind directions remained about normal, but the rainfall was generally lighter and less extended than on the previous day. Hazaribagh, Negapatam, Cuddalore, and Madura had received over 2 inches and several places over 1 inch. On the 21st the barometer was rising over Western India and generally falling in the east. The rise had been brisk over North-Western India, and the pressure difference between Malabar and the Indus Valley had still further decreased to 0·316 inch. The winds had shifted to east and north on the West Coast of the Peninsula, and calms were reported from several stations in Northern India. Elsewhere monsoon winds continued. The rainfall had still further decreased, and over a large part of North-Western India and of the Peninsula was altogether absent. The heaviest amounts reported were 6 inches at Balasore, 4 inches at Rangoon, and 2 inches at Chanda. On the 22nd the barometer was rising, except in parts of Bombay. The changes were uniform, and the pressure difference between Malabar and the Indus Valley was 0·319 inch, which was the same as on the 21st. Easterly and northerly winds continued on the West Coast, and numerous calms were again reported from Northern India. Rain had still further decreased, and over a large part of North-Western and Central India was altogether absent. Rangoon reported 5 inches and Darbhanga and Ratnagiri over 2 inches; but these were the only important falls.

Temperature.—The following table shows the variations of the mean temperature from the normal on each day of the week for the different Provinces of India:

Province.	July.							Mean variation of week.
	16th.	17th.	18th.	19th.	20th.	21st.	22nd.	
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
Burma	—1·5	+0·7	+1·1	+0·7	+1·9	+1·7	+1·2	+0·8
Bengal and Assam	—1·5	—2·4	—1·7	—1·4	—1·2	—1·0	—0·7	—1·4
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	—3·6	—2·9	—3·7	—3·2	—3·4	—1·9	—1·5	—2·9
Punjab	—4·3	—3·9	—5·0	—7·1	—7·6	—7·8	—3·9	—5·7
Bombay	+1·0	+1·1	+0·8	+1·2	+0·6	+0·8	+0·2	+0·8
Central Provinces and Berar	—0·5	—0·4	—0·7	—0·5	+0·8	+0·7	+1·7	+0·2
Central India and Guzerat	—2·0	—2·3	—2·8	—3·2	—2·3	—1·2	+0·2	—1·9
Sind and Rajputana	—3·9	—1·4	—2·3	—2·9	—4·6	—2·9	—2·0	—2·9
Madras	—1·0	+0·1	+0·9	+1·4	+0·3	+0·3	+1·1	+0·4
Mean for whole of India	—1·9	—1·3	—1·5	—1·7	—1·7	—1·3	—0·4	—1·4

The mean temperature of the whole of India for the week was 1·4° below the normal, which is the same variation as was reported last week. On each day of the week the mean was below the average, though on the 22nd, when rainfall partially ceased, the abnormal deficiency was very small. In Burma, Bombay, the Central Provinces, and Madras the mean temperature was slightly excessive, while in the other Provinces it was considerably in defect.

Rain.—The rainfall table at the close of the summary shows that rain has been received during the week under review in effective amounts in all the

rainfall divisions of India. The heaviest average actual rainfall reported was 7·70 inches in Assam (Surma). This was followed by 7·64 inches in Tenasserim, by 6·47 inches in the Punjab (North-West), by 6·34 inches in Arakan, by 6·22 inches in Rajputana (West), and by 6·14 inches in Chota Nagpur. The lightest average actual rainfall was 0·24 inch in the East Coast (Central). The average normal distribution of rainfall is somewhat different from the actual. Thus the heaviest normal rainfall is 12·60 inches in Arakan, followed by 10·00 inches in Tenasserim, by 9·59 inches in Coorg, and by 9·15 inches in the Konkan, while the lightest average normal rainfall is 0·20 inch in Madras (South). There is thus comparatively little difference between the actual and normal in the position of the area of lightest rainfall, but the heaviest rainfall is normally on the Burma Coast and the west of the Peninsula, and not as in the week under review in Assam. The heavy rain in the north-west of the Punjab and the west of Rajputana is very unusual. The third column of the table shows that in twenty-seven divisions the rainfall of the week has exceeded, and in twenty-four divisions has been in defect of the normal. The divisions which show an excess are as follows: Lower Burma, both the Assam divisions, Deltaic and Central Bengal, Chota Nagpur, both the Behar divisions, all the North-Western Provinces divisions (except the Centre and West), all the Punjab divisions, the Central Provinces (East), Sind, both the Rajputana divisions, Central India (West), the East Coast (North and South), and Madras (South, Central, and South). In all the other divisions there was a deficiency. From the above it will be seen that the districts reporting an excess are chiefly those under the influence of the Bay of Bengal current of the monsoon. The greatest actual excess was 5·53 inches in Rajputana (West) and 5·22 inches in the Punjab (North-West), while the greatest actual deficiency was 7·58 inches in Coorg and 6·26 inches in Arakan.

The three concluding columns of the table show the state of the rainfall from May 28th to date. In Tenasserim, Lower and Central Burma, in Coorg, and in the East Coast (North *a*) the total rainfall for that period has been in defect; in Arakan, Assam (Brahmaputra), North Bengal, Orissa, the Punjab (West), Malabar, Mysore, the Konkan, Berar, the Central Provinces (West and Central), Central India (East), and the East Coast (Central) the rainfall for the period has been approximately normal; and in all the other divisions there has been an excess. Relatively to the normal the excess has been greatest in the north-west of the Punjab.

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

Division.	District.	Station.	Amount.
Tenasserim	Amherst	Thaton	10·16 inches.
Lower Burma	Maubin	Danubyn	13·87 ,,
Central Burma	Shwegyin	Kyauktaw	11·13 ,,
Assam	Khasia Hills	Cherra	18·38 ,,
North Bengal	Jalpaiguri	Bhagatpur	10·21 ,,
Chota Nagpur	Hazaribagh	Sudder	12·97 ,,
Behar	Gya	Jahanabad	15·07 ,,
Punjab	Ferozepore	Nathana	10·95 ,,
Ditto	Kangra	Sudder	13·53 ,,
Ditto	Hazara	Ditto	16·71 ,,
Malabar	South Kanara	Udipi	13·74 ,,

PROVINCE.	DIVISION.	Rainfall data for week ending July 22nd.			Rainfall data from May 28th to July 22nd, 1893.		
		Average actual rainfall of division.	Average normal rainfall of division.	Excess or defect in inches.	Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall, May 28th to July 22nd.	Excess or defect (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a percentage.
		Inches.	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Per cent.*
Burma	Tenasserim	7·64	10·00	— 2·36	57·64	78·46	— 27
	Lower Burma	5·70	5·68	+ 0·02	28·02	38·09	— 26
	Central Burma	3·84	4·98	— 1·14	23·98	33·51	— 28
	Upper Burma	1·18	?	?	10·04	?	?
	Arakan	6·34	12·60	— 6·26	90·88	93·11	— 2
Bengal and Assam	Eastern Bengal	3·17	4·03	— 0·86	45·16	33·72	+ 34
	Assam (Surma)	7·70	6·18	+ 1·52	86·17	64·19	+ 34
	Do. (Brahmaputra)	3·30	3·04	+ 0·26	26·15	28·16	— 7
	Deltaic Bengal	2·67	2·45	+ 0·22	29·59	19·28	+ 53
	Central Bengal	2·71	2·35	+ 0·36	29·25	19·55	+ 50
	North Bengal	3·09	4·23	— 1·14	48·51	42·79	+ 13
	Orissa	2·86	2·96	— 0·10	16·97	18·14	— 6
	Chota Nagpur	6·14	2·62	+ 3·52	30·32	16·79	+ 81
	Behar (South)	5·14	2·15	+ 2·99	22·59	13·74	+ 64
	Do. (North)	2·81	2·21	+ 0·60	23·61	17·85	+ 32
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	North-Western Provinces (East)	3·88	2·42	+ 1·46	22·12	11·84	+ 87
	Do. (Submontane) (*a*)	2·53	2·19	+ 0·34	18·27	13·78	+ 33
	Oudh (South)	3·71	1·71	+ 2·00	22·80	11·17	+ 104
	Do. (North)	3·49	1·97	+ 1·52	20·19	13·35	+ 51
	North-Western Provinces (Central).	1·94	2·05	— 0·11	18·58	10·01	+ 86
	North-Western Provinces (West).	1·12	1·99	— 0·87	13·27	8·46	+ 69
	North-Western Provinces (Submontane) (*b*)	3·21	2·90	+ 0·31	21·63	14·68	+ 47
Punjab	Punjab (South)	2·84	0·88	+ 1·96	7·98	4·24	+ 88
	Do. (Central)	2·19	1·42	+ 0·77	12·32	6·97	+ 77
	Do. (Submontane)	3·60	2·12	+ 1·48	17·64	8·80	+ 100
	Do. (Hill Districts)	5·13	5·01	+ 0·12	29·60	23·19	+ 28
	Do. (North-West)	6·47	1·25	+ 5·22	16·39	4·87	+ 237
	Do. (West)	2·30	0·54	+ 1·76	4·77	1·92	+ 15
Bombay and Malabar Coast Districts (Madras).	Malabar	4·26	6·85	— 2·59	50·38	60·41	— 17
	Madras (South Central)	1·42	1·36	+ 0·06	12·03	9·99	+ 20
	Coorg	2·01	9·59	— 7·58	35·49	56·42	— 37
	Mysore	0·69	1·76	— 1·07	9·83	10·73	— 8
	Konkan	4·23	9·15	— 4·92	58·08	61·05	— 5
	Bombay Deccan	0·48	1·80	— 1·32	15·25	11·12	+ 37
	Hyderabad (North)	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khandeish	0·38	1·11	— 0·73	15·33	9·22	+ 66
Central Provinces and Berar.	Berar	0·50	1·63	— 1·13	12·89	15·22	— 15
	Central Provinces (West)	0·68	3·23	— 2·55	13·77	16·42	— 16
	Ditto (Central)	2·35	4·54	— 2·19	20·31	20·57	— 1
	Ditto (East)	4·69	4·04	+ 0·65	25·13	19·61	+ 28
Bombay (North)	Guzerat	2·93	4·77	— 1·84	29·81	19·77	+ 51
	Kathiawar	1·89	2·00	— 0·11	13·55	9·39	+ 44
	Sind	0·47	0·42	+ 0·05	4·39	1·93	+ 127
Rajputana and Central India.	Central India (East)	1·67	2·80	— 1·13	16·85	16·53	+ 2
	Rajputana (East), Central India (West).	3·48	2·18	+ 1·30	16·58	11·23	+ 48
	Rajputana (West)	6·22	0·69	+ 5·53	11·02	4·65	+ 137
Madras	East Coast (North)	1·49	1·36	+ 0·13	12·19	9·78	+ 25
	Ditto (ditto) (*a*)	2·60	5·14	— 2·54	17·71	22·54	— 21
	Hyderabad (South)	0·68	0·95	— 0·27	10·04	8·78	+ 23
	Madras (Central)	0·41	0·64	— 0·23	6·76	5·55	+ 22
	East Coast (Central)	0·24	0·78	— 0·54	6·77	5·94	+ 14
	Ditto (South)	1·74	0·47	+ 1·27	8·56	4·24	+ 102
	Madras (South)	0·90	0·20	+ 0·70	4·38	1·99	+ 120

Simla, *27th July, 1893.*

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

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

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

Madras.—*For week ending 22nd July.*—Rainfall heavy in two Northern districts, on West Coast, and in parts of Southern districts; good in Central districts, and light elsewhere. Agricultural operations progressing vigorously, except in parts of Tinnevelly, where more rain is wanted. Standing crops generally thriving. Water-supply, pasture, and fodder sufficient. Cattle in good condition. Prospects favourable. Prices continue high, though slightly easier, except in Southern districts.

Bombay.—*For week ending 26th July.*—Rain throughout the Presidency, but insufficient in five districts. Young crops injured by rats or insects in parts of five and withering for want of moisture in parts of three districts. Agricultural operations progressing generally, but sowing retarded in seven districts owing to excessive or deficient rain. Transplanting progressing in five districts, but retarded in four others for want of rain. Prices steady, except in two districts. Agricultural stock good and fodder sufficient.

Bengal.—*For week ending 22nd July.*—There was general rain during the week, the falls being heavier in Chota Nagpur and South Behar than in other parts of the Province. Cultivation of winter rice is generally going on, except on some low-lying tracts in South-West Bengal, which are still flooded. Early rice and jute are being reaped in North and East Bengal. Both these crops and the autumn crops in Behar and Chota Nagpur have been damaged in many places by heavy rain, and the loss of early rice in some of the Eastern districts is reported to be considerable. Indigo prospects are not favourable and sugar-cane is also suffering in some places. Prices are almost stationary. Cattle are generally reported well. Fodder scarce in Noakhali.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 26th July.*—The rainfall has been generally heavy, damaging the crops somewhat in four districts. But occasional breaks during the week have benefited the standing crops and allowed of agricultural operations being resumed. Transplanting of rice is in progress. Prospects good. Prices fairly steady. Locusts appeared in one pargana of Almora, but no damage is reported.

Punjab.—*For week ending 26th July.*—Rain throughout the Province. Break in the rains and fine weather urgently needed for sowing purposes.

Harvesting of spring crops nearly over. Ploughings and sowings for autumn crops in progress. Condition of standing crops generally good. Cattle in good condition. Fodder sufficient in all districts. Prices unsteady in one district, rising in two others, falling in another, and stationary elsewhere.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 26th July.*—Weather cloudy with occasional slight showers. More rain needed for rice in some districts. Cotton and *juar* (*sorghum vulgare*) said to be withering in Wardha from want of rain, while in Sambalpur the prospects of the sugarcane crops are said to be gloomy owing to excessive rain. Autumn sowings approaching completion. Prices unchanged.

Burma.—*For week ending 22nd July.*—The rainfall throughout Lower Burma was sufficient. In Upper Burma rain fell in all but two districts, but the fall was moderate in five districts. In Lower Burma agricultural operations are progressing and the crop prospects are good. In Upper Burma ploughing and sowing generally are progressing, but are delayed in two districts owing to want of rain. Crop prospects in most districts in Upper Burma are good, but in some districts the crops are to a great extent withering for want of rain.

Assam.—*For week ending 25th July.*—Weather seasonable. Reaping of early and transplanting of late rice continue. Condition of cattle normal. Fodder insufficient in the Surma Valley owing to floods.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 26th July.*—MYSORE: Rainfall general and good. Standing crops good, except in parts of one district, where more rain is needed. Sowing operations still continue in parts. Prospects favourable. No change in prices.

COORG: Rainfall good; more rain required. Ploughing of rice fields and transplanting of paddy still in progress. Planting of coffee continues. Water and fodder for cattle sufficient. Prices stationary.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 26th July.*—BERAR: Rainfall moderate. Weather warm. Standing crops in good condition, but more rain is wanted. Sowing of autumn crops continues. Land under preparation for next spring season. Weeding in progress. Fodder and water sufficient. Cattle healthy. Prices steady.

HYDERABAD: Rainfall moderate. Sowing of autumn crops and irrigated paddy in progress. Prices steady.

Central India.—*For week ending 26th July.*—Rain throughout Central India during the week. Sowings in Bhopawar, though delayed by continuous rain, almost completed. Ploughing and weeding in progress elsewhere. A good outturn is expected. Cattle in good condition. Pasturage good and sufficient. Prices of food-grains falling in Bundelkhand, rising in Bhopal, and steady elsewhere.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 26th July.*—Rainfall generally good throughout Rajputana. Agricultural operations and standing crops satisfactory. Agricultural stock good. Pasturage or fodder sufficient. Prices falling in four States, fluctuating in one, and steady elsewhere.

Kashmir.—*For week ending 25th July.*—Report not received.

Nepal.—*For week ending 22nd July.*—Frequent showers. Weather close and steamy. Prospects good.

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

GOVERNMENT

REVENUE AND AGRI

STATIS

IMPORTS OF COTTON, WHEAT,

Statement showing in maunds the imports of Cotton, Wheat, Linseed, and Indigo by rail and river into Calcutta, compared with the corresponding

Articles, and whence exported.	TOTAL OF MONTH.											
	Calcutta.			Bombay Town.			Karachi.			TOTAL.		
	1891.	1892.	1893.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1891.	1892.	1893.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
COTTON, RAW—												
Madras ...	...	...	...	3,134	15	19,259	...	...	...	3,134	15	19,259
Bombay ...	2	...	...	6,35,311	8,01,406	6,44,550	...	...	...	6,35,313	8,01,406	6,44,550
Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46,713*	35,632	21,492	46,713	35,632	21,492
Bengal ...	6,461	14,594	12,440	2	...	...	...	...	...	6,463	14,594	12,440
N.-W. P. & O.	17,652	33,065	1,728	23,008	16,382	4,212	...	...	...	40,660	49,447	5,940
Punjab ...	2,220	236	727	2,578	...	...	2,220*	1,525	8,358	7,018	1,761	9,085
Cent. Provs.	...	6,050	287	11,792	14,763	4,625	...	...	...	11,792	20,813	4,912
Berar ...	3,405	503	507	2,70,550	1,73,723	1,73,721	...	...	...	2,79,955	1,74,280	1,74,283
Assam ...	255	873	2,987	...	...	...	...	...	...	255	873	2,987
Raj. & C. I.	1,660	554	1,530	1,23,400	1,44,224	19,158	...	...	...	1,25,126	1,44,778	20,694
Nizam's Terry.	...	...	...	5,863	7,185	19	...	...	...	5,863	7,185	19
Mysore ...	...	...	...	...	...	132	...	...	...	...	...	132
TOTAL ...	31,661	55,935	20,272	10,81,698	11,57,698	8,65,676	48,933	37,157	29,850	11,62,292	12,50,790	9,15,798
WHEAT—												
Madras ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay ...	...	...	...	5,20,191	86,419	2,74,293	...	...	...	5,20,191	86,419	2,74,293
Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,94,248*	1,54,786	1,23,691	2,94,248	1,54,786	1,23,691
Bengal ...	5,08,606	2,49,647	1,05,515	22	...	...	...	...	...	5,08,628	2,49,647	1,28,515
N.-W. P. & O.	14,30,798	20,83,668	5,59,948	8,05,707	9,90,217	90,322	1,705	...	...	22,98,210	30,73,885	6,50,270
Punjab ...	16,139	42,861	9,237	2,00,928	3,06,245	13,800	3,23,343*	9,31,481	53,563	5,48,410	12,80,557	76,595
Cent. Provs.	22,414	4,796	35,052	27,80,839	12,08,792	12,73,417	...	...	...	28,03,253	12,13,588	13,09,469
Berar ...	735	...	...	1,83,334	31,813	11,189	...	...	...	1,84,069	31,813	11,189
Assam ...	222	278	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	222	278	...
Raj. & C. I.	316	6,675	337	3,86,709	3,13,490	3,74,245	...	...	...	3,87,025	3,20,165	3,74,582
Nizam's Terry.	...	...	...	2,192	...	611	...	...	...	2,192	...	611
Mysore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	19,79,230	23,87,925	7,70,084	19,54,922	20,30,070	20,37,877	6,18,290	10,86,237	1,77,254	75,52,448	64,11,138	29,85,815
LINSEED—												
Madras ...	...	...	...	...	...	5,620	...	...	...	...	...	5,620
Bombay ...	...	488	...	1,80,298	1,27,291	1,27,355	...	...	...	1,80,298	1,27,779	1,27,355
Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal ...	5,64,272	5,03,606	8,42,333	859	...	...	...	...	...	5,65,131	5,03,606	8,42,333
N.-W. P. & O.	4,11,615	10,29,720	5,31,167	1,12,824	26,472	40,087	...	...	...	5,24,439	10,50,192	5,77,254
Punjab ...	...	...	...	...	598	...	...	...	...	...	598	...
Cent. Provs.	20,655	1,01,131	49,770	3,97,231	1,68,050	3,48,351	...	...	...	4,17,886	2,69,181	3,98,121
Berar ...	...	469	...	2,13,343	72,864	86,985	...	...	...	2,13,343	73,333	86,985
Assam ...	4,836	6,299	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,836	6,299	400
Raj. & C. I.	17,182	53,957	17,172	3,07,232	2,04,315	3,28,333	...	...	...	3,24,414	3,18,272	3,45,505
Nizam's Terry.	...	...	...	82,353	60,989	37,417	...	...	...	82,353	60,989	37,417
Mysore ...	...	...	...	...	...	65	...	...	...	...	...	65
TOTAL ...	10,18,560	16,95,670	14,40,842	12,94,140	7,20,579	9,80,213	...	...	...	23,12,700	24,16,249	24,21,055
INDIGO—												
Madras ...	...	...	...	104	13	2	...	...	...	104	13	2
Bombay ...	...	...	...	80	37	19	...	...	...	80	37	19
Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,159*	430	435	1,159	430	435
Bengal ...	37	149	56	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	149	56
N.-W. P. & O.	54	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	54	...	...
Punjab ...	...	...	...	59	...	...	330*	147	215	389	147	...
Cent. Provs.	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...
Berar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Raj. & C. I.	...	...	...	198	7	...	...	...	...	198	7	...
Nizam's Terry.	...	...	...	30	...	...	...	...	...	30	...	...
Mysore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	91	149	56	480	57	21	1,489	577	650	2,060	783	...

N.B.—The indigo figures entered in columns 17 and 20 under Bombay Town and Karachi represent th

* Exclusive of river traffic.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT:

Simla, the 26th July, 1893.

OF INDIA.

CULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

TICS.

LINSEED, AND INDIGO.

Bombay Town, and Karachi during the month of May 1893, and from 1st January to 31st May 1893, periods of the years 1891 and 1892.

TOTAL FROM JANUARY 1ST, INCLUDING TOTAL OF MONTH.													Articles, and whence exported.
Calcutta.			Bombay Town.			Karachi.			TOTAL.				
1891.	1892.	1893.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1891.	1892.	1893.		
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	
Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.		
...	...	...	3,906	42	19,734	...	...	...	3,906	42	19,734	COTTON, RAW—	
6	...	...	28,75,822	30,64,589	25,15,743	...	...	...	28,75,828	30,64,589	25,15,743	Madras.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	2,14,719*	1,05,973	1,17,638	2,14,719	1,05,973	1,17,638	Bombay.	
23,366	51,854	61,880	10	...	19	...	...	...	23,376	51,854	61,899	Sind.	
2,04,830	1,62,744	1,21,802	3,90,679	1,33,262	1,94,023	1	...	...	5,95,510	2,96,006	3,15,825	Bengal.	
14,007	237	39,441	61,019	927	60,225	46,576*	11,171	1,74,583	1,22,202	12,335	2,74,249	N.-W. P. & O.	
4,656	11,651	4,174	97,671	62,301	76,963	...	...	...	1,02,327	73,952	81,137	Punjab.	
4,345	9,908	1,873	14,64,636	13,79,417	8,47,670	...	...	...	14,68,981	13,89,325	8,49,543	Cent. Provs.	
2,361	13,850	28,632	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,361	13,850	28,032	Berar.	
28,887	8,939	10,139	8,88,868	5,23,248	5,35,250	...	...	...	9,17,755	5,32,187	5,45,389	Assam.	
...	...	...	7,832	9,029	1,384	...	...	...	7,832	9,029	1,384	Raj. & C. I.	
...	...	...	...	...	606	...	...	...	...	...	606	Nizam's Terry.	
												Mysore.	
2,82,458	2,59,183	2,67,941	57,91,043	51,72,815	42,51,617	2,61,296	1,77,144	2,92,221	63,34,797	56,09,142	48,11,779	TOTAL.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	WHEAT—	
...	...	...	17,46,376	8,03,078	13,64,592	...	...	...	17,46,376	8,03,078	13,64,592	Madras.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	8,77,702*	6,55,907	3,57,209	8,77,702	6,55,907	3,57,209	Bombay.	
9,43,440	6,89,006	3,23,586	23	1	...	...	...	...	9,43,463	6,89,007	3,23,586	Sind.	
20,22,780	32,83,567	12,49,923	8,80,571	18,68,425	2,07,655	1,705	1,353	...	29,05,056	51,53,345	14,48,578	Bengal.	
95,046	50,954	10,447	2,22,308	5,03,520	26,080	12,85,863*	25,36,827	95,488	10,04,117	31,51,301	1,31,985	N.-W. P. & O.	
57,840	8,081	1,25,409	51,11,299	34,33,104	27,71,570	...	...	...	51,69,145	34,41,185	28,99,979	Punjab.	
735	...	...	4,19,847	3,27,004	36,183	...	...	...	4,20,582	3,27,004	30,183	Cent. Provs.	
367	278	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	367	278	...	Berar.	
316	8,253	2,193	6,30,346	8,40,016	8,02,576	...	...	...	6,30,662	8,48,269	8,04,769	Assam.	
...	...	...	2,905	2	2,286	...	...	...	2,905	2	2,286	Raj. & C. I.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nizam's Terry.	
												Mysore.	
31,21,430	40,40,139	17,02,558	90,13,675	78,35,150	52,10,912	21,65,270	31,94,087	4,52,697	1,43,00,375	1,50,69,370	73,60,167	TOTAL.	
...	...	...	1,454	...	54,041	...	...	...	1,454	...	54,041	LINSEED—	
...	488	...	8,52,300	8,07,252	9,25,563	...	...	...	8,52,300	8,07,740	9,25,503	Madras.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	7	...	Bombay.	
17,79,012	13,09,870	21,40,086	1,161	18	...	...	...	...	17,80,173	13,09,888	21,40,086	Sind.	
13,05,300	17,00,541	9,91,498	2,02,487	89,017	1,60,211	...	...	...	15,07,787	17,89,558	11,51,709	Bengal.	
...	1,477	...	...	598	115	...	60	12	...	2,135	127	N.-W. P. & O.	
57,402	2,44,080	1,02,174	13,68,129	9,28,161	13,98,751	...	...	...	14,25,531	11,72,241	15,00,925	Punjab.	
...	469	...	9,09,417	9,33,502	7,14,094	...	...	...	9,09,417	9,33,971	7,14,094	Cent. Provs.	
8,789	17,156	2,122	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,789	17,156	2,122	Berar.	
1,30,628	1,69,685	57,270	7,60,242	7,65,252	7,43,592	...	...	...	8,90,870	9,34,937	8,00,862	Assam.	
...	...	...	5,03,135	3,85,728	3,08,847	...	...	...	5,03,135	3,85,728	3,08,847	Raj. & C. I.	
...	...	...	...	...	83	...	...	...	...	...	83	Nizam's Terry.	
												Mysore.	
32,81,131	34,43,766	32,93,150	45,98,325	39,09,528	43,05,897	...	67	12	78,79,456	73,53,361	75,99,059	TOTAL.	
...	...	...	135	276	685	...	...	...	135	276	685	INDIGO—	
...	...	...	197	411	387	...	...	...	197	411	387	Madras.	
...	...	...	...	...	21	1,679*	2,282	5,250	1,679	2,282	5,271	Bombay.	
1,918	7,599	6,246	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,918	7,599	6,240	Sind.	
1,743	3,864	549	...	39	141	...	...	...	1,743	3,903	690	Bengal.	
1,951	...	...	65	5	3	605*	1,989	1,989	1,721	1,994	1,992	N.-W. P. & O.	
...	...	5	9	...	2	...	...	...	9	...	7	Punjab.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Cent. Provs.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Berar.	
...	...	...	211	556	571	...	...	...	211	556	571	Assam.	
...	...	...	30	1	...	...	...	...	30	1	...	Raj. & C. I.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nizam's Terry.	
												Mysore.	
4,712	11,463	6,800	647	1,288	1,810	2,284	4,271	7,239	7,643	17,022	15,849	TOTAL.	

mports during April and May 1891, the figures from January to March 1891, not having been available.

* Exclusive of river traffic.

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY STATISTICS.

No. XIV OF 1893-94.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Receipts from 1st April 1893*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

Railway.	Average earnings per mile per week in 1892-93.	Week ending 16th July 1892. Mean mileage worked.	Week ending 16th July 1892. Earnings. Total.	Week ending 16th July 1892. Earnings. Per mile open per week.	Week ending 15th July 1893. Mean mileage worked.	Week ending 15th July 1893. Earnings. Total.	Week ending 15th July 1893. Earnings. Per mile open per week.	Earnings from 1st April to 16th July 1892.	Earnings from 1st April to 15th July 1893.	Increases in 1893-94.	Decreases in 1893-94.
State lines worked by companies.	Rs.	Miles.	Rs.	Rs.	Miles.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Standard gauge—											
East Indian	580	1,639	7,28,163	444	1,634	7,72,261	473	1,57,17,259	1,51,43,955	...	5,73,304
Bengal-Nágpur	140	831	63,173	76	862	71,341	83	19,81,088	20,58,272	77,184	...
Indian Midland	129	752	64,399	86	752	61,462	82	19,66,189	16,23,744	...	42,445
Bezváda extension (*a*)	80	21	2,241	107	112	5,632	50	24,187	99,802	75,615	...
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa (*b*)	258	1,674	3,22,465	193	1,669	2,84,910	168	75,17,162	72,37,604	...	2,79,558
South Indian	139	1,106	1,40,527	127	1,043	1,56,998	151	23,18,148	25,49,448	2,31,300	...
Southern Mahratta (*c*)	87	1,044	70,189	67	1,156	1,23,388	107	13,77,160	20,17,862	6,40,702	...
Bengal and North-Western (*d*)	137	755	71,093	94	756	95,860	127	18,11,669	18,27,353	15,684	...
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Lucknow-Bareilly section)	66	199	9,436	47	199	11,013	55	2,20,982	2,29,005	8,023	...
TOTAL	243	8,021	14,71,686	183	8,213	15,82,865	193	3,26,33,844	3,27,87,045	1,53,201	...
State lines worked by the State.											
Standard gauge—											
North Western (state) (*e*)	201	2,450	3,65,436	149	2,509	5,15,700	206	78,97,942	84,62,288	5,64,346	...
Oudh and Rohilkhand (state)	235	692	1,17,306	170	692	1,23,380	178	29,20,088	27,93,494	...	1,26,594
Eastern Bengal (state) (including metre and 2′ 6″ gauges)	292	777	1,40,254	181	777	1,51,070	194	25,83,929	27,83,769	1,99,840	...
Bengal Central (*f*)	120	125	11,257	90	125	12,660	101	2,11,347	2,17,784	6,437	...
Metre gauge—											
Burma (state)	194	715	95,195	133	730	95,727	131	20,36,249	19,25,539	...	1,10,710
Special gauges—											
Jorhát (state provincial)	46	25	1,749	70	25	1,623	65	19,673	22,070	2,397	...
Cherra-Companyganj (state provincial)	47	8	309	39	8	333	42	5,010	6,216	1,206	...
TOTAL	217	4,792	7,31,506	153	4,866	9,00,583	185	1,56,74,238	1,62,11,160	5,36,922	...
Lines worked by guaranteed companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Great Indian Peninsula (*g*)	513	1,484	4,56,996	308	1,490	4,52,618	304	1,38,88,688	1,30,44,592	...	8,44,096
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	605	461	1,43,573	311	461	1,72,000	373	55,27,089	54,30,710	...	96,979
Madras	226	840	1,71,731	204	840	2,06,455	246	27,28,237	30,91,010	3,62,773	...
TOTAL	442	2,785	7,72,300	277	2,791	8,31,073	298	2,21,44,614	2,15,66,312	...	5,78,302
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	271	15,598	29,75,492	191	15,870	33,14,521	209	7,04,52,696	7,05,64,517	1,11,821	...
Assisted companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	132	162	18,061	111	161	19,950	124	3,20,285	3,57,789	37,504	...
Tarkessur	252	22	5,038	229	22	4,368	199	95,300	91,848	...	3,452
Metre gauge—											
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Company's section)	118	67	7,526	112	67	7,146	107	1,58,617	1,48,879	...	9,738
Dibru-Sadiya	123	78	7,960	102	78	5,862	75	1,52,446	1,53,447	1,001	...
TOTAL	135	329	38,585	117	328	37,335	114	7,26,648	7,51,963	25,315	...
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.											
Standard gauge—											
The Nizam's guaranteed state	151	333	55,778	167	333	44,784	134	7,66,541	8,61,202	94,661	...
The Gaekwar's Petlád	96	13	823	63	13	1,310	101	21,979	20,035	...	1,944
Rájpura-Bhátinda	92	108	8,918	83	108	12,827	119	1,49,913	2,46,508	96,595	...
Metre gauge—											
Southern Mahratta (Mysore section) (*h*)	94	311	24,155	78	331	32,184	97	3,78,604	5,23,169	1,44,565	...
The Gaekwar's Mehsána	59	93	3,435	37	93	3,220	35	95,433	1,06,024	10,591	...
Kolhápur	67	29	1,547	53	29	1,838	63	26,476	34,126	7,650	...
Special gauge—											
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	68	72	2,065	29	72	4,220	59	95,404	89,633	...	5,771
TOTAL	107	959	96,721	101	979	1,00,383	103	15,34,350	18,80,697	3,46,347	...
Lines owned and worked by native states.											
Metre gauge—											
Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágarh-Porbandar	102	334	15,092	45	334	23,397	70	6,30,206	7,54,398	1,24,192	...
Jetalsar-Rájkot	...	...	...	...	46	2,466	54	...	(*i*) 33,468	33,468	...
Jodhpur-Bickaneer	60	292	15,219	52	364	14,100	39	3,08,307	2,45,601	...	62,706
Special gauge—											
Morvi	65	94	4,455	47	94	4,495	48	1,11,210	99,294	...	11,916
TOTAL	80	720	34,766	48	838	44,458	53	10,49,723	11,32,761	83,038	...
GRAND TOTAL	251	17,606	31,45,564	179	18,015	34,96,697	194	7,37,63,417	7,43,29,938	5,66,521	...

(*a*) Includes the Bezváda-Godaveri section of the East Coast (state) railway.
(*b*) Includes the Godhra-Rutlam railway.
(*c*) Includes the Guntakal-Mysore frontier section from 1st April 1893.
(*d*) Includes the Tirhoot state railway. Although for convenience classed amongst the state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North Western railway company.
(*e*) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Umarkot railways.
(*f*) Although for convenience classed amongst the state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central railway company.
(*g*) Includes the Wardha Coal, Dhond-Manmád, Khámgaon, and Amráoti railways.
(*h*) Includes the Bangalore-Nanjangúd and the Bangalore-Mysore frontier sections.
(*i*) Total receipts from 12th April to 15th July 1893.

F. B. HEBBERT,
Under Secretary.

Simla, the 27th July, 1893.

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SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 31.} SIMLA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 5, 1893.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weather Review of India for the week ending at 8 a.m. on Saturday, July 29th, 1893.

The partial break in the rains which commenced over India on Friday, July 21st, continued in force throughout the week under review. The Southern limit of the area affected by the break was Lat. 20° N., and the eastern limit Long. 84° E. Even within the area bounded by these limits the break was not altogether general, as on several occasions showers were experienced over the Central Provinces as well as at the stations on the Himalayas and at their foot. Over Bengal, Burma, and the Peninsula rain fell daily during the week, but the amounts were not heavy. The cause of the break, so far as can be judged, lay not so much in any general lightness of the monsoon, but rather in an irregularity in the distribution of pressure. Ordinarily a trough of low pressure overlies the Gangetic plain, and to the northward of this trough easterly winds from the Bay prevail. Both within the trough and within the easterly current rainfall is very frequent. During the week under review the trough lay over the Himalayas instead of over the Gangetic plain, and in consequence the wind was westerly and north-westerly over Northern India instead of easterly and south-easterly, and the rainfall was very light. In consequence of this temperature rose briskly, and the mean temperature of the whole of India for the week was ½° above the average.

On Sunday, 23rd July, pressure was lowest over the hills to the northward of the Punjab and highest in Malabar, the pressure difference being 0·359 inch. Northerly winds prevailed down the West Coast of the Peninsula, and westerly winds in most other parts of the country, except Burma and Bengal, where the direction was southerly. Rain was fairly general over the Peninsula and North-Eastern India, but in Central and North-Western India only a few scattered showers were reported. The amounts were not large, except in parts of Burma. Tavoy reported 7·02 inches, while Rangoon, Purneah, Gorakhpur, and Karwar had over 2 inches. On the 24th pressure was falling everywhere, but the general distribution was unchanged, readings being highest in the extreme south and lowest in the extreme north of the Indian region. The pressure difference was as much as 0·469 inch between Malabar and the Indus Valley. The winds were

practically unchanged, and the rainfall distribution was very similar to that reported on the previous day. Silchar reported 4½ inches of rain, but this was the only heavy fall, though Toungoo, Moulmein, Tavoy, Gnatong, Durbhanga, Darjeeling, Mormugao, Trivandrum, and Cocanada had between 1 and 2 inches. The chart of Tuesday, the 25th, showed a fall of pressure over the central parts of the country and a rise elsewhere. The pressure difference between Malabar and the Indus Valley had decreased slightly to 0·482 inch, but otherwise there was very little change. The winds were southerly to easterly over the Punjab, southerly to south-easterly over Burma and Bengal, and westerly in other parts of the country. Rain was very general again over the Peninsula and North-Eastern India, and there were showers over the North-Western Himalayas, but elsewhere there was practically no rain. The heaviest amounts were 3·13 inches at Tavoy and over 2 inches at Akyab, Saugor Island, Calicut, Cuddapah, and Masulipatam. On the 26th the barometer was rising everywhere. The rise was greater in the north-west than elsewhere, and the pressure difference between Malabar and the Indus Valley had decreased to 0·461 inch. In other respects there was no change in the pressure distribution. The wind had gone back to south-west again on the West Coast, but elsewhere the directions were little altered. Rain had fallen on and near the North-Western Himalayas, but generally the whole of North-Western India and of the Gangetic plain was without rain. Saugor Island reported over 3 inches, but there were no other heavy falls. On the 27th the barometer was still rising, but the general distribution was unaltered. The rise had again been greatest in the north-west, and the pressure difference between Malabar and the Indus Valley was only 0·349 inch. The wind was variable and light on the West Coast, southerly in Burma and Bengal, and generally westerly in other parts of the country. The distribution of rain was similar to that reported on the 26th. Over 2 inches were reported from Toungoo, Bhamo, Dehra Dun, and Rajahmundry, and over 1 inch at several stations. On the 28th pressure was decreasing over Northern and North-Eastern India and rising over the Peninsula. In consequence the barometric gradient had increased, and the pressure difference between Malabar and the Indus Valley had risen to 0·392 inch. The winds and the distribution of rainfall were the same as those reported on the 27th. The principal amounts of rain were over 3 inches at Dhubri and over 1 inch at Bhamo, Bassein, Gnatong, Silchar, Mormugao, Mercara, and Khammamett. On the 29th pressure was giving way over Bengal and the head of the Bay, and a slight depression had appeared over Orissa and the north-west angle of the Bay. Gradients were steep over the Bay, and the pressure difference between Malabar and the Indus Valley was again 0·392 inch. The winds were cyclonic in the neighbourhood of the depression noticed above—southerly in Burma and westerly elsewhere. The force was fresh in Southern, Western, and Central India. Rain had extended somewhat, and scattered showers were reported from several places in Central and North-Western India, but the fall was general only in the Peninsula and Burma. The principal amounts were 4 inches at Moulmein, 2½ inches at Mymensingh and Berhampore, and over 1 inch at Akyab, Gnatong, Barisal, Ratnagiri, Karwar, and Hyderabad.

Temperature.—The following table shows the variations of the mean temperature from the normal on each day of the week for the different Provinces of India:

Province.	July.							Mean variation of week.
	23rd.	24th.	25th.	26th.	27th.	28th.	29th.	
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
Burma	+0·6	—1·0	—2·0	+0·5	+1·6	+2·2	—0·9	+0·1
Bengal and Assam	—0·2	—0·3	—0·5	—1·0	+0·5	+1·8	+1·4	+0·3
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	—0·8	—0·6	—0·1	—0·1	+0·7	+2·0	+2·9	+0·6
Punjab	—2·1	—1·1	—0·1	—0·7	—1·2	—0·6	—1·1	—1·0
Bombay	+1·5	+1·4	+0·6	0	—0·4	—0·3	—0·2	+0·4
Central Provinces and Berar	+3·5	+3·5	+3·6	+2·3	+3·7	+3·9	+3·7	+3·5
Central India and Guzerat	+0·3	+1·0	+0·1	+0·4	+1·2	+1·7	+2·1	+1·0
Sind and Rajputana	—0·7	—0·6	—1·2	—1·3	—1·4	0	—0·2	—0·8
Madras	+1·0	+1·0	+0·5	—1·8	—3·3	—1·9	—1·7	—0·9
Mean for whole of India	**+0·4**	**+0·4**	**+0·1**	**—0·2**	**+0·2**	**+1·0**	**+0·7**	**+0·4**

The principal feature in the above table is the general rise of temperature which is shown accompanying the decrease in the rainfall. On each day of the week, except the 26th, the mean temperature of the whole of India was above the normal, and the variation for the whole week was + 0·4°. The warmest part of the country relatively to the average was the Central Provinces, where the mean temperature was 3½° above the normal.

Rainfall.—The concluding table shows that the rainfall of the past week has been distinctly lighter than that of the past few weeks. In the Punjab (South), in Sind, and in Rajputana there has been absolutely no rain, and in the North-West Provinces (Central and West), in the Punjab (Central), in Kathiawar, and in Central India (East) the average actual rainfall of each division has been less than one-tenth of an inch. In all the other divisions effective rain was received. The heaviest average actual rainfall of any division was 21·56 inches in Assam (Surma). This was followed by 10·38 inches in Tenasserim, by 8·25 inches in North Bengal, by 6·49 inches in Arakan, and by 5·15 inches in Malabar, while the lightest falls were in the divisions noticed above. In ordinary years the heaviest rainfall during the week under review is 10·68 inches in Tenasserim, followed by 9·72 inches in Arakan and by 9·59 inches in Coorg, while the lightest rainfall normally is 0·29 inch in Madras (South). From the above comparison it will be seen that the distribution of rainfall has been irregular both as regards the position of the area of heaviest and of lightest rainfall. The heavy rainfall in Assam (Surma) was due to the excessively heavy rain at Cherrapungi, where over 73 inches fell during the week.

The third column of the table shows that the rainfall was heavier than usual in only eleven divisions, *viz.*, Assam (Surma and Brahmaputra), Central and North Bengal, North Behar, Madras (South-Central), the East Coast (North and North *a*), Hyderabad, Madras (Central), and the East Coast (Central). In all the other forty divisions the average rainfall of the week was deficient. The principal cases of absolute excess were 15·09 inches in Assam (Surma), 4·14 inches in North Bengal, and 2·96 inches in Hyderabad. The largest absolute deficiencies were 5·17 inches in Coorg, 4·19 inches in the Central Provinces (Central), and 3·68 inches in Guzerat.

The three concluding columns of the table giving the state of the rainfall of the monsoon period, May 28th to date, show that in Tenasserim, Lower and Central Burma, Orissa, Coorg, Berar, and the Central Provinces (West) the rainfall of the period has been deficient; in Arakan, Assam (Brahmaputra), the North-Western Provinces (Submontane *a*), the Punjab Hill Districts, Malabar, Madras (South-Central), Mysore, the Konkan, the Central Provinces (Central and East), Central India (East), and the East Coast (North *a*) the fall has been approximately normal, and in the other divisions has been excessive. The greatest excess relatively to the average has been in the north-west of the Punjab, where nearly three times the average amount of rain has been received.

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

Division.	District.	Station.	Amount.
Tenasserim	Amherst	Thaton	10·82 inches.
East Bengal	Mymensingh	Sudder	10·14 ,,
Assam	Khasia Hills	Cherra	73·51 ,,
North Bengal	Cooch Behar	Dinhata	15·50 ,,
Bihar	Motihari	Bagaha	9·86 ,,
North-Western Provinces.	Gorakhpur	Parauna	9·11 ,,
Punjab	Kangra	Sudder	7·73 ,,
Malabar	South Kanara	Karikal	9·32 ,,
Madras (South-Central)	Nilgiris	Devala	14·37 ,,
Konkan	North Kanara	Honavar	11·60 ,,
Deccan	Kolhapur	Bavda	7·57 ,,
East Coast	Jeypur	Koraput	9·20 ,,

PROVINCE.	DIVISION.	Rainfall data for week ending July 29th.			Rainfall data from May 28th to July 29th, 1893.		
		Average actual rainfall of division.	Average normal rainfall of division.	Excess or defect in inches.	Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall, May 28th to July 29th.	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a percentage.
		Inches.	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Per cent.*
Burma	Tenasserim	10·38	10·68	— 0·30	68·02	89·14	— 24
	Lower Burma	3·82	5·04	— 1·22	31·84	43·12	— 26
	Central Burma	4·34	4·64	— 0·30	28·32	38·15	— 26
	Upper Burma	2·25	?	?	12·24	?	?
	Arakan	6·49	9·72	— 3·23	97·37	102·83	— 5
Bengal and Assam	Eastern Bengal	3·86	4·19	— 0·33	49·01	37·91	+ 30
	Assam (Surma)	21·56	6·47	+15·09	107·73	70·66	+ 52
	Do. (Brahmaputra)	3·78	3·71	+ 0·07	29·93	31·87	— 6
	Deltaic Bengal	1·83	2·94	— 1·11	31·42	22·22	+ 41
	Central Bengal	2·83	2·53	+ 0·30	32·08	22·07	+ 45
	North Bengal	8·25	4·11	+ 4·14	58·25	46·90	+ 24
	Orissa	0·68	3·11	— 2·43	13·85	20·89	— 34
	Chota Nagpur	1·38	3·31	— 1·93	31·69	20·10	+ 58
	Bihar (South)	1·65	3·03	— 1·38	24·24	16·77	+ 45
	Do. (North)	3·23	2·64	+ 0·59	26·84	20·49	+ 38
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	North-Western Provinces (East)	0·29	2·96	— 2·67	22·41	14·80	+ 51
	Do. (Submontane) (*a*)	1·81	3·10	— 1·29	20·08	16·88	+ 19
	Oudh (South)	0·20	2·66	— 2·46	22·99	13·83	+ 66
	Do. (North)	1·12	2·68	— 1·56	21·31	16·04	+ 33
	North-Western Provinces (Central)	0·04	2·83	— 2·79	18·62	12·84	+ 45
	North-Western Provinces (West)	0·02	2·55	— 2·53	13·44	11·01	+ 22
	North-Western Provinces (Submontane) (*b*)	0·63	3·32	— 2·69	22·26	18·00	+ 24
Punjab	Punjab (South)	0	1·03	— 1·03	7·98	5·26	+ 52
	Do. (Central)	0·02	1·73	— 1·71	12·34	8·70	+ 42
	Do. (Submontane)	0·43	1·98	— 1·55	18·07	10·77	+ 68
	Do. (Hill Districts)	3·65	6·12	— 2·47	33·25	29·31	+ 13
	Do. (North-West)	0·90	1·40	— 0·50	17·29	6·26	+ 176
	Do. (West)	0·19	0·72	— 0·53	3·38	2·57	+ 31
Bombay and Malabar Coast Districts (Madras).	Malabar	5·15	5·92	— 0·77	55·53	66·33	— 16
	Madras (South Central)	1·28	1·15	+ 0·13	13·31	11·14	+ 19
	Coorg	4·42	9·59	— 5·17	39·91	66·01	— 40
	Mysore	0·86	1·64	— 0·78	10·69	12·37	— 14
	Konkan	4·43	7·62	— 3·19	62·51	68·66	— 9
	Bombay Deccan	1·15	1·47	— 0·32	16·40	12·59	+ 30
	Hyderabad (North)	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khandesh	0·17	1·05	— 0·88	15·50	10·27	+ 51
Central Provinces and Berar.	Berar	0·44	1·63	— 1·19	13·32	16·85	— 21
	Central Provinces (West)	0·45	2·84	— 2·39	14·22	19·26	— 26
	Ditto (Central)	0·25	4·44	— 4·19	20·56	25·01	— 18
	Ditto (East)	0·83	4·02	— 3·19	25·96	23·63	+ 10
Bombay (North)	Guzerat	0·21	3·89	— 3·68	30·02	23·66	+ 27
	Kathiawar	0·07	1·90	— 1·83	13·62	11·28	+ 21
	Sind	0	0·62	— 0·62	4·39	2·55	+ 72
Rajputana and Central India.	Central India (East)	0·09	2·76	— 2·67	16·94	19·29	— 12
	Rajputana (East), Central India (West).	0	1·87	— 1·87	16·58	13·11	+ 26
	Rajputana (West)	0	1·41	— 1·41	11·02	6·06	+ 82
Madras	East Coast (North)	1·62	1·21	+ 0·41	13·81	10·99	+ 27
	Ditto (ditto) (*a*)	4·60	2·99	+ 1·61	22·31	25·53	— 13
	Hyderabad (South)	3·95	0·99	+ 2·96	14·89	9·77	+ 52
	Madras (Central)	1·95	0·69	+ 1·26	8·71	6·25	+ 39
	East Coast (Central)	1·56	0·73	+ 0·83	8·32	6·67	+ 24
	Ditto (South)	0·32	0·79	— 0·47	8·88	5·03	+ 76
	Madras (South)	0·10	0·29	— 0·19	4·47	2·28	+ 96

SIMLA, *3rd August, 1893.*

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

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

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

Madras.—*For week ending 29th July.*—Rainfall heavy on West Coast, in Circars, and in parts of Deccan; considerable rain elsewhere, except in parts of the Central and Southern districts. Rainfall to date has attained or exceeded the average, except at Madras, in Tinnevelly, and Malabar, but deficiency nowhere very serious. Cultivation and sowings going on briskly and standing crops generally thriving, though in parts the rain has been rather excessive, and in Tinnevelly more rain is required. Pasturage generally abundant and cattle in good condition. General prospects favourable. Prices still almost stationary, though falling very slightly in the Central and Southern districts.

Bombay.—*For week ending 2nd August.*—Rain throughout the Presidency, but insufficient in eight districts. Young crops injured by rats, locusts, or other insects in parts of nine districts, and withering for want of moisture or rain in parts of three districts. Agricultural operations progressing generally, but sowing retarded in three districts owing to deficient rain. Transplanting progressing in five, but retarded in two, districts. Prices steady, except in two districts. Agricultural stock good and fodder sufficient.

Bengal.—*For week ending 29th July.*—Rainfall was abundant in North Bengal, East Bengal, South-West Bengal, and North Behar; moderate in Chota Nagpur and South Behar. Rain still wanted in parts of Orissa. Transplantation of winter rice is going on well, though some damage is reported to have been done to crops lying in low-lands in some districts of Bengal Proper. Jute and early rice are being reaped in North and East Bengal. Harvesting of autumn crops has commenced in some districts of the Patna and Bhagalpur divisions, and their outturn is on the whole good. Sugarcane and indigo have suffered in some places owing to heavy rains, and the outturn of indigo is reported to be very poor in Midnapur. Prices of common rice remain unchanged. Condition of cattle is generally good. Fodder and water-supply sufficient in all districts.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 2nd August.*—With the exception of a few districts in which rain has fallen during the week, there has been a general break, and prospects have much improved. More rain, however, is needed in some places. The autumn crops are flourishing and weeding is in progress. Transplantation of rice is going on. Supplies and fodder sufficient. Prices generally steady.

Punjab.—*For week ending 2nd August.*—Rain has fallen in five districts. Harvesting of spring crops almost over. Sowings of autumn crops in progress. Condition of standing crops is generally reported fair, but some damage has been done by excessive rain in parts of Umballa and by floods in parts of Lahore, Mooltan, and Shahpur. Condition of cattle is generally reported good. Pasturage and fodder are said to be sufficient throughout the Province. Prices rising in three districts; stationary elsewhere.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 2nd August.*—Rainfall heavy in seven districts, but insufficient in the Northern districts and the Nagpur country, where the long break is causing damage to the autumn sowings. Fodder ample. Agricultural stock good. Prices easy.

Burma.—*For week ending 29th July.*— In Lower Burma the rainfall was sufficient. Agricultural operations are progressing satisfactorily and crop prospects are good. Rainfall general in Upper Burma, but very light in three districts. Agricultural operations in Upper Burma are progressing favourably, but are retarded in parts of Shwebo, where the rainfall is not yet sufficient. The crop prospect generally is good, and in Meiktila the sesamum is improving; but rain is much required for the crops in three other districts. Merchants are paying higher prices for paddy in Rangoon. Prices have also risen in five other districts, but have fallen in one.

Assam.—*For week ending 1st August.*—Floods in the Surma Valley. Rain wanted in two districts. Transplanting of winter paddy continues. Fodder insufficient in flooded districts.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 2nd August.*—MYSORE: Rainfall general and good. Standing crops in good condition. Sowing operations in progress. Prospects good. No marked change in prices.

COORG: Rainfall good. Ploughing of rice fields and transplanting of paddy in progress. Coffee planting continues. Prices stationary. Water and fodder for cattle sufficient.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 2nd August.*—BERAR: Rainfall moderate, and more is wanted. Standing crops in good condition. Land under preparation for ensuing spring crops in three districts. Sowing of autumn crops retarded in two talukas for want of rain. Weeding operations in progress. Fodder and water sufficient. Prices almost stationary.

HYDERABAD: Rainfall good. Weeding of autumn crops commenced and sowing of irrigated paddy crops continues. Standing crops in good condition. Prices steady.

Central India.—*For week ending 2nd August.*—There has been a break in the rains throughout Central India generally, which appears to have affected the crops in the Neemuch district. In other parts the crops are in good condition. Pasturage good and sufficient. Prices of food-grains steady in all parts.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 2nd August.*—Slight rain in parts of Bickaneer; no rain elsewhere. Agricultural operations and standing crops generally satisfactory. Cattle in good condition. Pasturage or fodder sufficient. Prices rising in two States, falling in one, and steady elsewhere.

Kashmir.—*For week ending 1st August.*—Weather fine. The recent flood has done considerable damage to the autumn crops in riverain villages; also to irrigation works. Prices stationary.

Nepal.—*For week ending 29th July.*—Heavy showers. Weather cloudy and cool. Prospects good.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 2634.
51

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Revenue and Agricultural Department (Museums and Exhibitions),—dated Simla, the 4th August, 1893.

Read—

Letter, dated 21st June 1893, from the Consul-General for Belgium, Bombay, intimating that an International Exhibition will be held at Antwerp between the months of May and November in 1894, and inviting the co-operation of the Government of India.

RESOLUTION.

The Consul-General has been informed that the Governor General in Council regrets that financial considerations prevent any extensive contributions being furnished by the Government of India itself. Arrangements will, however, be made by the Reporter on Economic Products to contribute a collection of products either likely to be useful to Indo-Belgian trade or calculated to attract Belgian capital to India. A small grant of money will be allowed for the freight of this collection and of such articles as may be provided by private exhibitors and approved by the Reporter on Economic Products. The Inspector General of Forests has also been instructed to arrange for a collection of forest products and timbers which are likely to find a demand on the Continent. As regards the representation of artware, one of the leading dealers in Indian art manufactures has been informed that if he is prepared to exhibit a collection of such manufactures the space required at the Exhibition will be provided at the cost of Government.

Mr. E. Thurston, Officiating Reporter on Economic Products, has been placed in charge of arrangements so far as the participation by the Government of India in the Exhibition is concerned. But the general conduct of arrangements for representation of Indian exhibitors will be undertaken by the Consul-General, Bombay, and by the Indian Consular Agents for Belgium at Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Karachi and Rangoon, and intending exhibitors should apply to them for any information which they may require.

ORDER.—Ordered, that the Resolution be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India* for general information, and that copies be forwarded to all Local Governments and Administrations with a request that the above information regarding the Exhibition may be notified in the local Gazettes.

[True Extract.]

E. D. MACLAGAN,
Under-Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY STATISTICS.

No. XV of 1893-94.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Receipts from 1st April 1893*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

Railway.	Average earnings per mile per week in 1892-93.	Week ending 23rd July 1892. Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Earnings. Per mile open per week.	Week ending 22nd July 1893. Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Earnings. Per mile open per week.	Earnings from 1st April to 23rd July 1892.	Earnings from 1st April to 22nd July 1893.	Increases in 1893-94.	Decreases in 1893-94.
State lines worked by companies.	*Rs.*	*Miles.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Miles.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
Standard gauge—											
East Indian	580	1,639	7,01,491	428	1,634	7,42,647	454	1,64,18,750	1,58,92,030	...	5,20,720
Bengal-Nágpur	140	831	47,548	57	862	62,874	73	20,28,636	21,46,854	1,18,218	...
Indian Midland	129	752	62,634	83	752	57,449	76	17,28,823	16,81,193	...	47,630
Bezváda extension (*a*)	80	21	2,577	123	112	6,100	54	20,704	1,06,522	79,758	...
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa (*b*)	258	1,674	2,64,214	158	1,699	2,73,710	161	77,81,376	74,96,949	...	2,84,427
South Indian	139	1,106	1,41,292	128	1,043	1,48,618	142	24,59,449	2,701,908	2,42,468	...
Southern Mahratta (*c*)	87	1,044	73,177	70	1,150	1,08,733	94	14,50,337	21,15,845	6,65,508	...
Bengal and North-Western (*d*)	137	755	71,386	95	756	83,970	111	18,83,055	19,07,326	24,271	...
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Lucknow-Bareilly section)	66	199	9,343	47	199	10,303	52	2,30,325	2,39,308	8,983	...
TOTAL	243	8,021	13,73,662	171	8,213	14,94,404	182	3,40,07,506	3,42,87,041	2,80,435	...
State lines worked by the State.											
Standard gauge—											
North Western (state) (*e*)	201	2,450	3,82,882	156	2,509	4,63,374	185	82,80,824	80,27,163	6,46,239	...
Oudh and Rohilkhand (state)	235	692	1,14,156	165	692	1,28,233	185	30,34,244	29,17,358	...	1,16,886
Eastern Bengal (state) (including metre and 2′ 6″ gauges)	292	777	1,71,978	221	777	1,73,880	224	27,55,907	29,57,649	2,01,742	...
Bengal Central (*f*)	120	125	11,644	93	125	12,600	101	2,22,991	2,30,384	7,393	...
Metre gauge—											
Burma (state)	194	715	92,622	130	730	91,828	126	21,28,871	20,17,367	...	1,11,504
Special gauges—											
Jorhát (state provincial)	46	25	1,436	57	25	1,767	71	21,109	23,837	2,728	...
Cherra-Companygan} (state provincial)	47	8	288	36	8	434	54	5,298	6,649	1,351	...
TOTAL	217	4,792	7,75,006	162	4,866	8,72,116	179	1,64,49,244	1,70,80,307	6,31,063	...
Lines worked by guaranteed companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Great Indian Peninsula (*g*)	513	1,492	4,45,592	299	1,490	4,89,846	329	1,43,34,280	1,35,27,985	...	8,06,295
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	605	461	1,48,291	322	461	1,68,000	366	56,75,080	55,05,761	...	80,219
Madras	226	840	1,73,150	206	840	1,91,474	228	29,01,387	32,82,484	3,81,097	...
TOTAL	442	2,793	7,67,033	275	2,791	8,47,320	304	2,29,11,647	2,23,06,230	...	5,05,417
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	271	15,606	29,15,701	187	15,870	32,13,840	203	7,33,68,397	7,37,74,478	4,06,081	...
Assisted companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	132	162	19,148	118	161	18,011	112	3,39,433	3,75,618	36,185	...
Tarkessur	252	22	4,174	190	22	3,510	160	99,474	95,292	...	4,182
Metre gauge—											
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Company's section)	118	67	9,195	137	67	6,209	93	1,67,812	1,55,088	...	12,724
Dibru-Sadiya	123	78	11,870	152	78	9,074	116	1,64,316	1,62,285	...	2,031
TOTAL	135	329	44,387	135	328	36,804	112	7,71,035	7,88,283	17,248	...
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.											
Standard gauge—											
The Nizam's guaranteed state	151	333	48,820	147	333	47,897	144	8,15,361	9,08,481	93,120	...
The Gaekwar's Petlád	96	13	662	51	13	620	48	22,641	20,884	...	1,757
Rájpura-Bhátinda	92	108	8,918	83	108	12,827	119	1,58,831	2,59,335	1,00,504	...
Metre gauge—											
Southern Mahratta (Mysore section) (*h*)	94	311	26,350	85	331	29,927	90	4,04,954	5,52,356	1,47,402	...
The Gaekwar's Mehsána	59	93	3,772	41	93	3,630	39	99,205	1,09,935	10,730	...
Kolhápur	67	29	1,504	52	29	2,005	69	27,980	36,444	8,464	...
Special gauge—											
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	68	72	2,072	29	72	3,930	55	97,476	93,847	...	3,629
TOTAL	107	959	92,098	96	979	1,00,836	103	16,26,448	19,81,282	3,54,834	...
Lines owned and worked by native states.											
Metre gauge—											
Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágarh-Porbandar	102	334	16,917	51	334	25,864	77	6,47,123	7,82,574	1,35,451	...
Jetalsar-Rájkot	...	...	...	...	46	2,132	46	...	(*i*) 36,269	36,269	...
Jodhpur-Bickaneer	60	292	12,023	41	364	11,300	31	3,20,330	2,58,688	...	61,642
Special gauge—											
Morvi	65	94	4,343	46	94	5,476	58	1,15,553	1,04,770	...	10,783
TOTAL	80	720	33,283	46	838	44,772	53	10,83,006	11,82,301	99,295	...
GRAND TOTAL	251	17,614	30,85,469	175	18,015	33,96,252	189	7,68,48,886	7,77,26,344	8,77,458	...

(*a*) Includes the Bezváda-Godaveri section of the East Coast (state) railway.
(*b*) Includes the Godhra-Rutlam railway.
(*c*) Includes the Guntakal-Mysore frontier section from 1st April 1893.
(*d*) Includes the Tirhoot state railway. Although for convenience classed amongst the state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North Western railway company.
(*e*) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Umarkot railways.
(*f*) Although for convenience classed amongst the state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central railway company.
(*g*) Includes the Wardha Coal, Dhond-Manmád, Khámgaon, and Amráoti railways.
(*h*) Includes the Bangalore-Nanjangúd and the Bangalore-Mysore frontier sections.
(*i*) Total receipts from 12th April to 22nd July 1893.

Simla, the 3rd August, 1893.

F. B. HEBBERT,
Under-Secretary.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 32.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 12, 1893.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

CIVIL WORKS.

Irrigation.

REVIEW OF THE REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE RECORDED UNDER THE HEAD "IRRIGATION WORKS" IN THE ACCOUNTS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA FOR 1891-92.

No. 177 I., dated Simla, the 2nd August 1893.

Read—

Note by R. G. Macdonald, Esq., Officiating Accountant General, Public Works Department, upon the accounts of Revenue and Expenditure recorded under the head "Irrigation Works" in the accounts of the Government of India for 1891-92.

RESOLUTION.—This is the second year for which the Accountant General, Public Works Department, has submitted a note upon the accounts of Revenue and Expenditure of Irrigation works in India. In reviewing the figures for the previous year, the Government of India took the opportunity of stating in a brief and general form (1) the classification of the works for purposes of account; (2) the sources from which funds for construction and maintenance are provided; and (3) the classes into which the works may be divided from an

engineering point of view. It is not necessary to repeat this information on the present occasion, and this review will accordingly be confined to an examination and summary of the figures given in the Accountant General's note, supplemented by some details of interest taken from the Irrigation Revenue Reports of the different Provinces, all of which have now been reviewed by the Government of India.

2. The first point to be noticed is that the figures for 1891-92 relating to works for which Capital and Revenue accounts are kept differ in one important respect from those for 1890-91. The indirect outlay under capital on account of (1) leave and pension allowances, and (2) the capitalised abatement of land revenue on land taken up for the projects, has now been included in the capital cost of the different works. Similarly, the indirect outlay under revenue on account of leave and pension has now been included in the working expenses. This change in form has been made in order to bring into accord the figures in this note and review, those in the statement of Financial Results submitted annually to the Secretary of State, and those in the Revenue Reports of the different Provinces and the reviews thereon by the Government of India. The result of course is to increase the capital outlay and to diminish the net revenue, with the effect, as observed in para. 6 of the Accountant General's note, of lowering the percentage of return derived from the works.

3. The following statement shows in the same form as that in para. 11 of the review for the previous year the return derived from the irrigation systems for which Capital and Revenue accounts are kept:—

Class of Work.	Number of Works.	Direct and Indirect capital outlay to end of 1891-92.	Gross Revenue.	Working expenses including Indirect charges.	Net Revenue.	Irrigated area.	Percentage of net Revenue on Capital outlay.
IRRIGATION.		Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Acres.	
I.—Major works—							
(*a*) Productive . . .	35	27,585,682	2,068,849	809,674	1,259,175	7,393,361	4·56
Add—on account of old Irrigation in Madras	...	...	289,700	37,775	251,925	...	...
TOTAL PRODUCTIVE .	35	27,585,682	2,358,549	847,449	1,511,100	7,393,361	5·48
(*b*) Protective . . .	8	1,821,726	36,823	26,252	10,571	167,123	0·58
II.—Minor Works—							
Works for which Capital and Revenue accounts are kept	67	2,860,091	431,278*	253,263	178,015	2,123,659	6·22
GRAND TOTAL .	110	32,267,499	2,826,650	1,126,964	1,699,686	9,684,143	5·27

* Includes share due to old irrigation in Madras.

The percentage derived from the Productive and Protective works is affected by the procedure referred to in the last paragraph. The return derived from the Minor works for which Capital and Revenue accounts are kept is further reduced by the omission of the revenue figures for certain works in Madras, which were not received in time. If these figures were included, the net return from these works would be increased by Rx. 67,078(*a*), as shown in the margin, raising the percentage to 8·75.

	Rx.
(*a*) Palar anicut . . .	614
Poiney . . .	5,791
Cheyar . . .	5,016
Pelandorai anicut .	2,371
Shatiatope . . .	9,129
Vridhachalam anicut .	2,054
Tirukoyilur „ .	7,992
Lower Coleroon „ .	37,641
TOTAL .	70,608
Deduct—Collection charges at 5 per cent. . . .	3,530
Net .	67,078

4. It must further be repeated, as was pointed out in paragraph 12 of the review for 1890-91, that the above figures include a considerable unproductive outlay on works that are in progress and have not yet begun to earn

revenue. Among the productive works there are two—the Sirsa branch of the Western Jumna Canal in the Punjab and the Periyar Project in Madras, which as yet earn no revenue, and the capital outlay on which, amounting to Rx. 122,228 and Rx. 386,509 respectively, might be excluded in calculating the precentage of return. Among the Protective works the Rushikulya Project in Madras, the capital outlay on which has amounted to Rx.273,719, is in the same category.

5. The following figures exhibit the areas irrigated by and the gross revenue derived from the Major and Minor works during the last five years:—

Year.	Major Works.		Minor Works.		Total.	
	Area irrigated.	Gross Revenue.	Area irrigated.	Gross Revenue.	Area irrigated.	Gross Revenue.
	Acres.	Rx.	Acres.	Rx.	Acres.	Rx.
1887-88	5,806,043	1,852,298	1,540,373	331,829	7,346,416	2,184,127
1888-89	6,583,548	2,045,825	1,703,271	376,187	8,286,819	2,422,012
1889-90	7,047,553	2,137,441	1,829,312	377,972	8,876,865	2,515,413
1890-91	7,172,468	2,312,787	2,101,586	483,127	9,274,054	2,795,914
1891-92	7,560,484	2,395,372	2,123,659	*431,279	9,684,143	2,826,651

* Exclusive of figures for certain works in Madras which were not given in the Revenue Report for 1891-92.

These figures show a steady and progressive improvement that is extremely satisfactory, the increase in both acreage and revenue during the five-year period having amounted to about 30 per cent.

6. The estimated value of the irrigated crops under the Major and Minor works during 1891-92 amounted to Rx. 30,402,976, giving an average, value of over Rx. 4 per acre irrigated. As was observed in last year's review, the estimated value of the crops in one year is thus very nearly equal to the whole capital outlay incurred on these works. This affords perhaps the most striking proof of the indirect benefits conferred on the country by these irrigation systems.

7. The average rate per acre of assessed revenue is given in paragraphs 22 and 41 of the Accountant General's note for Major and Minor works respectively. For the former the average rate amounts to Rx. 0·31 per acre, being highest in the North-Western Provinces and lowest in Bengal.

The average rate of assessment under Minor works in Rajputana, which is shown as amounting to the large sum of Rx. 0·72 per acre, is due to exceptional causes. The monsoon in Rajputana was practically a failure both in 1890-91 and 1891-92, so that most of the tanks were dry, and the assessments had to be very largely reduced after the accounts for the year had been closed.

8. The principal crops irrigated during 1891-92 are shown in the following statement:—

Provinces.	Rice.	Wheat.	Jowar (Sorghum Vulgare).	Bajra (Panicillaria Spicata).	Sugarcane.	Cotton.	Barley.	Indigo.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Bombay (including Sind) .	658,263	297,460	425,563	360,461	9,694	...	...	...
Punjab	184,637	1,120,982	157,146	114,879	91,238	188,072	...	...
Bengal	505,904	76,845	...	...	20,139	...	44,369	...
Madras	2,402,797	...	...	56,290	...	...	...	...
North-Western Provinces .	149,045	755,786	...	...	245,667	88,647	108,821	174,546
TOTAL .	3,900,646	2,251,073	582,709	531,630	1366,738	276,719	153,190	174,546

The variations between these figures and those for the previous year are not very important. The increases are mainly under wheat (about 300,000 acres), sugarcane (66,000 acres), rice (47,000 acres), and barley (35,000 acres).

The decreases are principally in cotton (153,000 acres) and indigo (50,000 acres).

9. The following figures exhibit for the different Provinces the percentage on the gross revenue of the cost of revenue management including collection charges and of the ordinary up-keep of the Major works :—

Province.	Revenue management, per cent.	Up-keep, per cent.	Total, per cent.
Madras	8·8	14·2	23·0
Punjab	12·1	25·1	37·2
North-Western Provinces	12·7	25·2	37·9
Bombay, excluding Sind	15·2	32·8	48·0
Sind	11·4	35·3	46·7
Bengal	28·1	61·8	89·9

10. The following figures show the total cost of working per acre irrigated by the Major works :—

	1891-92. Rx.	
Sind	·07	
Madras	·08	Including old maintenance charges.
Punjab	·11	
North-Western Provinces	·14	
Bengal	·19	Excluding maintenance of Tidal canal.
Bombay, excluding Sind	·28	

Madras again heads the list for economy in working, but the fact that distribution in Madras is more largely in the hands of cultivators instead of being at the charge of the Public Works Department as in Northern India has to be remembered. In Bengal the cost of working is very high, but this is partly accounted for by the exceptional conditions obtaining on the Sone and Orissa systems.

11. The following statement gives for the principal canals of each province, including some for which capital accounts are not kept, particulars of the length of completed main canal and distributary; the maximum discharge at head; the average discharge during the two seasons into which the year is divided for purposes of cultivation; the area irrigated by each canal during each of these two seasons, and also by flow and lift; and, finally, the duty of the water calculated according to the discharge at the head of the canal and the average number of irrigating days during each season. Speaking generally, the kharif may be taken as the summer season lasting from April to October, and the rabi as the winter season lasting from October to March. But as regards some parts of India, and especially Madras, the distiction thus drawn is

somewhat arbitrary, the division between the summer and winter crops being not at all clearly defined :—

Province.	Canals.	Length of completed main and branch canal (miles).	Length of completed distributaries (miles).	Maximum discharge at head of canals (cubic feet per second).	Average discharge at head of canals (cubic feet per second).		Area irrigated (Acres).					Area irrigated per cubic foot per second of average discharge at head (acres).	
					Kharif.	Rabi.	Kharif.	Rabi.	Total.	Flow.	Lift.	Kharif.	Rabi.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Bombay	1. Nira	96	119	456	178	276	9,595	19,268	28,863	28,818	45	54 (273)	70 (92)
	2. Mahasvad Tank.	28	66	...	40	76	3,544	4,760	8,304	8,247	57	89 (244)	62 (121)
	3. Muthá	88	67	...	155	200	7,877	6,184	14,061	13,995	66	51 (273)	31 (92)
	4. Krishna	61	...	94	62	110	3,259	2,115	5,374	4,687	687	52 (272)	19 (93)
Punjab	5. Swat river	22	140	736	523	630	22,477	76,873	99,350	99,350	...	43 (182)	122 (176)
	6. Western Jumna.	280	922	3,741	2,630	2,013	183,990	151,360	335,350	320,815	14,535	70 (183)	75 (183)
	7. Bari Doab	362	1,048	4,160	3,482	2,470	215,070	377,715	592,785	539,959	52,826	62 (177)	153 (182)
	8. Sirhind	319	2,555	5,870	2,856	3,048	127,167	558,443	685,610	683,072	2,538	44 (160)	183 (183)
	9. Chenab	124	546	856	407	320	23,953	11,571	35,524	35,294	230	59 (174)	36 (121)
	10. Sidhnai	68	112	1,195	1,157	1,343	63,087	94,427	157,514	Not reported		55 (183)	70 (45)
	11. Upper Sutlej Inundation.	219	109	1,643	1,643 (whole year)		74,312	111,062	186,374	173,193	12,181	113 (whole year)	(206)
	12. Indus Inundation.	728	...	6,139	3,323		132,752	85,138	217,890	199,798	18,092	65	(176)
	13. Muzaffargarh Inundation.	828	451	...	Not recorded		113,418	190,638	304,056	291,142	12,914	Not recorded.	
Bengal	14. Orissa	280	890	6,058	1,953	812	173,742	3,943	177,685	172,117	5,568	89	5
	15. Sone	367	1,207	5,955	4,561	3,078	284,090	190,633	474,723	444,118	30,605	58	69
Madras	16. Godavari	506	1,878	11,346	4,768	2,384	709,704	19,148	728,852	637,783	91,069	149	8
	17. Kistna	329	1,614	6,472	4,199	...	478,167	397	478,564	468,103	10,461	114	...
	18. Penner	22	120	1,004	215	22	50,667	442	51,109	50,677	432	236	20
	19. Sangam	9	271	3,804	319	84	56,413	234	56,647	56,413	234	177	3
	20. Cauvery	344	1,250	33,900	11,246	568	898,276	58,532	956,808	862,178	94,630	80	103
North-Western Provinces	21. Upper Ganges,	437	2,524	6,779	5,076	3,822	342,216	490,648	832,864	686,331	146,533	67 (127)	128 (145)
	22. Lower Ganges.	557	2,104	5,100	5,038	3,832	181,744	479,219	660,963	404,589	256,374	36 (127)	125 (145)
	23. Agra	109	565	1,500	1,147	1,164	62,180	102,801	164,981	143,935	21,046	54 (112)	88 (137)
	24. Eastern Jumna.	129	644	1,300	1,10	995	110,199	113,238	223,437	188,267	35,170	100 (156)	114 (167
Sindh	25. Desert	...	...	...	1,217		48,539	11,571	60,110	52,789	7,321	49	...
	26. Begari	...	...	...	3,214		130,527	44,192	174,719	154,568	20,151	54	...
	27. Ghar	...	...	...	6,677		180,950	58,419	239,369	235,452	3,917	36	...
	28. Fuleli	...	...	...	7,276		277,128	47,807	324,935	215,953	108,982	45	...
	Total	6,810	19,202	...	...	...	4,965,043	3,310,778	8,275,821	7,171,643	946,664	...	...

N.B.—The figures in brackets in columns 13 and 14 denote the number of days on which the irrigating duty is calculated.

12. So far only Irrigation works, or works in which irrigation is combined with navigation have been dealt with in this review. The following figures give for the Navigation works proper particulars similar to those already given in paragraph 3 for the former class of works :—

Class of Works.	Number of works.	Direct and indirect capital outlay to end of 1891-92.	Gross revenue.	Working expenses including indirect.	Net Revenue.	Percentage of net Revenue on Capital outlay.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Navigation—						
I.—Major works—						
(a) Productive .	1	228,921	3,691	5,068	—1,377	...
II.—Minor Works .	6	1,776,560	68,679	60,453	8,226	0·46
Total .	7	2,005,481	72,370	65,521	6,849	0·34

The capital outlay and the working expenses have been increased by the inclusion of indirect charges, in the manner referred to in paragraph 2, as compared with the figures given in last year's review. The receipts only show a small increase over those for 1890-91, and inland navigation in India will never, it may be feared, give a productive return on the capital outlay incurred, though the indirect benefits are very considerable.

13. The following figures give some details of the navigation operations of the year, the canals in which navigation is combined with irrigation being included :—

Provinces.	Length of canal open for navigation.	Ton-mileage.	Estimated value of cargoes.	Estimated value of rafts.	Number of passengers carried.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Miles.	Millions.	Thousands of Rx.	Thousands of Rx.	
Punjab	432	...	...	242	...
Bengal	673	52·460	10,590	60	457,701
Madras	1,232	39·450	5,817	452	465,578
North-Western Provinces .	535	7·004	257	24	3,896
Total .	2,872	98·914	16,664	778	927,175

14. In addition to the Irrigation and Navigation works for which Capital and Revenue accounts are kept, which have been dealt with in the preceding paragraphs, there are a very large number of small works scattered over the country for which only revenue accounts are kept or for which no revenue account even is kept. The majority of these works are maintained by the Public Works Department, and the cost of maintenance appears therefore in the Public Works accounts, the figures for 1891-92 amounting to Rx. 711,704 being given in paragraph 43 of the Accountant General's note. As regards Revenue, however, only the direct receipts realised by the Public Works Department are credited in the Public Works accounts, the revenue due to irrigation, which is assessed and collected with the land revenue, not being separated and credited as an indirect receipt. The immense importance of these works can, however, hardly be exaggerated. The figures in the following statement relating to them are taken from the Revenue reports of the different Provinces. These figures must be accepted as approximate only, but they are quite sufficiently accurate for all practical purposes; agricultural works are excluded :—

Province.	Gross Revenue.	Working expenses including collection charges.	Net Revenue.	Area irrigated.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Acres.
Bombay, excluding Sind	52,797	16,965	35,832	145,597
Sind	217,356	97,456	119,900	936,760
Punjab	42,293	23,375	18,918	304,056
Bengal	20,295	14,944	5,351	...
Madras	621,107	230,811	390,296	2,720,872
Total .	953,848	383,551	570,297	4,107,285

It will be seen that collectively these works irrigate an area nearly half as large as the area under the Major and Minor works included in the statement in paragraph 3. Combining the results in these two statements, it would appear that the area under irrigation in India excluding Burma amounts approximately to 13,800,000 acres, or 21,562 square miles, bringing in a net revenue of about Rx. 2,272,000. If the value of the irrigated crops be taken at Rx. 4 per acre on the average, the resultant value of the produce is not less than Rx. 55,200,000.

15. Of the four works under contemplation but on which work had not been begun, referred to in paragraph 26 of the review for 1890-91, the Chenab Canal extension is now in active progress, and the estimate for the Cawnpore extension of the Lower Ganges Canal has been sanctioned by the Secretary of State. The Jhelum Canal and the Kalingaroyen Channel projects are still awaiting the completion of works in hand before being begun.

16. The report of the Committee on the improvement and extension of irrigation in Sind referred to in paragraph 27 of last year's review has been received and considered by the Government of India. Action is now being taken thereon by the Bombay Government and important developments of irrigation are likely to result. Detailed instructions have been issued regarding the preparation of irrigation projects in Burma, and the correct apportionment of revenue therefrom. The receipt of definite proposals for irrigation in Burma is still awaited.

17. In reviewing the Revenue Reports of the different Provinces the Government of India have expressed satisfaction of the manner in which irrigation officers have conducted their duties, and in concluding this general review of irrigation operations throughout India in 1891-92 the Governor General in Council desires to record his appreciation of the substantial progress made during the year, as evidenced by the figures in the Accountant General's note and in this Review.

Order.—Ordered, that the foregoing, with a copy of the note by the Officiating Accountant General, Public Works Department, be forwarded to the Local Governments and Administrations in the Public Works Department noted on the margin for information.

The Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and the Punjab.
The Chief Commissioners of the Central Provinces, Burma, Assam, and Coorg.
The Resident at Hyderabad.
The Agents to the Governor General for Central India, Rajputana, and Baluchistan.
The Accountant General, Public Works Department.

Ordered also, that a copy of the Review and note be forwarded to the Revenue and Agricultural and Finance Departments, and that the papers be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

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

F. L. O'CALLAGHAN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Document accompanying.

Note by the Officiating Accountant General, Public Works Department, dated 6th May 1893.

Note by R. G. Macdonald, Esq., Officiating Accountant General, Public Works Department, upon the accounts of Revenue and Expenditure of Irrigation Works in India for 1891-92.

The figures in the accounts submitted herewith agree with the Finance and Revenue accounts of the Government of India, but in this note certain figures are added from the Administrative accounts of the Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch, the Revenue reports of Irrigation Works and the Annual Statement of the Financial Results of Irrigation Operations in India, prepared for submission to the Secretary of State for India.

2. The irrigation works in India are divided into two main classes, *viz.*, Major Works and Minor Works.

Major Works are sub-divided into—

(*a*) Productive Works, the Capital of which has been provided from borrowed money; and

(*b*) Protective Works, the Capital of which has been provided out of the general revenues of India.

Minor Works are sub-divided into—

(*a*) Works for which Capital and Revenue accounts are kept; and

(*b*) Works for which Capital accounts are not kept.

3. Capital and Revenue accounts are kept for all Major Irrigation Works. There are 44 projects falling under this category—*vide* statement given in paragraph 10 below.

Of these, 36 were sanctioned as works expected to be remunerative, *i.e.*, to pay the cost of up-keep and interest on the Capital outlay. They were or are being constructed from funds provided outside the general revenues. The remaining 8 projects* were sanctioned as works of protection against famine, and the cost of their construction has been or is being paid for out of the annual grants under famine insurance.

* *North-Western Provinces and Oudh.*
1. Betwa Canal.
Punjab.
2. Swat River Canal.
Madras.
3. Rushikulya Project.
Bombay, Deccan and Gujarat.
4. Nira Canal.
5. Mhaswad Tank.
6. Chanknpur Tank.
7. Maladevi Tank.
8. † Gokak Canal, 1st section.

† Now classed as a minor work and combined with Gokak Storage Works.

4. The works classed as Minor Irrigation Works are numerous. Capital and Revenue accounts are kept for 73 projects falling under this category; for the others one account only of receipts and charges for each work or group of works is kept. The two works in Baluchistan, *viz.*, Zara Karez and Nari Canal, shown last year under the head "Works for which Capital and Revenue accounts are kept," have been removed from this class and are included this year in the table given in para. 43 of this note, *i.e.*, "Works for which Capital accounts are not kept." It has been decided that in future Capital and Revenue accounts should be kept of all new Minor Irrigation Works, the estimated Capital outlay on which is more than Rx. 5,000 inclusive of Establishment and Tools and Plant charges, provided there is good reason to anticipate that the revenue derived therefrom will more than cover the working expenses.

5. The general results of works for which Capital and Revenue accounts are kept are as follows:—

	Major Works. Rx.	Minor Works. Rx.	Total. Rx.
Capital outlay.			
During 1891-92	859,239	75,333	934,572
To end of 1891-92	29,636,329	4,636,651	34,272,980
Revenue Account, 1891-92.			
Gross Revenue	2,109,363	452,037	2,561,400
Maintenance and Working	840,994	312,141	1,153,135
Net Revenue	1,268,369	139,896	1,408,265
Interest	1,109,673	...	...
Net profit	158,696	...	...
Percentage of net Revenue of the year on the Capital outlay to end of the year.	4·28	3·02	4·11

6. The figures of Capital outlay and working expenses shown in the above table include indirect charges on account of leave and pension allowances and capitalization of abatement of land revenue, which were not taken into account in my note on the accounts of revenue and expenditure of Irrigation Works for 1890-91. This chiefly accounts for the decrease in the percentage of net revenue of the year from Major Works compared with that of the previous year. The decrease under Minor Works is due partly to this cause and partly to the irrigation revenue from some works in Madras having been omitted from the gross revenue for the year owing to the necessary figures not having been received from the Board of Revenue as explained in paragraph 35 of this note.

7. The Capital outlay on Major Works includes the outlay on the projects noted in the margin, which were under construction in 1891-92, and have not yet commenced to earn revenue. When these projects are completed, and the full amount of revenue is realized from them and the Chenab and other canals which have been recently opened for irrigation, the net profit from this class of works will be considerably larger than at present.

Sirsa Branch of the Western Jumna Canal.
Periyar project.
Rushikulya project.

8. The receipts and charges of the year 1891-92 on Revenue account, exclusive of the figures relating to Minor Works for which Capital accounts are not kept, are detailed in the following statement by funds and provinces.

1891-92.

	Imperial.					Provincial.					Local.			Total.				
	Gross revenue.	Maintenance and working.	Net revenue.	Interest.	Net profit.	Gross revenue.	Maintenance and working.	Net revenue.	Interest.	Net profit.	Gross revenue.	Maintenance and working.	Net revenue.	Gross revenue.	Maintenance and working.	Net revenue.	Interest.	Net profit.
MAJOR WORKS.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
PRODUCTIVE.																		
Irrigation.																		
Bengal	...	...	...	...	...	156,169	138,725	17,444	233,175	—215,731	...	...	...	156,169	138,725	17,444	233,175	—215,731
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	114,581	...	114,581	—732	115,313	580,531	257,481	323,050	279,787	43,263	...	...	...	695,112	257,481	437,631	279,055	158,576
Punjab	583,730	214,988	368,742	234,188	134,554	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	583,730	214,988	368,742	234,188	134,554
Madras	525,711	150,024	375,687	213,109	162,578	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	525,711	150,024	375,687	213,109	162,578
Bombay	108,127	48,456	59,671	73,705	—14,034	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	108,127	48,456	59,671	73,705	—14,034
TOTAL	1,332,149	413,468	918,681	520,270	398,411	736,700	396,206	340,494	512,962	—172,468	...	...	...	2,068,849	809,674	1,259,175	1,033,232	225,943
Navigation.																		
Bengal	...	...	...	...	...	3,691	5,068	—1,377	8,461	—9,838	...	...	...	3,691	5,068	—1,377	8,461	—9,838
TOTAL PRODUCTIVE	1,332,149	413,468	918,681	520,270	398,411	740,391	401,274	339,117	521,423	—182,306	...	...	...	2,072,540	814,742	1,257,798	1,041,692	216,105
PROTECTIVE.																		
Irrigation.																		
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	10,083	10,493	—410	15,880	—16,290	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,083	10,493	—410	15,880	—16,290
Punjab	20,369	10,205	10,164	13,924	—3,760	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20,369	10,205	10,164	13,924	—3,760
Madras	...	...	...	8,618	—8,618	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,618	—8,618
Bombay	6,371	5,554	817	29,558	—28,741	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,371	5,554	817	29,558	—28,741
TOTAL PROTECTIVE	36,823	26,252	10,571	67,980	—57,409	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36,823	26,252	10,571	67,980	—57,409
TOTAL MAJOR WORKS	1,368,972	439,720	929,252	588,250	341,002	740,391	401,274	339,117	521,423	—182,306	...	...	...	2,109,363	840,994	1,268,369	1,109,673	158,696
MINOR WORKS.																		
Irrigation.																		
Rajputana	8,487	10,671	—2,184	...	—2,184	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,487	10,671	—2,184	..	—2,184
Baluchistan	1,641	3,180	—1,539	...	—1,539	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,641	3,180	—1,539	...	—1,539
Lower Burma	...	...	...	...	...	77,706	46,178	31,528	...	31,528	...	...	...	77,706	46,178	31,528	...	31,528
Bengal	...	...	...	...	...	1,583	1,306	277	...	277	...	...	...	1,583	1,306	277	...	277
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	...	...	...	...	...	26,203	17,413	8,790	...	8,790	...	...	...	26,203	17,413	8,790	...	8,790
Punjab	105,794	68,785	37,009	...	37,009	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	105,794	68,785	37,009	...	37,009
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	15,809	39,999	—24,190	...	—24,190	...	210	—210	15,809	40,209	—24,400	...	—24,400
Bombay	144,446	63,408	81,038	...	81,038	1,689	538	1,151	...	1,151	...	...	...	146,135	63,946	82,189	...	82,189
TOTAL	260,368	146,044	114,324	...	114,324	122,990	105,434	17,556	...	17,556	...	210	—210	383,358	251,688	131,670	...	131,670
Navigation.																		
Bengal	...	...	...	...	...	58,728	42,195	16,533	...	16,533	..	...	...	58,728	42,195	16,533	...	16,533
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	9,951	18,258	—8,307	...	—8,307	...	...	...	9,951	18,258	—8,307	...	—8,307
TOTAL	...	...	...	...	...	68,679	60,453	8,226	...	8,226	...	...	...	68,679	60,453	8,226	...	8,226
TOTAL MINOR WORKS	260,368	146,044	114,324	...	114,324	191,669	165,887	25,782	...	25,782	...	210	—210	452,037	312,141	139,896	...	139,896
GRAND TOTAL	1,629,340	585,764	1,043,576	588,250	455,326	932,060	567,161	364,899	521,423	—156,524	...	210	—210	2,561,400	1,153,135	1,408,265	1,109,673	298,592

9. From the above table it will be seen that after paying interest on borrowed money expended in the construction of Major Irrigation Works, the highest net profits are obtained from Madras. Next follow the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and the Punjab.

Major Works.

10. The following statement shows in detail the financial results of individual Major Irrigation Works during and to the end of 1891-92.

Number of works.	Major Works.	Capital outlay to end of 1891-92.			Revenue Account for 1891-92.						Revenue Account to end of 1891-92.				
		Direct.	Indirect.	Total.	Gross revenue.	Maintenance and working.	Net revenue.	Interest.	Net profit.	Percentage of net revenue on the Capital outlay.	Gross revenue.	Maintenance and working.	Net revenue.	Interest.	Net profit.
4	PRODUCTIVE.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
	BENGAL.														
	Irrigation.														
	Orissa Project	2,460,667	55,423	2,516,090	37,092	42,308	—5,216	97,649	—102,865	...	405,176	705,359	—300,183	1,667,016	—1,967,199
	Midnapore Canal	825,871	18,413	844,284	28,470	26,633	1,837	33,006	— 31,169	·21	421,313	414,759	6,554	640,920	—634,366
	Sone Project	2,573,210	91,055	2,664,265	90,607	69,784	20,823	102,520	—81,697	·78	1,043,122	892,119	151,003	1,658,803	—1,507,800
		5,859,748	164,891	6,024,639	156,169	138,725	17,444	233,175	—215,731	·29	1,869,611	2,012,237	—142,626	3,966,739	—4,109,365
	Navigation.														
	Hidgeilee Tidal Canal	223,270	5,651	228,921	3,691	5,068	—1,377	8,461	—9,838	...	93,155	82,451	10,704	156,505	—145,801
	Total Bengal	6,083,018	170,542	6,253,560	159,860	143,793	16,067	241,636	—225,569	·25	1,962,766	2,094,688	—131,922	4,123,244	—4,255,166
4	N.-W. PROVINCES AND OUDH.														
	Irrigation.														
	Ganges Canal	2,701,966	171,228	2,873,194	330,420	111,749	218,671	107,741	110,930	7·61	6,102,376	2,756,995	3,345,381	3,398,428	—53,047
	Lower Ganges Canal	3,121,562	231,733	3,353,295	198,958	90,124	108,834	124,428	—15,594	3·24	3,001,405	1,344,293	1,657,112	1,914,656	—257,544
	Agra Canal	851,663	67,222	918,885	59,937	25,298	34,639	34,016	623	3·76	780,373	391,948	388,425	621.476	—233.051
	Eastern Jumna Canal	325,009	20,600	345,609	105,797	30,310	75,487	12,870	62,617	21·84	2,767,801	874,386	1,893,415	411,230	1,482,185
	Total N.-W. P. and Oudh	7,000,200	490,783	7,490,983	695,112	257,481	437,631	279,055	158,576	5·84	12,651,955	5,367,622	7,284,333	6,345,790	938,543
8	PUNJAB.														
	Irrigation.														
	Western Jumna Canal	1,067,149	57,074	1,124,223	150,923	50,843	100,080	42,592	57,488	8·90	5,632,551	1,716,249	3,916,302	862,895	3,053,407
	Ditto Sirsa Branch	116,687	5,541	122,228	...	...	...	3,532	—3,532	...	...	...	...	5,269	—5,269
	Bari Doab Canal	1,582,529	62,884	1,645,413	194,531	76,660	117,871	63,259	54,612	7·16	3,499,530	1,540,128	1,959,402	1,776,122	183,280
	Sirhind Canal	2,246,941	116,254	2,363,195	201,490	58,299	143,191	89,208	53,983	6·06	739,026	339.572	399,454	1,200,011	—800,557
	Lower Sohag and Para Canal	67,450	2,712	70,162	5,925	8,420	—2,495	2,680	—5,175	...	32,171	33,962	—1,791	16,826	—18,617
	Chenab Canal	905,451	20,601	926,052	10,404	11,014	—610	29,205	—29,815	...	31,693	44,746	—13.053	93,889	—106,942
	Sidhnai Canal	93,298	3,157	96,455	20,457	9,752	10,705	3,677	7,028	11·10	93,619	39,843	53,776	21,251	32,525
	Jhelum Canal	890	100	990	...	...	...	35	—35	...	...	...	...	86	—86
	Total Punjab	6,080,395	268,323	6,348,718	583,730	214,988	368,742	234,188	134,554	5·81	10,028,590	3,714,500	6,314,090	3,976,349	2,337,741

Number of works.	Major Works.	Capital outlay to end of 1891-92.			Revenue Account for 1891-92.						Revenue Account to end of 1891-92.				
		Direct.	Indirect.	Total.	Gross revenue.	Maintenance and working.	Net revenue.	Interest.	Net profit.	Percentage of net revenue on the Capital outlay.	Gross revenue.	Maintenance and working.	Net revenue.	Interest.	Net profit.
9	**MADRAS.**	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
	Irrigation.														
	Godavari Delta System	1,090,937	189,123	1,280,060	237,543	66,120	171,423	43,504	127,919	13·39	5,308,272	1,642,688	3,665,584	1,085,096	2,580,488
	Kistna „ „	973,764	72,965	1,046,729	187,925	53,634	134,291	38,093	96,198	12·83	2,899,849	952,882	1,946,967	698,780	1,248,187
	Penner Anicut „	163,287	24,874	188,161	386	1,862	−1,476	6,530	−8,006	...	264,099	46,516	217,583	149,899	67,684
	Cauvery Delta „	165,606	12,339	177,945	73,095	7,786	65,309	6,624	58,685	36·70	2,121,712	152,158	1,969,554	153,649	1,815,905
	Srivaikuntham Anicut System	135,103	10,051	145,154	11,010	2,672	8,338	5,404	2,934	5·74	157,211	52,391	104,820	102,995	1,825
	Sangam Anicut Project	299,636	67,677	367,313	932	3,704	−2,772	11,953	−14,725	...	55,017	28,945	26,072	90,856	−64,784
	Karnul Canal	2,164,073	...	2,164,073	14,272	13,444	828	86,564	−85,736	·04	86,281	163,165	−76,884	822,862	−899,746
	Barur Tank	39,373	2,199	41,572	548	802	−254	1,568	−1,822	...	1,454	1,735	−281	9,585	−9,866
	Periyar Project	376,858	9,651	386,509	...	...	...	12,869	−12,869	...	...	...	...	29,165	−29,165
	Total Madras	5,408,637	388,879	5,797,516	525,711	150,024	(a)375,687	213,109	162,578	6·48	10,893,895	3,040,480	7,853,415	3,142,887	4,710,528
4	**BOMBAY.**														
	Sind.														
	Irrigation.														
	Desert Canal	122,089	4,060	126,149	2,582	11,703	−9,121	4,876	−13,997	...	210,442	71,367	139,075	65,651	73,424
	Begari Canal	162,561	4,747	167,308	26,146	9,000	17,146	6,502	10,644	10·25	487,607	221,132	266,475	121,524	144,951
	Eastern Nara Works	521,582	19,073	540,655	43,501	12,803	30,698	20,693	10,005	5·68	665,222	296,678	368,544	409,766	−41,222
	Unharwah	33,184	729	33,913	1,554	950	604	1,327	−723	1·78	30,646	10,866	19,780	9,157	10,623
	Total Sind	839,416	28,609	868,025	73,783	34,456	39,327	33,398	5,929	4·53	1,393,917	600,043	793,874	606,098	187,776
7	**Deccan and Gujarat.**														
	Irrigation.														
	Hathmati Canal	49,092	2,747	51,839	1,037	650	387	1,964	−1,577	·75	7,957	14,628	−6,671	37,484	−44,155
	Lower Panjhra River Works	43,708	2,277	45,985	1,801	1,229	572	1,741	−1,169	1·24	21,973	11,472	10,501	36,629	−26,128
	Lakh Canal	35,273	1,947	37,220	170	305	−135	1,411	−1,546	...	2,756	11,104	−8,348	32,724	−41,072
	Kadva River Works	69,158	2,860	72,018	844	843	1	2,764	−2,763	...	11,491	10,453	1,038	34,696	−33,658
	Mutha Canals	607,992	22,730	630,722	24,693	8,486	16,207	24,319	−8,112	2·57	246,166	105,223	140,943	440,006	−299,063
	Krishna Canal	80,209	4,467	84,676	3,188	1,110	2,078	3,196	−1,118	2·45	46,421	39,966	6,455	78,306	−71,851
	Ekruk Tank	122,812	10,529	133,341	2,611	1,377	1,234	4,912	−3,678	·93	20,193	33,166	−12,973	107,702	−120,675
	Total Deccan and Gujarat	1,008,244	47,557	1,055,801	34,344	14,000	20,344	40,307	−19,963	1·93	356,957	226,012	130,945	767,547	−636,602
	Total Bombay	1,847,660	76,166	1,923,826	108,127	48,456	59,671	73,705	−14,034	3·10	1,750,874	826,055	924,819	1,373,645	−448,826
36	Total Productive — Irrigation	26,196,640	1,389,042	27,585,682	2,068,849	809,674	1,259,175	1,033,232	225,943	4·56	37,194,925	14,960,894	22,234,031	18,805,410	3,428,621
	Total Productive — Navigation	223,270	5,651	228,921	3,691	5,068	−1,377	8,461	−9,838	...	93,155	82,451	10,704	156,505	−145,801
	Total Productive — Total	26,419,910	1,394,693	27,814,603	2,072,540	814,742	1,257,798	1,041,693	216,105	4·52	37,288,080	15,043,345	22,244,735	18,961,915	3,282,820

(a) Excludes revenue due to old irrigation, which is as follows :—

	Gross revenue.	Maintenance and working.	Net revenue.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Godavari Delta System	12,400	850	11,550
Kistna „ „	7,100	490	6,610
Penner Anicut „	11,700	3,000	8,700
Cauvery Delta „	236,500	29,670	206,830
Srivaikuntham Anicut System	7,900	1,250	6,650
Sangam Anicut Project	13,900	2,500	11,400
Barur Tank	200	15	185
	289,700	3,775	251,925

Number of works.	Major Works.	Capital outlay to end of 1891-92.			Revenue Account for 1891-92.					Revenue Account to end of 1891-92.				
		Direct.	Indirect.	Total.	Gross revenue.	Maintenance and working.	Net revenue.	Interest.	Net profit.	Gross revenue.	Maintenance and working.	Net revenue.	Interest.	Net profit.
		Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
	PROTECTIVE.													
1	N.-W. Provinces and Oudh.													
	Irrigation.													
	Betwa Canal	397,498	21,380	418,878	10,063	10,493	—410	15,880	—16,290	37,522	61,650	—24,137	135,583	—150,720
1	Punjab.													
	Irrigation.													
	Swat River Canal	348,588	12,787	361,375	20,369	10,205	10,164	13,924	—3,760	106,784	57,561	48,523	141,190	—92,667
1	Madras.													
	Irrigation.													
	Rushikulya Project	247,473	26,246	273,719	...	...	...	8,618	—8,618	...	...	...	29,446	—29,446
5	Bombay.													
	Deccan and Gujarat.													
	Irrigation.													
	Gokak Canal, 1st Section . . .	40,094	1,173	41,267	(b)	(b)	(b)	1,604	—1,604	2,474	2,100	374	16,090	—15,716
	Mhaswad Tank	197,409	6,054	203,463	1,922	1,263	659	7,897	—7,238	6,753	8,343	—1,590	73,144	—74,734
	Nira Canal	497,676	15,099	512,775	4,449	4,291	158	19,670	—19,512	12,906	16,856	—3,950	154,079	—158,029
	Chankapur Tank	6,323	314	6,637	...	...	...	251	—251	...	...	...	2,626	—2,626
	Maladevi Tank	3,396	216	3,612	...	...	...	136	—136	...	...	...	987	—987
	Total Bombay . .	744,898	22,856	767,754	6,371	5,554	817	29,558	—28,741	22,133	27,209	—5,166	246,926	—252,092
8	Total Protective . .	1,733,457	83,269	1,821,726	36,823	26,252	10,571	67,980	—57,409	165,739	146,519	19,220	553,145	—533,925
44	GRAND TOTAL . .	28,158,367	1,477,962	29,636,329	2,109,363	840,994	1,268,369	1,109,673	158,696	37,453,819	15,189,864	22,263,955	19,515,060	2,748,895

Number of works.	Major Works.	Percentage of net revenue on the Capital outlay.
		Rx.
	PROTECTIVE.	
1	N.-W. Provinces and Oudh.	
	Irrigation.	
	Betwa Canal	...
1	Punjab.	
	Irrigation.	
	Swat River Canal	2·81
1	Madras.	
	Irrigation.	
	Rushikulya Project	...
5	Bombay.	
	Deccan and Gujarat.	
	Irrigation.	
	Gokak Canal, 1st Section . . .	...
	Mhaswad Tank	·32
	Nira Canal	·03
	Chankapur Tank	...
	Maladevi Tank	...
	Total Bombay . .	·11
8	Total Protective . .	·58
44	GRAND TOTAL . .	4·28

(b) This is now classed as a minor work and combined with Gokak Storage works.

11. Taken collectively by provinces the percentage of net revenue on the Capital outlay of Major Works is as follows for 1891-92:—

1. Madras	6·19
2. Punjab	5·65
3. North-Western Provinces and Oudh	5·53
4. Bombay—Sind	4·53
5. Bombay—Deccan and Gujarat	1·16
6. Bengal	·25
Total .	4·28

12. The systems which in 1891-92 paid over 4 per cent. are arranged below in the order of the rate paid:—

1. Cauvery Delta System	36·70
2. Eastern Jumna Canal	21·84
3. Godavari Delta System	13·39
4. Kistna „ „	12·83
5. Sidhnai Canal	11·10
6. Begari „	10·25
7. Western Jumna Canal	8·90
8. Ganges Canal	7·61
9. Bari Doab „	7·16
10. Sirhind „	6·06
11. Srivaikuntham Anicut System	5·74
12. Eastern Nara Works	5·68

13. The systems that have, up to the end of 1891-92, paid off the accumulated interest on the capital expended on them are noted below:—

	Surplus. Rx.
1. Western Jumna Canal	3,053,407
2. Godavari Delta System	2,580,488
3. Cauvery „ „	1,815,905
4. Eastern Jumna Canal	1,482,185
5. Kistna Delta System	1,248,187
6. Bari Doab Canal	183,230
7. Begari „	144,951
8. Desert „	73,424
9. Penner Anicut System	67,684
10. Sidhnai Canal	32,525
11. Unharwah	10,623
12. Srivaikuntham Anicut System	1,825

Assuming that the works are still worth the amount charged in each case to the Capital account, this represents to end of 1891-92 a net profit to the State on these systems of . 10,694,484

The charge to the State on other Major Works is . . 7,945,589

Leaving a net profit to date on all Major Works of . . 2,748,895

14. The following statement shows to the end of each year for the last five years the net charge to the State on projects which are expected eventually to pay off the accumulated interest on their Capital cost:—

	Date of completion.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.
		Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.						
Ganges Canal	1854	358,656	305,832	260,670	163,977	53,047
Lower Ganges Canal	1878	43,932	120,835	184,877	241,950	257,544
Agra Canal	1874	219,053	231,636	236,294	233,674	233,051
Punjab.						
Sirhind Canal	1887	819,862	852,100	871,825	854,540	800,557
Lower Sohag and Para Canal	1886	6,213	8,681	9,196	13,442	18,617
Madras.						
Sangam Anicut Project	1885	33,902	41,094	45,797	50,959	64,784
Karur Tank	1887	3,742	5,053	6,566	8,045	9,866
Bombay—Sind.						
Eastern Nara Works	...	85,728	78,129	62,227	51,227	41,222
TOTAL	...	1,571,218	1,643,340	1,677,452	1,616,914	1,478,688

NOTE.—The difference between these figures and those in the previous year's note is due to the addition of indirect charges.

15. The total loss to the State on account of works mentioned in the above table was reduced by Rx. 138,226 during 1891-92. This is due to larger collections on the Ganges and Sirhind canals and the Eastern Nara Works, owing to expansion of irrigation. The net revenue earned by the Sirhind canal during 1891-92 after paying off interest charges amounted to Rx. 53,983, against Rx. 17,285 in the previous year.

16. The Chenab canal, though not entered in the foregoing table, was opened for irrigation in 1887; but the works on the canal were not completed till 1892-93. The revenue realized from this canal up to the end of 1891-92 was less than the working expenses by Rx. 13,053, and the accumulated interest charges amounted to Rx. 93,889, thus raising the total charges to the canal to Rx. 106,942. As an ample supply of water is now assured to the canal by the completion of the permanent head works, a rapid increase of revenue is expected, which will soon clear off these charges.

17. The under-noted works, which were allowed to be constructed from borrowed money prior to the introduction of the rules laying down conditions which must be fulfilled before a work may be classed as Productive, are not expected to repay the accumulated interest charges on the capital invested in them.

	Total outlay to 31st March 1892. Rx.
***Bengal*—**	
Orissa Project	2,516,090
Midnapore Canal	844,284
Sone Project	2,664,265
Hidgellee Tidal canal	228,921
***Bombay, Deccan and Gujarat*—**	
Hathmati Canal	51,839
Lower Panjhra River Works	45,985
Lakh Canal	37,220
Kadwa River Works	72,018
Mutha Canals	630,722
Krishna Canals	84,676
Ekruk Tank	133,341
TOTAL	7,309,361

The Karnul canal in Madras, which was purchased from the Madras Irrigation and Canal Company in 1882, does not promise to be ever a financial success.

18. The sources from which the revenue of the Major Works was derived during 1891-92 are exhibited in the following statement in comparison with those of the four previous years.

Irrigation Revenue.														Totals of previous four years.			
	Share of enhanced land revenue due to irrigation works.	Water-rates.	Owners' rates on irrigated lands.	Sale of water.	Water-supply of towns.	Plantations.	Other canal produce.	Water-power.	Navigation receipts.	Rents of buildings.	Fines.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1887-88.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Bengal	...	115,788	...	111	...	198	168	105	37,134	1,571	...	4,785	159,860	133,914	150,448	138,118	108,708
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	114,581	518,057	39,683	609	407	19,720	...	4,724	2,204	322	1,795	3,093	705,195	651,618	555,842	548,370	511,845
Punjab	25,106	499,430	40,653	2,628	180	5,576	2,305	16,538	8,799	661	696	1,527	604,099	583,015	496,680	436,499	400,592
Madras	496,711	11,381	...	...	511	1,036	2,135	...	13,220	359	...	358	525,711	530,037	513,347	509,218	455,161
Bombay	70,053	30,245	...	432	9,720	1,435	...	360	...	97	...	2,106	114,498	127,277	136,519	132,041	102,846
Total for 1891-92	706,451	1,174,901	80,336	3,830	10,818	27,965	4,608	21,727	61,357	3,010	2,491	11,869	2,109,363	2,025,891	1,852,836	1,764,246	1,579,152
1890-91	743,808	1,070,709	80,194	4,220	10,059	22,649	4,966	20,635	52,853	2,719	2,653	10,426	2,025,891				
1889-90	724,610	935,438	59,103	4,198	10,091	25,468	4,700	18,721	55,655	2,859	2,210	9,783	1,852,836				
1888-89	705,501	869,072	56,071	4,028	9,701	24,869	5,071	21,614	53,910	2,805	1,963	9,641	1,764,246				
1887-88	631,857	762,060	60,240	3,317	9,275	23,962	4,362	18,770	50,413	2,595	2,312	9,969	1,579,152				

19. It will be observed from the foregoing statement that taken collectively the revenue from all Major Irrigation Works is steadily increasing. The average increase during the four years ending 1891-92 is Rx. 132,553.

20. The increase in Bengal in 1891-92 was principally due to the recovery of old outstandings on the Midnapore canal and the Sone project, and to a greater demand for water, especially from the Orissa canals. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and Punjab the increase was due to an expansion of irrigation. The decrease in Madras was due to large remissions granted on the Penner and Sangam anicut systems, while that in Bombay was due to the supply of water in the canals in Sind being insufficient to meet demands and to damage to crops by locusts.

21. The following statement shows for each Major Work during the five years ending 1891-92 the gross revenue and the irrigated area, and the mileage of canals completed at the end of each year.

Major Works.	Gross Revenue.					Irrigated area in acres.					Mileage in operation (including distributaries).				
	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.
Bengal.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.
Orissa Project	22,267	24,329	30,412	34,494	37,092	109,506	159,292	186,627	180,299	177,685	862	1,012	1,024	1,017	1,167
Midnapore Canal	23,393	25,151	27,743	23,699	28,470	65,864	69,777	68,810	82,002	83,973	331	355	355	355	345
Hidgellee Tidal Canal	4,186	5,510	4,195	2,804	3,691	...	...	...	...	...	29	29	29	29	29
Sone Project	58,862	83,128	88,098	72,917	90,607	315,380	355,909	305,282	281,014	474,723	1,526	1,550	1,561	1,563	1,560
Total Bengal	108,708	138,118	150,448	133,914	159,860	490,750	584,978	560,719	543,315	736,381	2,748	2,946	2,969	2,964	3,101
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.															
Ganges Canal	241,244	257,262	253,720	315,225	330,420	601,904	628,260	807,574	821,652	832,864	3,015	4,024	4,006	4,013	4,077
Lower Ganges Canal	127,283	144,149	153,986	161,293	198,958	470,942	519,022	499,894	642,632	660,963	2,585	3,031	3,089	3,194	3,353
Agra Canal	47,930	46,437	54,934	61,239	59,937	124,557	124,434	178,254	152,118	164,981	692	745	750	748	755
Eastern Jumna Canal	92,333	93,226	85,626	106,413	105,797	176,243	185,026	243,817	237,422	223,437	778	1,112	1,112	1,115	1,120
Betwa Canal	3,055	7,296	7,576	7,448	10,083	24,135	32,609	24,282	33,953	30,606	426	501	513	538	544
Total North-Western Provinces and Oudh	511,845	548,370	555,842	651,618	705,195	1,397,781	1,489,351	1,753,821	1,887,777	1,912,851	7,496	9,413	9,470	9,608	9,849
Punjab.															
Western Jumna Canal	139,563	94,434	117,441	162,051	150,923	237,821	290,802	419,968	388,505	335,350	1,161	1,176	1,191	1,191	1,286
Bari Doab Canal	163,493	179,599	182,068	193,320	194,531	473,465	519,226	523,409	535,045	592,785	1,399	1,407	1,411	1,410	1,410
Sirhind Canal	69,864	113,179	133,864	168,426	201,490	390,965	476,650	488,981	600,162	685,610	2,525	2,693	2,768	2,764	2,874
Lower Sohag and Para Canal	3,044	5,633	8,295	6,391	5,925	41,159	61,986	63,223	38,604	56,908	131	136	136	136	139
Chenab Canal	26	3,768	7,710	9,785	10,404	10,854	47,644	39,308	52,390	35,524	195	225	302	374	670
Sidhnai Canal	14,276	17,136	22,406	18,024	20,457	75,284	108,885	109,082	122,525	157,514	149	149	149	204	180
Swat River Canal	10,326	22,750	24,896	25,048	20,369	96,686	107,910	91,195	88,875	99,350	138	138	148	162	162
Total Punjab	400,592	436,499	496,680	583,045	604,099	1,326,234	1,613,103	1,735,166	1,826,106	1,963,041	5,698	5,923	6,105	6,241	6,721
Madras.															
Godavari Delta System	218,337	227,546	234,808	240,099	249,943	608,696	651,619	672,239	680,495	732,364	2,165	2,180	2,224	2,243	2,384
Kistna " "	151,087	161,664	170,138	188,360	195,025	387,505	416,205	433,975	463,071	480,728	1,124	1,062	1,062	1,939	1,943
Penner Anicut System	25,594	22,976	26,438	25,935	12,086	64,987	59,653	66,171	65,080	35,652	142	142	142	142	142
Cauvery Delta "	291,335	334,903	318,658	311,382	309,595	937,634	1,007,136	1,010,698	1,013,344	1,008,059	1,601	1,601	1,678	2,094	2,094
Srivaikuntham Anicut System	18,840	18,558	18,356	13,640	18,910	40,632	40,420	39,785	28,896	41,322	90	90	90	90	90
Sangam Anicut Project	20,765	22,143	25,723	27,655	14,832	51,893	55,938	64,926	68,224	39,209	177	209	252	259	280
Karnul Canal	6,426	8,155	7,560	11,926	14,272	21,927	34,999	21,851	24,848	73,500	503	503	503	503	503
Barur Tank	211	362	466	740	748	492	1,344	1,712	2,774	2,757	31	25	27	29	29
Rushikulya Project	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41
	732,595	796,307	802,147	819,737	815,411	2,113,766	2,267,314	2,311,357	2,346,782	2,413,591	5,833	5,812	5,978	7,299	7,506
Deduct old Irrigation revenue	277,434	287,089	288,800	289,700	289,700	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Madras	455,161	509,218	513,347	530,037	525,711	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay.															
Sind — Desert Canal	12,868	19,292	19,763	17,076	2,582	88,552	113,155	127,579	124,919	60,131	115	185	190	190	190
Sind — Begari "	24,124	33,159	29,389	23,844	26,146	157,601	201,718	188,479	144,053	174,718	176	176	176	176	176
Sind — Eastern Nara Works	32,851	40,234	49,551	45,579	43,501	170,781	217,700	285,213	228,292	211,951	267	280	273	273	278
Sind — Unharwah	5,325	7,799	4,668	4,573	1,554	29,406	43,172	33,840	20,690	19,283	67	67	67	67	67
Total Sind	75,168	100,484	103,371	91,072	73,783	446,340	575,745	636,111	517,954	466,083	625	708	706	706	711
Deccan and Gujarat — Hathmati Canal	747	545	520	737	1,037	2,787	2,467	2,349	3,766	2,716	46	46	46	51	51
Deccan and Gujarat — Lakh Canal	76	120	205	125	170	170	814	322	433	508	34	34	10	18	31
Deccan and Gujarat — Kadwa River Works	675	774	1,033	963	844	1,580	2,497	3,090	2,227	2,971	36	36	36	36	36
Deccan and Gujarat — Krishna Canal	2,359	3,115	2,958	3,077	3,188	2,562	3,375	3,732	3,950	5,374	61	61	61	61	61
Deccan and Gujarat — Lower Panjhra River Works	1,747	1,724	1,596	1,514	1,801	2,342	2,664	2,293	2,390	2,603	45	45	45	45	45
Deccan and Gujarat — Ekruk Tank	1,325	1,419	1,674	2,482	2,611	2,115	2,976	2,584	2,598	3,137	48	48	48	48	48
Deccan and Gujarat — Mutha Canals	18,958	21,505	20,591	21,757	24,693	8,145	9,764	13,388	11,201	14,061	155	155	155	155	155
Deccan and Gujarat — Gokak Canal, 1st Section	667	887	...	...	...	2,082	3,837	...	...	...	41	41	...	...	...
Deccan and Gujarat — Mhaswad Tank	356	439	1,817	1,942	1,922	3,861	6,104	6,791	7,106	8,304	83	84	90	95	95
Deccan and Gujarat — Nira Canal	768	1,029	2,754	3,608	4,449	5,528	18,559	21,930	16,913	28,863	150	185	198	205	215
Total Deccan and Gujarat	27,678	31,557	33,148	36,205	40,715	31,172	53,057	56,379	50,584	68,537	699	735	689	714	737
Total Bombay	102,846	132,041	136,519	127,277	114,498	477,512	628,802	686,490	568,538	534,620	1,324	1,443	1,395	1,420	1,448
Grand Total	1,579,152	1,764,246	1,852,836	2,025,891	2,109,363	5,806,043	6,583,546	7,047,553	7,172,468	7,560,484	23,099	25,537	25,917	27,532	28,625

22. In the following table, which gives the rate per acre irrigated during 1891-92, the irrigation revenue is the share of enhanced land revenue due to irrigation *plus* water rates, and owners' rates :—

Province.	Irrigation revenue. (Assessed.)	Irrigated acreage.	Rate of revenue per acre.
	Rx.	Acres.	Rx.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh .	648,413	1,912,851	·34
Madras	799,412	2,413,591	·33
Punjab	617,087	1,963,041	·31
Bombay	108,979	534,620	·20
Bengal	137,786	736,381	·19
TOTAL .	2,311,677	7,560,484	·31

23. The charges for maintenance and working for the year 1891-92 are detailed in the following statement and compared with the outlay of the previous four years. Large sums have in the past been charged to Revenue in connection with extensions and improvements, a portion of which would, in the case of Railways, be charged to Capital; the total amount so charged in 1891-92 being Rx. 58,127. Under Public Works Department Code, Volume II, Chapter XV, paras. 156 A and B, as introduced by Standing Order No. 261 of the 3rd October 1892, the greater portion of such outlay on extensions and improvements of canals, whose construction estimates are closed, will in future be charged to the Capital account of the canals.

	Extensions and improvements.	Maintenance and repairs.	Establishment.	Tools and plant.	Profit and loss.	Suspense.	Total Direct charges.	Indirect charges.	Total.	Totals of previous four years.		
										1890-91.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1887-88.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Bengal	881	60,432	62,762	10,932	...	...	135,007	8,786	143,793	143,213	142,236	148,729	157,217
North-Western Provinces and Oudh . . .	21,371	100,421	126,420	2,285	...	...	250,497	17,477	267,974	274,291	261,641	263,802	241,308
Punjab	18,046	102,377	89,524	2,448	23	...	212,418	12,775	225,193	217,369	211,412	197,298	170,125
Madras	11,644	63,566	69,229	8,435	...	...	142,874	7,150	150,024	157,597	139,839	142,069	134,206
Bombay	6,185	22,861	22,180	862	...	...	52,088	1,522	54,010	46,991	48,677	45,392	41,888
Total for 1891-92 .	58,127	339,657	370,115	24,962	23	...	792,884	48,110	840,994	839,451	803,805	797,290	744,744
1890-91 .	61,926	327,448	378,602	22,486	122	...	790,583	48,868	839,451				
1889-90 .	65,556	312,498	357,636	22,416	15	—45	756,076	46,729	803,805				
1888-89 .	67,820	317,555	346,269	21,273	—18	45	752,944	44,346	797,290				
1887-88 .	47,425	315,581	319,823	20,320	232	...	703,381	41,363	744,744				

24. The foregoing table shows that the expenditure in the Punjab is annually increasing. This is due chiefly to the maintenance and repairs of additional lengths of canals opened for irrigation.

25. The decrease in Madras during 1891-92, as compared with the previous year, is due to the outlay in 1890-91 being very large owing to the write-back from the Capital to the Revenue account of the value of the old lock at Vijeshweram in the Godavari Western Division.

26. The increase in Bombay is due to the widening of the Begari canal.

27. The expenditure under this head is being specially considered by the Government of India, with the object of seeing whether it can be reduced without injuring the efficiency of the canals.

28. The cost of maintenance and working per irrigated acre in the different provinces during the past five years and the percentages of maintenance and working on gross revenue are as follows :—

Cost of maintenance and working per irrigated acre.

Provinces.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	Remarks.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	
1. Madras . . .	·08	·08	·08	·08	·08	Including old maintenance charges.
2. Bombay . . .	·09	·07	·07	·08	·10	
3. Punjab . . .	·13	·12	·12	·12	·11	
4. North-Western Provinces and Oudh .	·17	·18	·15	·15	·14	
5. Bengal . . .	·31	·24	·25	·25	·19	Excluding maintenance of Tidal Canal.

Percentages of maintenance and working on gross revenue.

	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	
1. Madras . . .	23·2	22·6	22·1	23·5	23·0	Including old revenue and working expenses.
2. Punjab . . .	42·5	45·2	42·6	37·3	37·3	
3. North-Western Provinces and Oudh .	47·1	48·1	47·1	42·1	38·0	
4. Bombay . . .	40·7	34·4	35·7	36·9	47·2	
5. Bengal . . .	141·6	107·7	94·5	106·9	89·9	

29. The percentages of the cost of Revenue management on the revenue collected in the different provinces during the five years ending 1891-92, were as follows :—

Provinces.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	Remarks.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	
1. Madras . . .	(a)	(a)	8·8	8·8	8·8	
2. Bombay . . .	11·3	10·1	11·1	11·5	12·8	
3. Punjab . . .	13·7	15·0	15·1	13·0	12·1	
4. North-Western Provinces and Oudh .	14·7	13·6	13·5	14·3	12·8	
5. Bengal . . .	38·2	30·7	28·5	33·2	28·1	

(a) Information not available.

MINOR WORKS.

Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept.

30. The following statement shows in detail the financial results of Minor Works for which Capital and Revenue accounts are kept during, and up to the end of, the year 1891-92.

Number of works.	Minor Works.	Capital Outlay to end of 1891-92. Direct.	Indirect.	Total.	Revenue Account for 1891-92. Gross Revenue.	Working Expenses.	Net Revenue.	Percentage of net revenue on Capital outlay.	Revenue Account to end of 1891-92. Gross Revenue.	Working Expenses.	Net Revenue.
		Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
2	BALUCHISTAN—										
	Irrigation—										
	Khusdil Khan Reservoir	88,489	1,182	89,671	254	1,545	--1,291	...	255	2,246	--1,991
	Shebo Canal	64,299	1,114	65,413	1,387	1,635	--248	...	4,157	3,484	673
	Total	152,788	2,296	155,084	1,641	3,180	--1,539	...	4,412	5,730	--1,318
3	RAJPUTANA—										
	Irrigation—										
	Tanks in Ajmere Sub-Collectorate	104,923	3,200	108,123	2,938	5,111	—2,173	...	107,356	51,049	56,307
	Tanks in Beawar ,,	59,727	3,440	63,167	3,452	723	2,729	4·32	81,268	49,193	32,075
	,, in Todgarh ,,	18,036	342	18,378	2,097	4,837	—2,740	...	37,846	25,993	11,853
	Total	182,686	6,982	189,668	8,487	10,671	—2,184	...	226,470	126,235	100,235
1	LOWER BURMA—										
	Irrawaddy embankments	305,893	8,317	314,210	77,706	46,178	31,528	10·03	917,026	241,548	675,478
3	BENGAL—										
	Irrigation—										
	Sarun Project	66,957	2,718	69,675	1,583	1,306	277	·39	23,578	34,011	—10,433
	Navigation—										
	Calcutta and Eastern Canals	522,254	6,103	528,357	52,522	34,340	18,182	3·44	2,179,626	864,960	1,314,666
	Orissa Coast Canal	423,900	10,295	434,195	6,206	7,855	—1,649	...	35,619	47,699	—12,080
		946,154	16,398	962,552	58,728	42,195	16,533	1·72	2,215,245	912,659	1,302,586
	Total	1,013,111	19,116	1,032,227	60,311	43,501	16,810	1·63	2,238,823	946,670	1,292,153
4	NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH—										
	Irrigation—										
	Dún Canals	62,192	1,491	63,683	8,570	5,676	2,894	4·54	210,398	118,580	91,818
	Rohilkhand Canals	154,401	15,621	170,022	13,721	9,061	4,660	2·74	281,907	240,571	41,336
	Bijnor Canals	7,595	1,732	9,327	3,085	1,071	2,014	21·59	40,432	15,672	24,760
	Bundelkhand Irrigation Works	7,436	804	8,240	827	1,605	—778	...	15,300	19,078	—3,778
	Total	231,624	19,648	251,272	26,203	17,413	8,790	3·50	548,037	393,901	154,136
5	PUNJAB—										
	Irrigation—										
	Upper Sutlej Inundation Canals	56,323	5,836	62,159	17,487	11,560	5,927	9·54	358,839	343,501	15,338
	Lower Sutlej ,, ,,	10,756	254	11,010	52,620	29,698	22,922	208·19	1,473,291	818,026	655,265
	Indus Inundation Canals	68,790	1,973	70,763	30,855	24,873	5,982	8·45	636,334	639,184	—2,850
	Shahpur ,, ,,	7,844	274	8,118	4,832	2,654	2,178	26·83	45,283	26,299	18,984
	Madhopur Workshops*	42,415	..	42,415	...	...	...	...	3,658	44,945	—41,287
	Total	186,128	8,337	194,465	105,794	68,785	37,009	19·03	2,517,405	1,871,955	645,450

* This is not an irrigation project, but a workshop established for the service of the canals in the Punjab generally and the Bari Doab canal especially.

Number of works.	Minor Works.	Capital Outlay to end of 1891-92. Direct.	Indirect.	Total.	Revenue Account for 1891-92. Gross Revenue.	Working Expenses.	Net Revenue.	Percentage of net revenue on Capital outlay.	Revenue Account to end of 1891-92. Gross Revenue.	Working Expenses.	Net Revenue.
		Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
21	MADRAS—										
	Irrigation—										
	Chembrambakam Tank	62,443	11,216	73,659	66	903	—837	...	57,664	12,787	44,877
	Madras Water-supply and Irrigation Extension project	151,583	23,822	175,405	2,000	1,442	558	·32	31,992	47,097	—15,105
	Palar Anicut System	186,696	9,660	196,356	131	9,070	—8,939	...	247,018	148,951	98,067
	Pelandorai Anicut System	40,985	4,148	45,133	11	1,660	—1,649	...	10,174	39,785	—29,611
	Other Works	182,211	4,774	186,985	13,601	27,134	—13,533	...	1,621,583	512,440	1,109,143
		623,918	53,620	677,538	15,809	40,209	—24,400	...	1,968,431	761,060	1,207,371
	Navigation—										
	Buckingham Canal	749,537	45,851	795,388	9,827	17,287	—7,460	...	244,723	253,249	—8,526
	Other Works	17,305	1,315	18,620	124	971	—847	...	538	3,378	—2,840
		766,842	47,166	814,008	9,951	18,258	—8,307	...	245,261	256,627	—11,366
	Total	1,390,760	100,786	1,491,546	(a)25,760	58,467	—32,707	...	2,213,692	1,017,687	1,196,005
	BOMBAY—										
	Irrigation—										
7	Sind.— Sukkur Canal	132,875	5,996	138,871	15,035	4,354	10,681	7·68	140,043	98,104	41,939
	Sind.— Ghar ,,	41,554	2,544	44,098	60,984	15,789	45,195	102·49	1,338,029	388,655	949,374
	Sind.— Marak Great Canal	19,360	795	20,155	6,301	4,793	1,508	7·48	98,749	39,528	59,221
	Sind.— Sarfrazwah ,,	11,856	612	12,468	2,913	2,491	422	3·39	31,570	27,391	4,179
	Sind.— Fuleli ,,	110,503	4,205	114,708	47,067	25,378	21,689	18·89	735,530	510,271	225,259
	Sind.— Other Works	8,922	257	9,179	3,342	2,105	1,237	13·48	33,770	26,499	7,271
	Total Sind	325,070	14,409	339,479	135,642	54,910	80,732	23·78	2,377,691	1,090,448	1,287,243
27	Deccan and Gujarat.— Khari Cut	16,260	1,189	17,449	717	387	330	1·89	5,257	3,876	1,381
	Deccan and Gujarat.— Jamda Canals	98,718	5,235	103,953	368	1,648	—1,280	...	10,824	25,658	—14,834
	Deccan and Gujarat.— Pravara River Works—Ojhar Canal	30,766	2,057	32,823	573	496	77	·23	6,892	8,224	—1,332
	Deccan and Gujarat.— Bhatodi Tank	35,269	2,702	37,971	551	345	206	·54	6,822	5,296	1,526
	Deccan and Gujarat.— Ashti ,,	75,072	7,553	82,625	502	533	—31	...	2,967	6,939	—3,972
	Deccan and Gujarat.— Upper Man River Works	40,741	2,214	42,955	409	534	—125	...	4,287	5,493	—1,206
	Deccan and Gujarat.— Yerla River Irrigation Works	61,478	4,238	65,716	957	644	313	·48	7,533	10,226	—2,693
	Deccan and Gujarat.— Maini Tank	36,767	2,224	38,991	735	1,822	—1,087	...	7,353	7,444	—91
	Deccan and Gujarat.— Madag ,,	16,125	635	16,760	402	120	282	1·68	3,875	5,166	—1,291
	Deccan and Gujarat.— Gokak Canal, 1st Section, and Storage Works	61,013	1,371	62,384	1,689	538	1,151	1·84	3,776	1,404	2,372
	Deccan and Gujarat.— Other Works	155,055	12,018	167,073	3,590	1,969	1,621	·97	31,215	24,049	7,166
	Total Deccan and Gujarat	627,264	41,436	668,700	10,493	9,036	1,457	·22	90,801	103,775	—12,974
	Total Bombay	952,334	55,845	1,008,179	146,135	63,946	82,189	8·15	2,468,492	1,194,223	1,274,269
73	GRAND TOTAL— Irrigation	2,702,328	157,763	2,860,091	383,358	251,688	131,670	4·60	8,673,851	4,628,663	4,045,188
	GRAND TOTAL— Navigation	1,712,996	63,564	1,776,560	68,679	60,453	8,226	·46	2,460,506	1,169,286	1,291,220
	GRAND TOTAL— Total	4,415,324	221,327	4,636,651	452,037	312,141	139,896	3·02	11,134,357	5,797,949	5,336,408

(a) Excludes Rx. 47,920, share due to old irrigation.

31. The net revenue derived in 1891-92 from the works constructed for irrigation purposes taken collectively amounted to 4·60 per cent. on the Capital outlay, though many projects are still worked at a loss. The net revenue earned by these works to the end of 1891-92 is about 1½ times the amount of Capital outlay upon them. The best paying works under this class are the inundation canals in the Panjab and the works in Sind.

It must be held to be very satisfactory that these works, which were constructed chiefly for the general improvement of the country, are paying upwards of 4 per cent. on the Capital invested in them.

32. The revenue realized from the navigation canals has also exceeded the working expenses by Rx. 8,226.

33. Certain feeder roads are now being constructed in connection with the Orissa Coast Canal; on their completion an increased amount of traffic will, it is expected, be brought to the southern portions of the canal.

34. The revenue derived from Minor Works for which Capital and Revenue accounts are kept during 1891-92 is detailed in the following statement, and compared with the revenue of the previous four years.

	Irrigation Revenue.											Totals of previous four Years.			
	Share of enhanced land revenue due to Irrigation works.	Water-rates.	Owner's rates.	Sale of water.	Water-supply of towns.	Plantations.	Other canal produce.	Water-power.	Navigation receipts.	Rents of buildings.	Fines.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1887-88.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Rajputana	7,624	685	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	7	167	8,487	12,474	12,756	13,002	11,820
Baluchistan	...	1,639	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1,641	1,621	787	362	...
Lower Burma	77,604	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	2	77,706	70,176	65,801	76,121	69,191
Bengal	...	1,559	...	...	...	3	17	...	57,518	596	...	618	60,311	62,765	58,399	63,211	65,442
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	8,628	12,447	1,271	240	...	840	...	2,562	...	...	83	132	26,203	25,671	24,496	24,624	23,123
Punjab	61,931	6,516	...	6	...	928	6,506	...	1	54	192	29,660	105,794	102,359	102,207	105,386	107,831
Madras	13,831	...	...	...	1,440	...	700	...	9,697	12	...	80	25,760	73,862	26,543	28,638	25,368
Bombay	131,035	11,892	...	3	...	1,161	...	771	...	51	3	1,219	146,135	144,193	135,210	118,065	99,243
Total for 1891-92	300,653	34,738	1,271	249	1,440	2,932	7,225	3,333	67,216	815	285	31,880	452,037	493,123	426,199	432,409	402,018
1890-91	343,786	37,833	1,317	249	1,101	—507	3,613	2,279	67,050	389	335	35,698	493,123				
1889-90	288,953	32,223	1,180	216	1,154	2,422	4,173	2,685	62,841	454	220	29,678	426,199				
1888-89	286,923	29,647	1,204	328	1,170	1,492	5,336	2,241	70,632	498	381	32,557	432,409				
1887-88	261,032	26,776	1,065	164	966	1,656	3,222	2,476	69,472	432	447	34,310	402,018				

35. It will be seen from the above that there has been on the whole a steady annual increase in the revenue derived from Minor Works during the four years ending 1890-91, but during the year under review there is a sudden decrease which occurs chiefly in Madras owing to the omission from the figures for 1891-92 of the irrigation revenue derived from the Palar, Pelandorai, Lower Coleroon and Shatiatope anicut systems; information regarding these works not having been supplied by the Board of Revenue before the accounts of the year were closed. The irrigation revenue derived from these systems in 1890-91 was Rx. 49,290. The growth of revenue is specially noticeable in Bombay, where it has increased from Rx. 99,243 in 1887-88 to Rx. 146,135 in 1891-92. The increase occurs chiefly on the canals in Sind, especially the Ghar, Sukkar and Fuleli. In some provinces the revenue remains comparatively stationary, in others there are considerable fluctuations.

36. The decrease in Rajputana was due to the unfavourable nature of the seasons.

37. The working expenses of the year 1891-92 and of the previous four years are shown in the following statement:—

	Extensions and improvements.	Maintenance and repairs.	Establishment.	Tools and plant.	Suspense.	Total direct charges.	Indirect charges.	Total.	Totals of previous four years.			
									1891-92.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1887-88.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Rajputana	17	8,501	1,971	—35	...	10,454	217	10,671	10,712	5,961	5,811	6,598	4,895
Baluchistan	...	2,183	945	52	...	3,180	...	3,180	3,180	2,277	239	...	...
Lower Burma	30,416	4,168	10,267	—88	364	45,067	1,111	46,178	46,178	20,393	18,416	12,006	12,273
Bengal	3,629	23,008	13,406	1,581	...	41,624	1,877	43,501	43,501	43,964	38,817	40,715	33,756
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	2,137	4,613	9,369	63	...	16,122	1,291	17,413	17,413	17,643	16,548	13,987	15,111
Punjab	4,960	41,444	18,851	549	—25	65,779	3,006	68,785	68,785	86,123	70,856	79,216	88,037
Madras	10,027	34,501	12,063	284	...	56,875	1,592	58,467	58,467	41,932	31,099	23,056	23,893
Bombay	2,845	34,789	24,437	257	...	62,328	1,618	63,946	63,946	61,865	59,730	68,167	57,643
Total for 1891-92	54,031	153,207	91,249	2,663	279	301,429	10,712	312,141	312,141	283,158	244,516	243,745	236,513
1890-91	29,274	151,940	87,584	4,390	—85	273,113	10,045	283,158					
1889-90	17,084	134,674	77,460	3,766	—17	232,922	8,594	241,516					
1888-89	19,857	131,238	77,830	5,642	102	234,651	9,094	243,745					
1887-88	21,697	126,126	76,147	8,718	—6	227,705	8,808	236,513					

38. Here also, as under Major Works, there is a large outlay on extensions and improvements charged to Revenue, a part of which in the case of railways would have been charged to Capital, *vide* para. 23, *ante*.

39. The annual increase in the outlay on maintenance and working of all works in this class taken collectively is closely commensurate with the annual increase in the revenue derived from them. The increase during 1891-92 over that of the previous year occurred chiefly in Lower Burma and Madras. In Lower Burma the increased outlay was necessary for raising, strengthening and retiring the Irrawaddy embankments threatened by river encroachments, and in Madras large outlay was incurred on the Buckingham Canal under maintenance and repairs, owing to heavy clearances and the opening of two bars so as to increase the depth of water in the canal.

The increase of Rs. 4,710 in Rajputana was due to the construction of famine relief works.

40. The following table gives the percentages of expenditure on revenue in each province during the past five years :—

Provinces.	1887-88.		1888-89.		1889-90.		1890-91.		1891-92.	
	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Revenue.	Expenditure.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Rajputana	11,820	4,895	13,002	6,598	12,756	5,811	12,474	5,961	8,487	10,071
Baluchistan	...	...	362	...	787	239	1,621	2,277	1,641	3,180
Lower Burma	69,191	12,273	76,121	12,006	65,801	18,416	70,176	20,363	77,776	46,178
Bengal	65,442	33,756	66,211	40,715	58,399	38,817	62,765	43,964	60,311	43,501
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	23,123	15,111	24,624	13,987	24,496	16,548	25,671	17,643	26,203	17,413
Punjab	107,831	88,937	105,386	79,216	102,207	70,856	102,359	86,123	105,794	68,785
Madras	25,868	23,898	28,638	23,056	26,543	31,099	73,862	44,932	25,760	58,467
Bombay	99,243	57,643	118,065	68,167	135,210	59,730	144,195	61,865	146,135	63,946
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Total	402,018	236,513	432,409	243,745	426,199	241,516	493,123	283,158	452,097	312,141
Percentage.		58·8		56·4		56·7		57·4		69·1

41. The rates per irrigated acre in the different provinces during the year 1891-92 were as follows :—

	Irrigation revenue. (Assessed.)	Irrigated acreage.	Rate of revenue per acre.
	Rx.	Acres.	Rx.
Rajputana	8,626	11,987	·72
Baluchistan	1,641	7,732	·21
Bengal	1,160	5,965	·19
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	24,115	133,549	·18
Bombay	142,864	787,604	·18
Madras	61,750	378,998	...
Punjab	72,855	800,239	·09
Total	312,951	2,126,074	...
Lower Burma	(a) 77,706	...	...
Total	390,657	...	...

(a) Represents actual collections.
NOTE.—No acreage is quoted against Lower Burma as the works concerned are only river embankments.

The rate per acre irrigated in Madras during 1891-92 has been omitted as the revenue from the Shatiatope and Lower Coleroon Anicut systems has not been included in the figures of irrigation revenue shown in the above statement for the reasons given in para. 35.

42 Besides the transactions noted in the foregoing paragraphs, a sum of Rx. 44 was spent in 1891-92 on the works shown below, for which Capital accounts are kept, but which are now in abeyance :—

	Rx.
Bengal—	
Damodar Project	—120
North-Western Provinces and Oudh—	
Bundelkhand Irrigation Survey	24
Bombay—	
Gokak Canal, 2nd Section	140
Total Rx.	44

Works for which Capital Accounts are not kept.

43. The receipts and expenditure on account of these works during 1891-92, as recorded in the Finance and Revenue accounts, are shown in the following statement, in comparison with the transactions of the previous four years : —

Works for which Capital Accounts are not kept.

	Imperial.		Provincial.		Local.		Total.	
	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Receipts.	Expenditure.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Rajputana	...	85	...	...	...	...	...	85
Baluchistan	...	(a) 82	...	...	...	...	...	82
Upper Burma	14	100,850	...	...	4,177	4,337	4,191	105,187
Lower Burma	...	...	3,552	51,318	...	486	3,552	51,804
Bengal	...	...	33,204	91,583	1,268	1,342	34,472	92,925
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	...	413	...	10,212	...	...	...	10,625
Punjab	103	7,185	6,803	22,196	2,976	619	9,882	30,000
Madras	...	...	4,099	312,330	...	2,134	4,099	314,464
Bombay	6,594	106,532	...	...	...	...	6,594	106,532
Total for 1891-92	6,711	215,147	47,658	487,639	8,421	8,918	62,790	711,704
1890-91	5,840	156,076	46,102	423,563	6,192	7,834	58,134	587,473
1889-90	5,897	149,714	42,979	401,243	3,917	4,617	52,793	555,574
1888-89	5,788	119,962	40,700	419,300	501	966	46,989	540,228
1887-88	5,189	123,307	40,273	332,424	238	1,788	45,720	457,519

(a) For Zara Karez, the outlay on which in previous years was recorded under the head "Works for which Capital and Revenue accounts are kept."

44. The rise in the expenditure during 1891-92 was due to the construction of famine relief works in Upper Burma, to the construction of a lock at Wimpadaw in connection with the Kyaikto-Sittang canal in Lower Burma, to the construction of a new canal from the Kabul river to Nowshera in the Punjab, and to larger amounts having been made available from Provincial funds for expenditure in Madras.

45. The share of enhanced land revenue due to irrigation by the Muzaffargarh canals in the Punjab amounts to Rx. 26,160; but as information regarding this source of revenue is not obtainable in connection with other works under this head, it has not been included in the above statement.

46. Under this head appear at present the only irrigation works in Upper Burma. Orders have been issued by the Government of India for the preparation of Capital and Revenue Accounts of all important works. A trifling sum of Rx. 14 on account of Revenue has been credited to Government in the accounts of the Public Works Department in 1891-92. Whatever revenue may be due to irrigation from old Burmese works has since the annexation of Upper Burma been credited to "Land Revenue" in the accounts of the Civil Department.

R. G. MACDONALD,
Officiating Accountant General,
Public Works Department.

No. 21 I., dated Simla, 6th May 1893.

Submitted to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weather Review of India for the week ending at 8 a.m. on Saturday, August 5th, 1893.

During the whole of the week under review the weather throughout the Indian region has been of the normal monsoon type. The pressure has been highest in the extreme south and lowest over the Indus Valley, while a well marked trough of low pressure has existed over the Gangetic plain. Within this trough during a large portion of the week a shallow depression has existed, and drifted very slowly from the north-western angle of the Bay as far as the North-Western Provinces. The winds blew steadily from west over the Peninsula and the central parts of the country, from south-west and south-east over North-Eastern India, and from south-east and east in Northern India. The rainfall was moderate both in amount and extent during the first few days of the week, but became heavier and more general as the week progressed. Temperature followed the same course. It was slightly above the normal average during the first two days when the rainfall was light, but fell below the normal on the 1st August, and so continued till the end of the week.

The chart of Sunday, July 30th, showed that the barometer was falling everywhere. Pressure was highest in Malabar and lowest in the Punjab, while a feeble barometric depression existed over South-West Bengal and Ganjam. The pressure difference between Malabar and the Indus Valley was 0·449 inch. The winds were irregularly cyclonic in the neighbourhood of the disturbance noticed above between south-west and south-east in Burma, and generally westerly elsewhere. The force was fresh over a large part of the Indian region. Rain had fallen over the Peninsula and North-Eastern India, but there was very little in the centre and north-west. The heaviest amount reported was 3·80 inches at Akyab, but Mandalay, Darjeeling, Silchar, Raipur, and Hyderabad (Deccan) had 2 inches or more. On the 31st the pressure changes were somewhat irregular, a rise being reported from Burma, the South Carnatic, and the North-West Provinces, and a fall elsewhere. The depression over South-West Bengal had become somewhat better defined, but otherwise there was little change in the distribution. The pressure difference between Malabar and the Indus Valley was 0·465 inch, but the steepest gradient was over the Bay. The wind circulation was generally the same as on the preceding day, except that some easterly winds had appeared along the line of the hills. There was more rain on the north side of the Gangetic plain and in the Central Provinces than on the 30th, but the principal rainfall was still over the Peninsula and North-Eastern India. Silchar and Jubbulpore had over 2 inches and many stations over 1 inch. On August 1st the barometer was rising over Burma, North-Western India, and the Peninsula and falling over Bengal. The depression over South-West Bengal had begun to move north-westward. Gradients were steep generally, and the pressure difference between Malabar and the Indus Valley was 0·518 inch. The easterly current of air along the line of the hills in Northern India was more pronounced than on the 31st, and the cyclonic circulation had moved north-westward with the depression; otherwise there was little change in the winds. There was no rain over North-Western India, except on and near the hills, but elsewhere rain was very general. Cuttack reported 3·70 inches of rain, Tavoy 3·55 inches, and Moulmein, Sibsagar, and Sambalpur over 2 inches. On the 2nd the barometer was rising over Assam, Burma, and a large part of the Peninsula, but was falling or changing irregularly elsewhere. The depression over South-West Bengal had again moved very slowly north-westward, and gradients remained very steep over the Bay. The pressure difference between Malabar and the Indus Valley was 0·502 inch. The easterly current of air up the Gangetic plain had still further increased, and the wind circulation was now normal, except for the slight cyclonic movements near the depression. Rain was falling generally, except in the Punjab, Rajputana, Sind, and Guzerat. Silchar

reported 3·80 inches, Jubbulpore 3·54 inches, Akyab and Tavoy over 2 inches, and many stations over 1 inch. The chart of the 3rd showed that the feeble depression had reached the east of the North-West Provinces. The barometer was falling over those Provinces as well as over the Central Provinces and the west of the Peninsula, but was rising elsewhere. Gradients were still steep over the Bay, but the pressure difference between Malabar and the Indus Valley had decreased to 0·440 inch. The winds blew from the normal monsoon directions. Rain continued general, except over the Punjab, Rajputana, Sind, and Central India (West). The rainfall was heavier than on the previous day. Saugor Island reported 5·85 inches of rain, Dehra Dun 5·67 inches, Tavoy 5·15 inches, Raipur 4·50 inches, Cuttack, Seoni, Pachmarhi, and Jubbulpore over 3 inches, and Akyab, Dacca, and Benares over 2 inches. On the 4th the barometer was falling over the North-West and Central Provinces, the Konkan, Assam, and Burma, and rising elsewhere. The feeble depression had continued to advance north-westward, and lay immediately over the North-West Provinces. Gradients had become slighter over the Bay, and the pressure difference between Malabar and the Indus Valley had decreased to 0·417 inch. The wind continued to blow from the normal monsoon directions. Rain continued general or fairly general, and in the Central Provinces the amounts were again heavy. Jubbulpore reported 7·32 inches, Pachmarhi 4·50 inches, Tavoy 4·39 inches, Hoshangabad 3·51 inches, Saugor 3·06 inches, and Akyab and Ratnagiri over 2 inches. By the morning of the 5th the feeble depression over the North-West Provinces had disappeared, but the barometer was falling, except over the North-West Provinces, where a recovery had taken place Pressure decreased steadily from a high pressure area in the extreme south to a low pressure area in the north. The easterly current of air up the Gangetic plain had largely broken down and the wind was generally westerly, except over Burma, Assam, and part of Bengal, where it was southerly. Except on the West Coast and in Burma the rainfall was more scattered than on the two previous days, and the heavy rainfall in the Central Provinces had ceased. Tavoy reported 4·16 inches of rain, Bassein 3·20 inches, Chittagong 3·01 inches, Neemuch 2·90 inches, and several stations over 1 inch.

Temperature.—The following table shows the variations of the mean temperature from the normal on each day of the week for the different Provinces of India:

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

The mean temperature of the whole of India for the week was only 0·3° below the normal average. On the 30th and 31st of July the mean temperature of the whole country showed a slight excess, but on the 1st August the mean fell below the normal, and so continued till the close of the period. The coolest day relatively to the normal was the 4th. In the Punjab, Guzerat, Central India, Sind, and Rajputana the mean temperature of the week was above the average, but in all the other Provinces it was below, the greatest defect being in Madras.

Rain.—The concluding table shows that during the week under review rain has fallen in all the divisions of India, except the Punjab (South and West), Sind, and Rajputana (West), though in the divisions Punjab (Central), Kathiawar, and Madras (South) the average actual rainfall of each division was less than one-tenth of an inch of rain. In all the other divisions effective rain was received. The heaviest average actual rainfall was 13·99 inches in Arakan: this was followed by 9·02 inches in the Konkan, by 8·87 inches in the Central Provinces (Central), by 7·95 in the Central Provinces (East), and by 7·69 inches in Tenasserim. The lightest amounts were received in the divisions noted above. According to the normal, the heaviest rainfall during the week under review is 9·40 inches in Tenasserim, followed by 9·27 inches in Arakan, by 7·47 inches in Coorg, and by 7·10 inches in the Konkan, while the lightest rainfall is in South Madras. There are then considerable differences between the actual and normal distribution of rainfall, the principal being the excessive rain in Arakan and the Central Provinces, and the lightness of the rainfall in North-Western India.

The third column of the table shows that in eighteen of the rainfall divisions the total rainfall of the week has exceeded and in thirty-three has been below the average. The regions which received excessive rain included the following divisions, *viz.*, Lower and Central Burma, Arakan, the Assam divisions, Orissa, Malabar, the Konkan, Deccan, Khandeish, the Central Provinces divisions, Central India (East), the East Coast (North and Central), and Hyderabad (South). In all the remaining divisions the rainfall was deficient. The greatest absolute excess was 5·10 inches in the Central Provinces (East), followed by 4·99 inches in the Central Provinces (Central) and by 4·72 inches in Arakan. The greatest absolute deficiency was 3·07 inches in the hill districts of the Punjab.

The concluding columns which give the state of the monsoon rainfall up to date show that from May 28th to August 5th the rainfall of Central Burma, of Arakan, of Assam (Brahmaputra), of North Bengal, of the North-West Provinces (Submontane *a* and West), of the Punjab (Central, Hills, and West), of Malabar, of Madras (South-Central), of Mysore, of the Konkan, of Kathiawar, of Central India, of Rajputana (East), and of the East Coast (North *a*) has been approximately normal, and that of Tenasserim, Lower Burma, Orissa, Coorg, Berar, and the Central Provinces (West) has been short of the normal, while all the other divisions have had an excess of rain. The greatest excess relatively to the normal has been in the Punjab (North-West), where more than twice the average fall of the division has been received.

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

Division.	District.	Station.	Amount.
Central Burma	Shwegyin	Kyaikto	14·38 inches.
Arakan	Akyab	Minbya	15·52 ,,
East Bengal	Chittagong	Cox's Bazar	11·25 ,,
Assam	Cachar	Sudder	10·24 ,,
North-Western Provinces.	Garhwal	Kotdwara	6·73 ,,
Punjab	Kangra	Sudder	9·74 ,,
Malabar	South Kanara	Beltangadi	15·62 ,,
Madras (South-Central)	Nilgiris	Devala	13·63 ,,
Konkan	Colaba	Mahad	19·58 ,,
Deccan	Kolhapur	Bavda	23·08 ,,
Central Provinces	Balaghat	Sudder	16·36 ,,
East Coast	Ganjam	Narasannapeta	6·35 ,,

PROVINCE.	DIVISION.	Rainfall data for week ending August 5th.			Rainfall data from May 28th to August 5th, 1893.		
		Average actual rainfall of division.	Average normal rainfall of division.	Excess or defect in inches.	Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall, May 28th to August 5th.	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a percentage.
		Inches.	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Per cent.*
Burma	Tenasserim	7·69	9·40	— 1·71	75·71	98·54	— 23
	Lower Burma	6·24	4·87	+ 1·37	35·32	47·99	— 26
	Central Burma	4·44	4·32	+ 0·12	32·76	37·41	— 12
	Upper Burma	1·60	?	?	14·60	?	?
	Arakan	13·99	9·27	+ 4·72	111·36	112·10	— 1
Bengal and Assam	Eastern Bengal	3·72	5·24	— 1·52	52·74	43·15	+ 22
	Assam (Surma)	6·14	6·04	+ 0·10	113·88	76·70	+ 48
	Do. (Brahmaputra)	3·34	2·54	+ 0·80	33·27	34·42	— 3
	Deltaic Bengal	2·38	3·38	— 1·00	33 80	25·60	+ 32
	Central Bengal	2·20	3·36	— 1·16	34·28	25·43	+ 35
	North Bengal	2·22	3·88	— 1·66	60·48	50·78	— 19
	Orissa	2·88	2·84	+ 0·04	16·73	23·73	— 29
	Chota Nagpur	3·65	4·00	— 0·35	35·34	24·35	+ 45
	Bihar (South)	1·36	3·30	— 1·94	25·60	19·07	+ 34
	Do. (North)	1·72	2·55	— 0·83	28·56	23·03	+ 24
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	North-Western Provinces (East)	2·85	3·09	— 0·24	25·2	17·89	+ 41
	Do. (Submontane) (*a*)	1·82	2·65	— 0·83	21·89	19·52	+ 12
	Oudh (South)	1·74	2·79	— 1·05	24·73	16·45	+ 50
	Do. (North)	2·02	2·17	— 0·15	23·33	18·20	+ 23
	North-Western Provinces (Central).	1·17	3·19	— 2·02	19·79	16·03	+ 23
	North-Western Provinces (West).	0·28	2·31	— 2·03	13·72	13·32	+ 3
	North-Western Provinces (Submontane) (*b*)	2·56	3·33	— 0·77	24·82	21·33	+ 16
Punjab	Punjab (South)	0	1·08	— 1·08	7·98	6·34	+ 26
	Do. (Central)	0·03	1·47	— 1·44	12·30	10·17	+ 12
	Do. (Submontane)	0·12	2·26	— 2·14	18·19	13·03	+ 40
	Do. (Hill Districts)	2·92	5·99	— 3·07	36·17	35·29	+ 3
	Do. (North-West)	0·24	1·52	— 1·28	17·53	7·78	+ 125
	Do. (West)	0	0·55	— 0·55	3·64	3·33	+ 9
Bombay and Malabar Coast Districts (Madras).	Malabar	5·69	4·71	+ 0·98	61·23	71·04	— 14
	Madras (South Central)	1·23	1·40	— 0·17	14·55	12·54	+ 16
	Coorg	5·71	7·47	— 1·76	45·62	73·48	— 38
	Mysore	1·22	1·30	— 0·08	11·91	13·67	— 13
	Konkan	9·02	7·10	+ 1·92	71·53	75·76	— 6
	Bombay Deccan	2·57	1·29	+ 1·28	18·97	13·88	+ 37
	Hyderabad (North)	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khandesh	1·55	0·63	+ 0·92	17·05	10·90	+ 57
Central Provinces and Berar.	Berar	1·59	1·76	— 0·17	14·91	18·61	— 20
	Central Provinces (West)	2·74	2·16	+ 0·58	16·96	21·42	— 21
	Ditto (Central)	8·87	3·88	+ 4·99	29·43	28·89	+ 2
	Ditto (East)	7·95	2·85	+ 5 10	33·91	26·48	+ 28
Bombay (North)	Guzerat	2·08	2·63	— 0·55	32·10	26·29	+ 22
	Kathiawar	0·02	1·15	— 1·13	13·63	12·43	+ 9
	Sind	0	0·57	— 0·57	4·39	3·12	+ 41
Rajputana and Central India.	Central India (East)	2·78	2·22	+ 0·56	19·72	21·62	— 9
	Rajputana (East), Central India (West).	0·23	1·56	— 1·33	16·79	14·66	+ 15
	Rajputana (West)	0	1·34	— 1·34	11·02	7·40	+ 49
Madras	East Coast (North)	1·56	1·17	+ 0·39	15·37	12·15	+ 26
	Ditto (ditto) (*a*)	4·00	2·66	+ 1·34	31·11	28·19	+ 10
	Hyderabad (South)	2·36	1·26	+ 1·10	17·25	11·03	+ 56
	Madras (Central)	0·49	0·55	— 0·06	9·20	6·80	+ 35
	East Coast (Central)	1·01	0·59	+ 0·42	9·33	7·26	+ 28
	Ditto (South)	0·39	1·20	— 0·81	9·27	6·23	+ 49
	Madras (South)	0·04	0·40	— 0·36	4·51	2·68	+ 68

Simla, *10th August, 1893.*

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

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

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

Madras.—*For week ending 5th August.*—Rainfall heavy in the Circars, on the West Coast, and in the Nilgiris; moderate in the Deccan and Karnatic; and in eight or nine Central and Southern districts. Good freshets in rivers. In Tinnevelly cultivation and sowing continue active. Standing crops generally thriving, but more rain is required in the Southern districts. Fair harvest of earliest crops commencing. Pasture and water-supply generally abundant. Prospects favourable. Prices slightly easier in the Circars, Deccan, and Karnatic; stationary in the Central and West Coast districts; and rather dearer in the Southern districts.

Bombay.—*For week ending 9th August.*—Rain more or less throughout the Presidency, but deficient in four districts. Young crops injured by rats, locusts, or other insects in parts of four, and withering for want of rain in parts of two, districts. Agricultural operations progressing generally, but sowing retarded in one district owing to excessive rain. Transplantation progressing in parts of eight districts. Prices steady, except in parts of three districts. Agricultural stock good and fodder sufficient.

Bengal.—*For week ending 5th August.*—There was general rain during the week, but the falls were light over the greater part of the Province. Transplantation of winter rice is going on rapidly and the prospects are favourable, except in some low-lying tracts in Bengal Proper. Early rice and jute are being reaped, but these crops have been much damaged in parts of East and South-West Bengal. The autumn crops in Behar and Chota Nagpur have also suffered some loss from heavy rain and floods, and the general prospects of the indigo manufacture are not satisfactory. No important change in prices of common rice. Cattle are generally in good condition, except in Noakhali and Tipperah, where scarcity of fodder is reported.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 9th August.*—Rain has been general and rather heavy in some districts. More is, however, required in the Western districts. Crops are flourishing and the autumn crop prospects are good. Preparations for sowings for the spring crops have commenced in places. Supplies and fodder are plentiful. Prices generally steady.

Punjab.—*For week ending 9th August.*—Rain has fallen in parts of two districts. Sowings for the autumn crops nearly over. Preparation for spring crops commenced. Weeding of standing autumn crop going on and prospects are generally good but average in three districts. The crops in some districts are suffering for want of rain. Maize and *juar* (*sorghum vulgare*) have been damaged by rats in parts of Umballa, and the young crops in parts of Mooltan by heavy floods. Cattle are generally in good condition. Fodder sufficient throughout the Province. The outturn of poppy-heads and opium in Lahore is not good, as the crops were damaged by untimely rain and hailstorms. Prices unsettled in one district, rising in three others, and stationary elsewhere.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 9th August.*—Rainfall heavy in the Northern districts—particularly heavy fall in Jubbulpore. Autumn crops greatly benefited by the rain. Weeding of fields and transplanting of rice progressing. Prospects favourable. Prices easy.

Burma.—*For week ending 5th August.*— In Lower Burma the rainfall was sufficient. Agricultural operations are progressing satisfactorily and the crop prospects are good. Rain fell in all districts in Upper Burma, except Pakokku. Ploughing and sowing generally are progressing, but are retarded in parts of two districts for want of rain. Early sesamum and paddy are being reaped in some districts. Crop prospects are generally good, but rain is very much required in parts of Yeu and Shwebo. The price of paddy has risen in six districts, but has fallen in two others.

Assam.—*For week ending 8th August.*—Weather seasonable. Floods subsiding. Harvesting of early and transplanting of late rice continue. Condition of cattle fair. Fodder insufficient in the Surma Valley.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 9th August.*—MYSORE: Rainfall good in parts of two districts, where more rain is still required. Crops and prospects good. Sowing operations almost completed. Prices slightly fallen in one district and rising in another.

COORG: Rainfall good. Ploughing of rice fields completed and transplanting of paddy approaching completion. Coffee planting also nearly completed. Prices stationary. Water and fodder for cattle sufficient.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 9th August.*—BERAR: Rainfall good. Weather cool and cloudy. Standing crops in good condition. Land being prepared for next spring crops. Sowings continue. Weeding operations in progress. Fodder and water sufficient. Prices stationary.

HYDERABAD: Rainfall good. Weeding of autumn crops and irrigated paddy in progress. Standing crops thriving. Fodder plentiful. Prices continue steady.

Central India.—*For week ending 9th August.*—Rain fell throughout Central India during the week. Ploughing and weeding in progress in all parts, except in Goona, where operations have been stopped on account of rain. The probable outturn of the crops will be generally good. Cattle in good condition in all parts. Pasturage sufficient. Prices steady.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 9th August.*—Rainfall good in parts. Agricultural operations satisfactory, except in Kerowlee, owing to want of rain. Condition of standing crops and cattle generally good. Pasturage or fodder sufficient. Prices falling in two States, rising in two, fluctuating in three, and steady elsewhere.

Kashmir.—*For week ending 8th August.*—Weather fine. Standing autumn crops generally in good condition. Prices stationary.

Nepal.—*For week ending 5th August.*—Frequent showers. Indian-corn being harvested; outturn good.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 10/74.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Revenue and Agricultural Department (Surveys),—dated Simla, the 31st July, 1893.

Read again—

Resolution No. 3-74-A. of 8th March 1893 regarding the reorganization and recruitment of the Geological Survey Department.

RESOLUTION.

Resolved that—

The last sentence of the first clause of the Revised Conditions appended to the above Resolution, stating that "the rates of pay for natives of India appointed to any of the above posts will be two-thirds of the full scale of pay," be cancelled.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of the foregoing Resolution be forwarded to the Local Governments and Administrations marginally noted; to the Director of the Geological Survey Department, and to the Financial and Home Departments for information, and that it be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

To the Secy. to the Govt. of			Madras.
,,	,,	,,	Bombay.
,,	,,	,,	Bengal.
,,	,,	,,	the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.
,,	,,	,,	the Punjab.

To the Chief Comr.,			Central Provs.
,,	,,	,,	Burma
,,	,,	,,	Assam.
,,	,,	,,	Coorg.
,,	,,	,,	Ajmere.

To the Secretary for Berar to the Resident at Hyderabad.

[True Extract.]

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY STATISTICS.

No. XVI OF 1893-94.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Receipts from 1st April 1893*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

RAILWAY.	Average earnings per mile per week in 1892-93.	WEEK ENDING 30TH JULY 1892. Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Per mile open per week.	WEEK ENDING 29TH JULY 1893. Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Earnings from 1st April to 30th July 1892.	Earnings from 1st April to 29th July 1893.	Increases in 1893-94.	Decreases in 1893-94.
State lines worked by companies.	*Rs.*	*Miles.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Miles.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
Standard gauge—											
East Indian	580	1,639	7,31,777	446	1,634	7,35,468	450	1,71,50,527	1,66,27,504	...	5,23,023
Bengal-Nágpur	140	831	71,265	86	862	64,138	74	20,99,901	22,24,148	1,24,247	...
Indian Midland	129	752	66,355	88	752	63,403	84	17,95,178	17,44,852	...	50,326
Bezváda Extension (*a*)	80	21	2,135	102	112	5,061	45	28,899	1,12,164	83,265	...
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa (*b*)	258	1,674	2,94,095	176	1,699	2,64,910	156	80,75,471	77,55,617	...	3,19,854
South Indian	139	1,106	1,33,778	121	1,043	1,36,154	131	25,93,218	28,40,227	2,47,009	...
Southern Mahratta (*c*)	87	1,044	64,869	62	1,156	85,175	74	15,15,206	21,95,753	6,80,547	...
Bengal and North-Western (*d*)	137	755	85,760	114	756	63,020	83	19,68,815	19,70,346	1,531	...
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Lucknow-Bareilly section)	66	199	9,697	49	199	8,624	43	2,40,022	2,44,442	4,420	...
TOTAL	243	8,021	14,59,731	182	8,213	14,25,953	174	3,54,67,237	3,57,15,053	2,47,816	...
State lines worked by the State.											
Standard gauge—											
North Western (state) (*e*)	201	2,450	3,67,653	150	2,509	4,75,377	189	86,48,477	93,79,081	7,31,504	...
Oudh and Rohilkhand (state)	235	692	1,09,429	158	692	1,27,233	184	31,43,073	30,14,079	...	1,28,994
Eastern Bengal (state) (including metre and 2′ 6″ gauges)	292	777	2,43,546	313	777	2,13,630	275	29,99,453	31,63,994	1,64,541	...
Bengal Central (*f*)	120	125	12,107	97	125	13,210	106	2,35,158	2,43,713	8,555	...
East Coast (state)	...	...	...	...	172	1,066	6	...	(*g*) 2,511	2,511	...
Metre gauge—											
Burma (state)	194	715	1,07,891	151	730	87,522	120	22,36,762	21,03,289	...	1,33,473
Special gauges—											
Jorhát (state provincial)	46	25	1,386	55	25	1,661	66	22,495	25,561	3,066	...
Cherra-Companyganj (state provincial)	47	8	304	38	8	440	55	5,602	7,089	1,487	...
TOTAL	217	4,792	8,42,376	176	5,038	9,20,039	183	1,72,91,620	1,79,40,817	6,49,197	...
Lines worked by guaranteed companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Great Indian Peninsula (*h*)	513	1,492	4,51,941	303	1,490	4,61,190	310	1,47,80,221	1,39,81,254	...	8,04,967
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	605	461	1,56,890	340	461	1,63,000	354	58,32,870	57,95,606	...	37,264
Madras	226	840	1,61,941	193	840	1,80,266	225	30,63,328	34,71,750	4,08,422	...
TOTAL	442	2,793	7,70,772	276	2,791	8,13,456	291	2,36,82,419	2,32,48,610	...	4,33,809
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	271	15,606	30,72,879	197	16,042	31,59,448	197	7,64,41,276	7,69,04,480	4,63,204	...
Assisted companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	132	162	20,795	128	161	19,274	120	3,60,228	3,94,892	34,664	...
Tarkessur	252	22	4,215	192	22	4,944	225	1,03,689	1,00,236	...	3,453
Metre gauge—											
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Company's section)	118	67	7,933	118	67	5,556	83	1,75,745	1,58,710	...	17,035
Dibru-Sadiya	123	78	15,345	197	78	12,638	162	1,79,661	1,68,330	...	11,331
TOTAL	135	329	48,288	147	328	42,412	129	8,19,323	8,22,168	2,845	...
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.											
Standard gauge—											
The Nizam's guaranteed state	151	333	49,137	148	333	40,618	122	8,64,498	9,48,518	84,020	...
The Gaekwar's Petlád	96	13	775	60	13	1,110	85	23,416	22,029	...	1,387
Rájpura-Bhátinda	92	108	8,918	83	108	12,827	119	1,67,749	2,72,162	1,04,413	...
Metre gauge—											
Southern Mahratta (Mysore section) (*i*)	94	311	25,025	80	331	24,961	75	4,29,979	5,75,061	1,45,082	...
The Gaekwar's Mehsána	59	93	3,188	34	93	3,730	40	1,02,393	1,12,151	9,758	...
Kolhápur	67	29	1,474	51	29	1,586	55	29,454	38,030	8,576	...
Special gauge—											
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	68	72	2,365	33	72	2,720	38	99,841	94,236	...	5,605
TOTAL	107	959	90,882	95	979	87,552	89	17,17,330	20,62,187	3,44,857	...
Lines owned and worked by native states.											
Metre gauge—											
Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágarh-Porbandar	102	334	17,360	52	334	22,383	67	6,64,483	8,01,077	1,36,594	...
Jetalsar-Rájkot	...	...	...	...	46	2,175	47	...	(*j*) 38,548	38,548	...
Jodhpur-Bickaneer	60	292	19,557	67	364	12,200	34	3,39,887	2,77,952	...	61,935
Special gauge—											
Morvi	65	94	4,243	45	94	4,442	47	1,19,796	1,09,212	...	10,584
TOTAL	80	720	41,160	57	838	41,200	49	11,24,166	12,26,789	1,02,623	...
GRAND TOTAL	251	17,614	32,53,209	185	18,187	33,30,612	183	8,01,02,095	8,10,15,624	9,13,529	...

(*a*) Includes the Bezváda-Godaveri section of the East Coast (state) railway.
(*b*) Includes the Godhra-Rutlam railway.
(*c*) Includes the Guntakal-Mysore frontier section from 1st April 1893.
(*d*) Includes the Tirhoot state railway. Although for convenience classed amongst the state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North Western railway company.
(*e*) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Umarkot railways.
(*f*) Although for convenience classed amongst the state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central railway company.
(*g*) Total receipts from 15th to 29th July 1893.
(*h*) Includes the Wardha Coal, Dhond-Manmád, Khámgaon, and Amráoti railways.
(*i*) Includes the Bangalore-Nanjangúd and the Bangalore-Mysore frontier sections.
(*j*) Total receipts from 12th April to 29th July 1893.

F. B. HEBBERT,
Under-Secretary.

SIMLA, *the 10th August, 1893.*

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

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 33.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 19, 1893.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY STATISTICS.

RETURNS OF ACCIDENTS ON INDIAN RAILWAYS FOR THE TWELVE MONTHS ENDING THE 31st DECEMBER, 1892.

No. 300 R. Stat., dated Simla, the 3rd August, 1893.

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

Read again—

Public Works Department Resolution No. 402 R. Stat., dated the 31st August, 1892.

Read also—

Note by the Director General of Railways, No. 331 Statistics, dated the 26th July, 1893, with abstrac returns of accidents to trains, etc., on the open lines of railways in India for the twelve month ending the 31st December, 1892.

OBSERVATIONS.—The following summary gives the total number of accidents to trains rolling-stock, permanent-way, etc., for the twelve months endin the 31st December, 1892, distributed under the classificatio adopted in a abstract No. 4 of the returns:—

Summary of accidents to trains, rolling-stock, etc.

Serial No.	CLASSES OF ACCIDENTS.	NUMBER OF ACCIDENTS DURING THE YEAR 1891.			TWELVE MONTHS ENDING THE 31ST DECEMBER, 1892. NUMBER.			NUMBER OF PASSENGERS AND OTHERS.		NUMBER OF SERVANTS.		TOTAL ALL CLASSES.	
		Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act (IX of 1890).	Other accidents.	TOTAL	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act (IX of 1890).	Other accidents.	TOTAL	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injur
1	Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains	6	10	16	4	2	6	3	...	...	...	3	...

Serial No.	CLASSES OF ACCIDENTS.	NUMBER OF ACCIDENTS DURING THE YEAR 1891.			TWELVE MONTHS ENDING THE 31ST DECEMBER, 1892.								
					NUMBER.			NUMBER OF PASSENGERS AND OTHERS.		NUMBER OF SERVANTS.		TOTAL ALL CLASSES.	
		Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act (IX of 1890).	Other accidents.	TOTAL	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act (IX of 1890).	Other accidents.	TOTAL	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
2	Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	22	35	57	21	30	51	...	18	5	4	5	22
3	Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains	14	95	109	11	66	77	...	...	...	12	...	12
4	Collisions between light engines.	1	20	21	4	38	42	...	...	...	2	...	2
5	Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	25	72	97	30	68	98	1	2	...	1	1	3
6	Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, etc., leaving the rails	25	297	322	18	384	402	...	...	1	3	1	3
7	Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	4	53	57	6	73	79	...	...	2	8	2	8
8	Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	5	5	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Trains running over cattle on the line	6	1,831	1,837	6	1,818	1,824	(a) 1	(a) 1	8	10	9	11
10	Trains running over obstructions on the line	12	181	193	4	114	118	(a) 1	(a) 2	1	2	2	4
11	Trains running through gates at level-crossings	2	59	61	3	54	57	...	...	1	2	1	2
12	The bursting of boilers of engines	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12(a)	The bursting of tubes, etc., of engines	...	138	138	...	103	103	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	The failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines	...	427	427	1	461	462	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	The failure of tyres	1	12	13	1	14	15	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	„ „ of wheels	...	6	6	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	„ „ of axles	3	54	57	6	46	52	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	„ „ of brake apparatus	...	3	3	1	6	7	...	14	...	...	...	14
18	„ „ of couplings	2	180	182	2	208	210	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	„ „ of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, etc.	...	5	5	10	2	12	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	Broken rails	...	50	50	...	75	75	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	The flooding of portions of permanent-way	16	38	54	40	86	126	...	...	1	...	1	...
22	Slips in cuttings or embankments	8	74	82	11	16	27	3	2	...	1	3	3
23	Fire in trains	5	163	168	3	160	163	1	6	...	...	1	6
24	Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	3	69	72	...	43	43	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	Other accidents	10	247	257	10	211	221	...	...	...	3	...	3
	TOTAL FOR THE TWELVE MONTHS ENDING THE 31ST DECEMBER, 1892	...	...	...	192	4,086	4,278	(b) 10	(c) 45	19	48	29	93
	TOTAL for the year 1891*	...	...	...	165	4,125	4,290	(d) 65	(e) 146	27	94	92	240

(a) Not passengers.
(b) Of these two were not passengers.
(c) Of these three were not passengers.
(d) Of these nine were not passengers.
(e) Of these eleven were not passengers.

* Excludes the figures for the Cherra-Companyganj and Thatôn-Duyinzáik railways, which are now treated as steam tramways.

2. As compared with 1891, the number of accidents to trains, rolling-stock, permanent-way, etc., during the year 1892, shows a decrease of 12 or of 0·28 per cent., with an increase of 655·09 miles or of 3·86 per cent. in the mean mileage worked, and a decrease of 131,079 miles or of 0·22 per cent. in the train-milage run.

Principal variations as compared with 1891.

3. The chief variations occurred under "Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains," 77 against 109; "Collisions between light engines," 42 against 21; "Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, etc., leaving the rails," 402 against 322; "Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points," 79 against 57; "Trains running over cattle on the line," 1,824 against 1,837; "Trains running over obstructions on the line," 118 against 193; "The bursting of tubes, etc., of engines," 103 against 138; "The failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines," 462 against 427; "The failure of couplings," 210 against 182; "Broken rails," 75 against 50; "The flooding of portions of permanent-way," 126 against 54; "Slips in cuttings or embankments," 27 against 82; "Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts," 43 against 72; and "Other accidents," 221 against 257.

4. Under "Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains," there was a decrease of 32 accidents, *viz.*, 3 under "Serious," and 29 under "Minor." The decrease under "Serious" was due to the number on the South Indian railway having fallen from 4 to 1, while that under "Minor" was chiefly due to a decrease of 9 on the Eastern Bengal (state) railway, of 8 on the North Western (state) railway, and of 7 each on the Rajputana-Malwa state and the Southern Mahratta railways, against an increase of 4 each on the Bengal-Nágpur and the Oudh and Rohilkhand (state) railways.

5. The increase under "Collisions between light engines" was chiefly due to the numbers recorded on the East Indian, the North Western (state), and the Bengal-Nágpur railways having risen from 7 to 16, from 4 to 8 and from *nil* to 3 respectively. Of the increase of 3 accidents under "Serious," the East Indian and the Bengal-Nágpur railways accounted for one each.

6. "Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, etc., leaving the rails" showed an increase of 80 accidents, made up of a decrease of 7 under "Serious" and an increase of 87 under "Minor." The decrease under "Serious" was chiefly due to a reduction of 3 each on the North Western (state) and the Nizam's Guaranteed State railways, while the increase under "Minor" was mainly owing to the number recorded on the East Indian railway having risen from 26 to 99.

7. The increase under "Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points" was chiefly contributed by the East Indian railway, on which the number rose from 5 to 22.

8. The number of cattle accidents was largest on the Southern Mahratta railway, *viz.*, 427; next to that line comes the South Indian railway with 247; then the Rajputana-Malwa state railway with 162; the North Western (state) railway with 135; the Eastern Bengal (state) railway with 134; the East Indian railway with 116; the Oudh and Rohilkhand (state) railway with 103; and the Madras railway with 92.

As compared with the corresponding period of the previous year, the chief variations were an increase of 72 on the Southern Mahratta railway, and decreases of 38 and 24 on the North Western (state) and the Madras railways respectively.

In relation to train-mileage run, the number was highest on the Southern Mahratta railway, which gave an average of 1 accident in 5,608 train-miles, the Dibru-Sadiya railway coming next with an average of 1 in 6,510; then the Nizam's Guaranteed State, the Jorhát, the South Indian and the Rohilkund and Kumaon railways with averages of 1 in 8,729, 1 in 11,427, 1 in 13,270 and 1 in 17,679 respectively. The lowest number recorded relatively to train-mileage run was on the Bombay, Baroda and Central India railway, *viz.*, 1 in 150,419; the Great Indian Peninsula railway coming next with an average of 1 in 148,266; then the Gaekwar's Dabhoi railway with 1 in 89,141; the East Indian railway with 1 in 87,108; the Burma (state) railway with 1 in 61,431; and the North Western (state) railway with 1 in 60,061.

9. The decrease of 75 accidents under "Trains running over obstructions on the line" was mainly due to there having been 55 less on the Eastern Ben-

gal (state) railway, 7 less on the Southern Mahratta railway, and 5 less on the North Western (state) railway. The decrease of 55 on the Eastern Bengal (state) railway was made up of three under "Serious" and 52 under "Minor."

10. Under "The bursting of tubes, etc., of engines," there was a noticeable decrease of 30 accidents on the South Indian railway.

11. "The failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines" showed an increase of 53 accidents on the East Indian railway, of 20 on the Great Indian Peninsula railway, and of 11 each on the Bombay, Baroda and Central India and the Burma (state) railways, and a decrease of 26 on the Nizam's Guaranteed State railway, of 25 on the South Indian railway, and of 11 on the Southern Mahratta railway.

12. The increase under "The failure of couplings" was due to the number recorded on the Rajputana-Malwa state railway having risen from 34 to 65.

13. Of the increase of 25 accidents under "Broken rails," the Bengal-Nágpur and the Rajputana-Malwa state railways were responsible for 13 and 7 respectively.

14. Under the head "The flooding of portions of permanent-way," there was an increase of 72, of which 24 cases are recorded under "Serious" and 48 under "Minor." Under "Serious" the principal variations were increases of 15 on the North Western railway, of 7 on the Eastern Bengal (state) railway, and of 6 on the Nizam's Guaranteed state railway, and a decrease of 2 each on the Bombay, Baroda and Central India and the Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágarh-Porbandar railways; while under "Minor" the increases were chiefly contributed by the Jodhpore-Bickaneer, the Southern Mahratta and the Rajputana-Malwa state railways, on which the numbers rose from 3 to 19, 5 to 18, and 3 to 15 respectively.

15. Under "Slips in cuttings or embankments," there was a decrease of 55 accidents, made up of an increase of 3 under "Serious" and a decrease of 58 under "Minor." The increase under "Serious" was due entirely to 7 accidents having been recorded under this head on the Bengal-Nágpur railway against *nil* during 1891; while the decrease under "Minor" was owing principally to the numbers recorded on the Bengal-Nágpur, the North Western (state) and the Great Indian Peninsula railways having fallen off from 29 to 3, 19 to 9, and 11 to 1 respectively.

16. Under "Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts," the accidents numbered 43 against 72, of which 12 against 40 took place on the Eastern Bengal (state) railway alone.

17. The cases recorded under the head "Other accidents" decreased chiefly on the North Western (state) railway, 42 against 76; on the Bombay, Baroda and Central India railway, 5 against 21; on the Burma (state) railway, 2 against 18; and on the Great Indian Peninsula railway, 4 against 16; but increased principally on the East Indian railway, *viz.*, 75 against 23.

18. Of the 10 cases of "Serious" accidents from "The failure of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, etc.," 8 occurred on the Eastern Bengal (state) railway alone.

Casualties to passengers and servants not included in paragraph 1.

19. The casualties to passengers, and to servants in the employ of railways or of contractors from accidents not coming under the classification adopted in paragraph 1, were, as compared with 1891, in the case of passengers, 55 killed and 139 injured against 65 killed and 212 injured, and, in the case of servants, 193 killed and 589 injured against 156 killed and 529 injured. (For details, *vide* abstract No. 2.)

20. The mean mileage open, train-mileage run, and the number of passengers were 17,625·72, 60,505,076, and 127,230,914 against 16,970·63,* 60,636,155,* and 122,611,345* respectively during the previous year. The number of accidents per 1,000 train-miles was 0·07.

Out of a total of 127,230,914 passengers travelling, 8 passengers were killed and 42 injured by accidents to trains as classified in paragraph 1. This gives an average of 1 killed in 15,903,864, while the total number of killed and injured, *viz.*, 50, gives an average of one casualty in 2,544,618 persons travelling and an average of one in 105,314,583 miles travelled.

Including casualties to passengers from causes other than accidents to trains, rolling-stock, etc. (*vide* paragraph 19), the total numbers of passengers

* Excludes the figures for the Cherra-Companyganj and Thatôn-Duyinzáik railways, which are now reated as steam tramways.

killed and injured were 63 and 181 respectively, giving an average of one killed in 2,019,538, and one injured in 702,933, or an average, on the total number of killed and injured, of one casualty in 521,438 passengers travelling.

Total casualties from all causes.

21. The total casualties to persons from all causes, including trespassers, cases of suicide, etc., were 624 killed and 930 injured against 645 killed and 1,084 injured during 1891. (For details, *vide* abstract No. 2.)

Casualties in yards, workshops, etc.

22. In addition to the above, 77 persons were reported to have been killed and 197 injured in yards, workshops, etc., and 956 persons to have died in carriages and at stations from causes unconnected with the working of trains.

23. Abstract No. 5 shows for the year 1892, as compared with ten previous years, the proportion of passengers killed and injured while travelling on the several railways open for traffic in India from causes beyond their own control.

24. Abstract No. 6 shows the number of enquiries into train accidents on the several railways open for traffic in India classified under certain heads for the year 1892 as compared with two previous years.

25. The accidents *for the 4th quarter of 1892* are dealt with in the following note:

Note on accidents for the 4th quarter of 1892.

Casualties resulting from accidents to trains, rolling-stock, etc., for the 4th quarter of 1892.

The following table gives the number of accidents as classified in paragraph 1 of the previous note, which resulted in loss of, or injury to, life and limb, and shows the railways on which they occurred:

RAILWAY.	Number of accidents during the 4th quarter of 1892.	Passengers and others.		Servants.		Total.	
		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
North Western (state)	1	...	...	...	1	..	1
Oudh and Rohilkhand (state)	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
Eastern Bengal (state)	2	...	...	...	4	...	4
Great Indian Peninsula	3	...	1	1	4	1	5
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
Bengal and North-Western	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
Rajputana-Malwa	1	...	1	...	...	...	1
Southern Mahratta	1	...	...	1	...	1	...
Total	...	...	2	2	12	2	14
Total of the corresponding quarter of 1891	...	56	94	11	50	67	144

2. *North Western (state) railway.*—On the 28th October, 1892, the level-crossing gate at Ráwalpindi was smashed by a shunting engine. The gateman, who was to blame, was severely injured.

3. *Oudh and Rohilkhand (state) railway.*—On the 27th December, 1892, a level-crossing gate near Sháhjahánpur was run through by No. 2 mail train. The gateman was injured.

4. *Eastern Bengal (state) railway.*—On the 10th December, 1892, an up special goods train collided with a shunting engine in the Kaunia yard through the carelessness of the driver. Two railway servants were injured.

On the 18th December, 1892, a collision took place in the locomotive yard at Calcutta between two light engines through the carelessness of the shunter. Two railway servants were slightly injured.

5. *Great Indian Peninsula railway.*—On the 5th December, 1892, a down passenger train, while passing out of the station yard at Lonávla, collided with a shunting engine which was taking water from a water-crane near a cross-over road. The accident was due to no notice having been issued by the Engineering Department regarding an alteration which was being made at the time in the position of the cross-over road. A passenger was slightly hurt.

On the 20th December, 1892, an up goods train, while coming out of shed at Nágpur, collided with a wagon standing foul of the crossing, through the carelessness of the pointsman. A fireman was slightly injured.

On the 27th December, 1892, a down mail train was admitted on to the wrong line at mile 479⅛ near Bágra and collided with some uncoupled wagons which were being loaded by coolies. One cooly was killed and three others injured. The station master, muccadum, and the pointsman in fault were prosecuted.

6. *Bombay, Baroda and Central India railway.*—On the 12th November, 1892, at Ahmedabad, the engine of an up mail train, while running round to the tail end of the train, was admitted into a wrong siding and collided with five wagons standing there. A railway servant was injured.

7. *Bengal and North-Western railway.*—On the 15th October, 1892, a buffalo was knocked down by an up mixed train at mileage 53-10 between Daronda and Chainwa stations. Certain vehicles of the train were derailed and seriously damaged and the lamp-man accompanying the train was seriously injured.

8. *Rajputana-Malwa railway.*—On the 11th November, 1892, a camel was knocked off the line at mile 138-20 near Sirsa on the Rewári-Ferozepore section. The accident was due to the animal having taken fright on the approach of the train and jumped over the fencing. The rider of the camel was slightly injured.

9. *Southern Mahratta railway.*—On the 11th October, 1892, an up goods train collided with a light trolly at mile 218-17, between Bidadi and Kengeri stations. The accident was due to the trolly not having been properly protected by signals. The trolly was smashed and the time-keeper who was riding on it was killed.

RESOLUTION.—The Government of India notices that with an increase of 655·09 miles, or 3·86 per cent., in the mean mileage worked, and a decrease of 131,079 miles, or 0·22 per cent., in the train-mileage run, the number of accidents to trains, rolling-stock, permanent-way, etc., on Indian railways shows a decrease of 12, or 0·28 per cent., as compared with the previous year.

2. The numbers of passengers killed and injured by accidents to trains, etc., were 8 and 42 respectively against 56 and 135 during 1891; while the numbers of passengers killed and injured from causes other than accidents to trains, etc., were 55 and 139 respectively against 65 and 212.

3. Out of a total of 127,230,914 passengers travelling, there were 63 killed and 181 injured, or an average of 1 killed in 2,019,538 and of 1 injured in 702,933.

The proportion of passengers killed and injured by train accidents from causes beyond their own control as compared with the numbers travelling was 1 killed out of 15,903,864 and 1 injured out of 3,029,307.

4. The casualties to servants in the employ of railways or of contractors from accidents to trains, etc., were 19 killed and 48 injured against 27 and 94 respectively in the preceding year. From causes other than accidents to trains, etc., the casualties were 193 killed and 589 injured against 156 killed and 529 injured.

5. With an increase of 3·86 per cent. in the mean mileage worked and a decrease of 0·22 per cent. in the train-mileage run, it is observed that the total numbers of casualties from all causes over the whole of the Indian railway system as compared with the previous year decreased under killed from 645 to 624 or by 3·26 per cent., and under injured from 1,084 to 930, or by 14·21 per cent.

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

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

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

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

F. B. HEBBERT.
Under Secretary.

Documents accompanying.

Abstract returns of accidents for the twelve months ending the 31st December, 1892.

ABSTRACT No. 1.

GENERAL TOTAL.

NUMBER of PERSONS reported, during the TWELVE MONTHS ending 31st December 1892, as KILLED or INJURED on ALL RAILWAYS open for TRAFFIC in INDIA, distinguishing between PASSENGERS, RAILWAY SERVANTS, and OTHER PERSONS; and distinguishing also, in the case of the two former classes, between ACCIDENTS caused by ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, etc., and ACCIDENTS happening otherwise.

	Killed.	Injured.	Remarks.
PASSENGERS:—			
From accidents to trains, rolling-stock, permanent-way, etc.	8	42	
By accidents from other causes, including accidents from their own want of caution or misconduct	55	139	
SERVANTS:—			
From accidents to trains, rolling-stock, permanent-way, etc.	19	48	
By accidents from other causes, including accidents from their own want of caution or misconduct	193	589	
OTHER PERSONS:—			
Whilst passing over railways at level-crossings	24	15	
Trespassers	268	81	
Suicides	53	4	
Miscellaneous, not included in either of the above	9	12	
TOTAL	624	930	

ABSTRACT No. 2.

NUMBER of PERSONS reported, during the TWELVE MONTHS ending 31st December 1892, as KILLED or INJURED in INDIA by the TRAVELLING of TRAINS or the MOVEMENT of VEHICLES used exclusively upon RAILWAYS, distinguishing between PASSENGERS, RAILWAY SERVANTS, and OTHER PERSONS, and classifying, as far as practicable, the nature and causes of the ACCIDENTS occasioning the DEATH or INJURY.

PASSENGERS.

Serial No.	RAILWAYS.	From accidents to trains, etc., see Abstracts Nos. 3 and 4. Killed.	Injured.	From causes other than accidents to trains, etc.: 1.—From falling between carriages and platforms. Killed.	Injured.	2.—Falling on to the platform, ballast, etc., when getting into or out of trains. Killed.	Injured.	3.—Whilst crossing the line at stations. Killed.	Injured.	4.—By the closing of carriage doors. Killed.	Injured.	5.—Falling out of carriages during the travelling of trains. Killed.	Injured.	6.—Other accidents. Killed.	Injured.	TOTAL. Killed.	Injured.	TOTAL PASSENGERS. Killed.	Injured.
	Standard gauge. STATE LINES WORKED BY COMPANIES.																		
I	East Indian (a)	...	8	4	3	1	6	1	1	...	...	3	13	1	3	10	26	10	34
II	Bengal-Nágpur	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	2	1	4	4	7
III	Indian Midland (b)	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	7	...	...	2	7	2	7
	STATE LINES WORKED BY THE STATE.																		
IX	North Western (c)	1	2	1	1	2	3	2	...	2	1	10	27	...	...	17	32	18	34
XI	Oudh and Rohilkund	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	9	...	...	1	10	1	10
XII	Eastern Bengal (d)	...	3	...	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	3	9	3	12
	LINES WORKED BY GUARANTEED COMPANIES.																		
XVIII	Great Indian Peninsula (e)	...	1	...	...	...	3	1	...	1	1	...	4	...	2	2	10	2	11
XIX	Bombay, Baroda and Central India (f)	...	14	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	2	3	2	17
XX	Madras	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	3	2	3	2
	LINE OWNED BY NATIVE STATE AND WORKED BY COMPANY.																		
XXVI	The Nizam's Guaranteed State (g)	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	6	...	6	...
	Metre gauge. STATE LINES WORKED BY COMPANIES.																		
XXXIII	Bengal and North-Western—Tirhoot section, Company's ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
XXXV	Rajputana-Malwa (h)	3	2	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	4	14	...	...	6	15	9	17
XXXVI	Southern Mahratta (i)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	2
XXXIX	South Indian	1	9	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	2	1	9	2	18
	STATE LINES WORKED BY THE STATE.																		
XLIV	Burma	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	5	...	...	1	6	1	6
	ASSISTED COMPANIES.																		
XLVI	Deoghur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
XLVII	Rohilkund and Kumaon (Company's section) (j)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
XLIX	Dibru-Sadiya	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	LINES OWNED AND WORKED BY NATIVE STATES.																		
LIII	Jodhpore-Bickaneer, Jodhpore section, Bickaneer ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
LIV	Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágarh-Porbandar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Special gauges. STATE LINES WORKED BY THE STATE.																		
LVII	Jorhát (2′ 0″)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	ASSISTED COMPANY.																		
LVIII	Darjeeling-Himalayan (2′ 0″)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1
	LINE OWNED BY NATIVE STATE AND WORKED BY COMPANY.																		
LIX	The Gaekwar's Dabhoi (2′ 6″)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
	LINE OWNED AND WORKED BY NATIVE STATE.																		
LXI	Morvi (2′ 6″)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL 1892	8	42	7	5	11	18	7	2	3	2	22	102	5	10	55	139	63	181
	TOTAL 1891	56	135	13	21	7	19	3	9	...	4	30	127	12	32	65	212	121	347

SERVANTS.

Serial No.	RAILWAYS.	From accidents to trains, etc., see Abstracts Nos. 3 and 4. Killed.	Injured.	From causes other than accidents to trains, etc.: 1.—During shunting operations. Killed.	Injured.	2.—Falling off engines, vans, wagons, etc. Killed.	Injured.	3.—Coming in contact with over-bridges, etc., during the travelling of trains. Killed.	Injured.	4.—Coming in contact, while shunting with vehicles, etc., standing in adjoining lines. Killed.	Injured.	5.—Getting on or off trains, engines, etc. Killed.	Injured.	6.—Whilst loading, unloading or shunting. Killed.	Injured.	7.—Whilst breaking, spragging, or chocking wheels. Killed.	Injured.	8.—Whilst working at cranes or capstans. Killed.	Injured.	9.—Whilst working on the permanent-way or in sidings. Killed.	Injured.	10.—Whilst walking along the line on the way home, or to work. Killed.	Injured.	11.—Whilst walking, crossing, or standing on the line. Killed.	Injured.	12.—Whilst passing between vehicles. Killed.	Injured.
I	East Indian (a)	...	...	5	5	...	3	...	1	...	3	1	3	...	6	1	1	...	...	...	5	3	2	5	12	1	2
II	Bengal-Nágpur	1	2	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	4	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
III	Indian Midland (b)	...	2	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	3	...	...
IX	North Western (c)	2	4	3	6	2	11	1	1	...	...	5	4	...	5	...	...	...	1	2	2	1	...	5	...	3	1
XI	Oudh and Rohilkund	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...
XII	Eastern Bengal (d)	...	7	1	7	3	3	1	...	...	3	1	...	3	61	...	...	...	1	2	2	1	...	...	...	...	...
XVIII	Great Indian Peninsula (e)	1	14	2	13	4	5	1	2	...	...	2	9	1	20	...	7	...	...	...	1	6	2	15	17	2	2
XIX	Bombay, Baroda and Central India (f)	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	1	5	3	1	...
XX	Madras	...	2	2	4	...	5	...	...	...	...	1	5	..	8	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	2	...	1
XXVI	The Nizam's Guaranteed State (g)	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
XXXIII	Bengal and North-Western—Tirhoot section, Company's ,,	8	9	1	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
XXXV	Rajputana-Malwa (h)	5	4	3	1	1	8	...	...	...	...	1	8	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	3	...	1
XXXVI	Southern Mahratta (i)	1	1	1	3	1	4	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...
XXXIX	South Indian	1	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...
XLIV	Burma	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
XLVI	Deoghur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
XLVII	Rohilkund and Kumaon (Company's section) (j)	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
XLIX	Dibru-Sadiya	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
LIII	Jodhpore-Bickaneer, Jodhpore section, Bickaneer ,,	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
LIV	Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágarh-Porbandar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
LVII	Jorhát (2′ 0″)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
LVIII	Darjeeling-Himalayan (2′ 0″)	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
LIX	The Gaekwar's Dabhoi (2′ 6″)	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
LXI	Morvi (2′ 6″)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL 1892	19	48	19	47	[illegible]	49	4	6	...	6	18	42	5	123	2	10	...	2	5	15	15	7	45	42	7	8
	TOTAL 1891	27	94	13	28	15	53	4	7	1	8	10	47	8	51	1	6	..	9	5	17	5	2	38	50	6	8

SERVANTS (continued).

Serial No.	RAILWAYS.	13.—Whilst attending to the machinery of engines, cleaning them, etc. Killed.	Injured.	14.—Whilst attending to gates at level-crossings. Killed.	Injured.	15.—Falling or being caught between vehicles and platforms. Killed.	Injured.	16.—Falling off ladders, scaffolds, platforms, etc. Killed.	Injured.	17.—By falling of lamps, wagon doors, timber, weights, etc. Killed.	Injured.	18.—Whilst coupling or uncoupling wagons. Killed.	Injured.	19.—Miscellaneous. Killed.	Injured.	TOTAL. Killed.	Injured.	TOTAL SERVANTS. Killed.	Injured.
I	East Indian (a)	...	3	2	...	...	2	...	4	...	...	2	4	2	33	22	89	22	89
II	Bengal-Nágpur	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	2	9	15	10	17
III	Indian Midland (b)	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	3	8	7	8	9
IX	North Western (c)	...	6	4	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	4	2	3	6	33	46	35	50
XI	Oudh and Rohilkund	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	2	1	1	2	7	11	7	12
XII	Eastern Bengal (d)	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	18	15	99	15	106
XVIII	Great Indian Peninsula (e)	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	13	.	12	3	33	38	137	39	151
XIX	Bombay, Baroda and Central India (f)	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	2	1	3	11	30	11	31
XX	Madras	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	5	1	8	..	1	2	11	7	54	7	56
XXVI	The Nizam's Guaranteed State (g)	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	..	4	9	4	9
XXXIII	Bengal and North-Western—Tirhoot section, Company's ,,	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	2	15	11
XXXV	Rajputana-Malwa (h)	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	..	...	1	6	1	2	11	32	16	36
XXXVI	Southern Mahratta (i)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	4	...	5	8	20	9	21
XXXIX	South Indian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	6	4	21	5	21
XLIV	Burma	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	2	5	12	5	12
XLVI	Deoghur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
XLVII	Rohilkund and Kumaon (Company's section) (j)	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	2
XLIX	Dibru-Sadiya	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	1	...	1
LIII	Jodhpore-Bickaneer, Jodhpore section, Bickaneer ,,	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	2	1
LIV	Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágarh-Porbandar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...
LVII	Jorhát (2′ 0″)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
LVIII	Darjeeling-Himalayan (2′ 0″)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
LIX	The Gaekwar's Dabhoi (2′ 6″)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
LXI	Morvi (2′ 6″)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
	TOTAL 1892	1	22	10	2	1	5	2	12	2	27	13	38	20	126	193	589	212	637
	TOTAL 1891	1	28	8	2	5	7	1	18	3	24	9	41	23	128	156	529	183	623

OTHERS.

Serial No.	RAILWAYS.	Whilst passing over railways at level-crossings. Killed.	Injured.	Trespassers. Killed.	Injured.	Suicides. Killed.	Injured.	Miscellaneous. Killed.	Injured.	TOTAL OTHERS. Killed.	Injured.	TOTAL ALL CLASSES. Killed.	Injured.	Serial No.
I	East Indian (a)	1	2	61	9	19	2	...	1	81	14	113	137	I
II	Bengal-Nágpur	1	...	9	3	6	...	1	...	17	3	31	27	II
III	Indian Midland (b)	...	...	4	2	2	...	...	1	6	3	16	19	III
IX	North Western (c)	2	...	36	9	8	...	4	2	50	11	103	95	IX
XI	Oudh and Rohilkund	1	1	21	4	6	1	...	1	28	7	36	29	XI
XII	Eastern Bengal (d)	1	2	31	17	...	...	...	1	32	20	50	138	XII
XVIII	Great Indian Peninsula (e)	2	...	22	6	5	...	...	1	29	7	70	169	XVIII
XIX	Bombay, Baroda and Central India (f)	2	...	3	1	2	1	...	1	7	3	20	51	XIX
XX	Madras	4	...	4	1	2	...	1	2	11	3	21	61	XX
XXVI	The Nizam's Guaranteed State (g)	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	2	1	12	10	XXVI
XXXIII	Bengal and North-Western—Tirhoot section, Company's ,,	...	1	24	6	...	...	..	...	24	7	39	19	XXXIII
XXXV	Rajputana-Malwa (h)	5	3	21	11	2	...	...	1	28	15	53	68	XXXV
XXXVI	Southern Mahratta (i)	3	...	9	3	1	...	2	...	15	3	24	26	XXXVI
XXXIX	South Indian	...	5	9	4	...	...	...	...	9	9	16	48	XXXIX
XLIV	Burma	...	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	4	...	10	18	XLIV
XLVI	Deoghur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	XLVI
XLVII	Rohilkund and Kumaon (Company's section) (j)	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	1	3	1	4	3	XLVII
XLIX	Dibru-Sadiya	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	..	1	1	XLIX
LIII	Jodhpore-Bickaneer, Jodhpore section, Bickaneer ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	2	2	LIII
LIV	Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágarh-Porbandar	1	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	1	4	2	4	LIV
LVII	Jorhát (2′ 0″)	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	LVII
LVIII	Darjeeling-Himalayan (2′ 0″)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	LVIII
LIX	The Gaekwar's Dabhoi (2′ 6″)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	LIX
LXI	Morvi (2′ 6″)	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	LXI
	TOTAL 1892	24	15	268	81	53	4	9	12	349	112	624	930	
	TOTAL 1891	17	16	236	82	66	...	22	16	341	114	645	1,084	

(a) Includes the Delhi-Umballa-Kalka and Tárkessur railways.
(b) ,, the Bhopal-Itársi railway.
(c) ,, the Amritsar-Pathánkot, Hyderabad-Umarkot, Rájpura-Bhátinda, and Jammu and Kashmir railways.
(d) ,, narrow gauge sections and the Bengal Central railway.
(e) ,, the Wardha Coal, Dhond-Manmád, Khámgaon and Amráoti railways.
(f) Includes the Gaekwar's Petlád railway.
(g) ,, the Bezváda extension.
(h) ,, the Gaekwar's Mehsána railway.
(i) ,, the Mysore section and the Kolhápur railway.
(j) ,, the Rohilkund and Kumaon (Lucknow-Bareilly section).

B

ABSTRACT No. 3.

ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, ETC., reported during the TWELVE MONTHS ending 31st December 1892, as having occurred on the several RAILWAYS open for TRAFFIC in INDIA distinguishing the different classes of ACCIDENTS and the number of PASSENGERS AND OTHERS, and of RAILWAY SERVANTS KILLED or INJURED in each class of accident.

	I East Indian (a).										II Bengal-Nágpur.										III Indian Midland (b).									
	No.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.			No.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.			No.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.		
	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	
1. Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...		1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	6	...	6	...	8	...	...	...	8		3	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	1		1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3. Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains	4	7	11	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	...		1	2	3	...	...	...	2	...	2	
4. Collisions between light engines	2	14	16	...	...	...	...	...	...		1	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5. Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	14	14	28	...	...	...	...	...	...		4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...		1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	
6. Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, etc., leaving the rails	1	99	100	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	23	23	...	...	...	...	...	...		2	25	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	22	22	...	...	...	...	...	...		2	7	9	...	...	1	1	1	1		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
9. Trains running over cattle on the line	...	116	116	...	...	...	...	...	...		1	48	49	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	46	46	...	...	...	...	...	...	
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	...	19	19	...	...	...	...	...	...		2	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...		1	4	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
12. The bursting of boilers of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
12(a). The bursting of tubes, etc., of engines	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
13. The failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines	...	79	79	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	36	36	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	21	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	
14. The failure of tyres	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	
16. Ditto of axles	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
18. Ditto of couplings	...	13	13	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	26	26	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
20. Broken rails	...	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	21	21	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		7	3	10	3	2	...	1	3	3		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
23. Fire in trains	...	8	8	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	
25. Other accidents	5	70	75	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	24	24	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	8	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	34	487	521	...	8	...	...	...	8		32	206	238	3	3	1	2	4	5		7	119	126	...	...	...	2	...	2	

	IX North Western (c).										XI Oudh and Rohilkund.									
	No.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.			No.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.		
	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	
1. Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	1	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3. Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains	2	19	21	...	...	...	2	...	2		...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4. Collisions between light engines	...	8	8	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5. Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	1	5	6	1	2	...	...	1	2		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
6. Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, etc., leaving the rails	...	44	46	...	...	1	...	1	...		...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
9. Trains running over cattle on the line	...	135	135	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	103	103	...	...	...	...	...	...	
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	...	11	11	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings	1	9	10	...	...	...	1	...	1		1	5	6	...	...	...	1	...	1	
12. The bursting of boilers of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
12(a). The bursting of tubes, etc., of engines	...	40	40	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
13. The failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines	...	99	99	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
14. The failure of tyres	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
16. Ditto of axles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
18. Ditto of couplings	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	13	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	
20. Broken rails	24	12	36	...	...	1	...	1	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	4	9	13	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	16	16	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
23. Fire in trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	10	10	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
25. Other accidents	1	41	42	...	...	...	1	...	1		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	36	479	515	1	2	2	4	3	6		1	133	134	...	...	...	1	...	1	

(a) Includes the Delhi-Umballa-Kalka and Turkessur railways.
(b) Includes the Bhopal-Itársi railway.
(c) Includes the Amritsar-Pathánkot, Hyderabad-Umarkot, Rájpura-Bhatinda, and Jammu and Kashmir railways.

ABSTRACT No. 3.—ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, ETC., reported during the TWELVE MONTHS ending 31st December 1892, as having occurred on the several RAILWAYS open for TRAFFIC in INDIA, distinguishing the different classes of ACCIDENTS and the number of PASSENGERS AND OTHERS, and of RAILWAY SERVANTS KILLED or INJURED in each class of accident—*contd.*

	XII Eastern Bengal (a).										XVIII Great Indian Peninsula (b).										XIX Bombay, Baroda and Central India (c).									
	No.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.			No.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.			No.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.		
	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	
1. Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains	...	1	1	..	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	4	6	10	...	3	...	...	...	3		3	3	6	...	1	...	2	...	3		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3. Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains	1	8	9	...	...	...	2	...	2		1	7	8	...	...	...	5	...	5		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4. Collisions between light engines	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	2		...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5. Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	2	5	7	...	..	...	...	...	...		1	1	2	...	...	...	1	...	1		...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
6. Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, etc., leaving the rails	...	10	10	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	5	5	...	...	...	2	...	2		...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	..		1	3	4	...	...	1	3	1	3		...	2	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	17	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	
9. Trains running over cattle on the line	1	133	134	...	..	...	2	...	2		...	66	66	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	...	11	11	..	..	...	..	...	..		...	15	15	(c)1	...	..	1	1	1		...	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	..		...	8	8	...	..	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
12. The bursting of boilers of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
12(a). Ditto of tubes, etc., of engines	...	3	3	..	...	...	...	...	..		...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	
13. The failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines	...	25	25	..	...	...	...	...	..		...	29	29	...	..	..	..	...	...		...	12	12	...	..	..	..	..	..	
14. The failure of tyres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..		1	1	2	...	..	..	..	...	...		...	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..		...	...	...	...	..	..	..	...	...		...	2	2	...	..	..	..	..	..	
16. Ditto of axles	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	..		1	6	7	...	..	..	..	...	...		...	1	2	...	14	..	..	...	14	
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..		...	...	...	...	..	..	..	...	...		...	22	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	
18. Ditto of couplings	1	13	14	...	...	...	...	...	..		...	6	6	...	..	..	..	...	...		...	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, etc.	8	1	9	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	
20. Broken rails	...	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	..		...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	7	2	9	...	...	...	...	...	..		...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	..		...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
23. Fire in trains	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	..		...	51	51	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	12	12	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
25. Other accidents	3	27	30	...	..	...	1	...	1		...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	28	277	305	...	3	...	7	...	10		8	218	226	(c)1	1	1	14	2	16		1	85	86	...	14	...	1	...	15	

	XX Madras.										XXVI The Nizam's Guaranteed State. (e)									
	No.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.			No.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.		
	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	
1. Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3. Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4. Collisions between light engines	1	6	7	...	...	...	...	...	...		4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5. Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	...	21	21	...	...	...	...	...	...		9	2	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	
6. Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, etc., leaving the rails	1	2	3	..	...	..	2	...	2		...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	92	92	...	..	...	...	...	...		...	69	69	...	...	...	...	...	...	
9. Trains running over cattle on the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	...	1	1	..	..	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
12. The bursting of boilers of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
12(a). Ditto of tubes, etc., of engines	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	10	10	...	..	..	...	...	...	
13. The failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
14. The failure of tyres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
15. Ditto of wheels	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
16. Ditto of axles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
18. Ditto of couplings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
20. Broken rails	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...		6	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	2	43	45	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
23. Fire in trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	
25. Other accidents	1	43	44	...	...	...	2	...	2		19	88	107	...	...	...	...	...	...	
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	5	171	176	..	...	...	2	...	2		19	88	107	...	...	...	...	...	...	

(a) Includes the narrow gauge sections and the Bengal Central railway.
(b) Includes the Wardha Coal, Dhond-Manmád, Khándesh and Amraoti railways.
(c) Not a passenger.
(d) Includes the Gaekwar's Petlád railway.
(e) Includes the Bezváda extension.

ABSTRACT No. 3.—ACCIDENTS TO TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, ETC., reported during the TWELVE MONTHS ending 31st December 1892, as having occurred on the several RAILWAYS open for TRAFFIC in INDIA, distinguishing the different classes of ACCIDENTS and the number of PASSENGERS AND OTHERS, and of RAILWAY SERVANTS KILLED OR INJURED in each class of accident—*contd.*

	XXXIII Bengal and North Western—Tirhoot and Company's sections.									XXV Rajputana-Malwa (a).									XXVI Southern Maratta (d).								
	No.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.		No.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.		No.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.	
	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 88 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 88 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 88 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
1. Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	1	...	1	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	4	...	2	5	2	5	4	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Collisions between light engines	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, etc., leaving the rails	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	8	...	...	..	1	...	1	...	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	1	1	...	...	...	.	...	...	1	7	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	1	...	1
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Trains running over cattle on the line	3	38	41	...	...	8	8	8	8	...	162	162	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	427	427	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	18	..	..	...	...	...	...	1	2	3	...	...	1	...	1	...
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	1	...	1
12. The bursting of boilers of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12(a). Ditto of tubes, etc., of engines	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	22	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. The failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines	...	10	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38	38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	31	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. The failure of tyres	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto of axles	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	10	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto of couplings	...	8	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	65	65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	19	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, etc.	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Broken rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	15	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	18	19	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Fire in trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	12	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Other accidents	1	4	5	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	11	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	5	81	86	...	...	8	9	8	9	6	395	401	3	(c)3	5	4	8	7	3	553	556	...	...	1	1	1	1

	XXXIX South Indian.									XLIV Burma.						
	No.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.		No.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.	
	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 88 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 88 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
1. Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	1	1	2	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Collisions between light engines	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	...	7	7	...	..	...	...	...	...	1	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, etc., leaving the rails	...	76	76	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	23	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	12	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Trains running over cattle on the line	...	247	247	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	31	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	...	12	12	...	(e)2	...	...	...	2	...	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings	...	12	12	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. The bursting of boilers of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12(a). Ditto of tubes, etc., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. The failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	31	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. The failure of tyres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto of wheels	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto of axles	2	3	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto of couplings	1	6	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	13	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Broken rails	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Fire in trains	1	15	16	1	6	...	..	1	6	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Other accidents	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	6	412	418	1	(f)11	1	...	2	11	1	126	127	...	...	...	...	...	...

(a) Includes the Gackwar's Mehsana railway.
(b) Not a passenger.
(c) Of these one was not a passenger.
(d) Includes the Mysore Section and the Kolhápur railway.
(e) Not passengers, but cart men.
(f) Of these two were not passengers.

ABSTRACT No. 3.—ACCIDENTS TO TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, ETC., reported during the TWELVE MONTHS ending 31st December 1892, as having occurred on the several RAILWAYS open for TRAFFIC in INDIA, distinguishing the different classes of ACCIDENTS and the number of PASSENGERS AND OTHERS, and of RAILWAY SERVANTS KILLED OR INJURED in each class of accident—*contd.*

	XLVI Deoghur.									XLVII Rohilkund & Kumaon Company's sections (a).									XLIX Pirru-Sadiya.								
	No.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.		No.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.		No.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.	
	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 88 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 88 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 88 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
1. Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Collisions between light engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	13	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, etc., leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	6	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Trains running over cattle on the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	29	30	(b)1	...	...	...	...	...
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. The bursting of boilers of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12(a). Ditto of tubes, etc., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. The failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	21	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. The failure of tyres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto of axles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto of couplings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Broken rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Fire in trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Other accidents	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	56	57	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	81	85	(b)1	...	...	...	1	...

	LIII Jodhpore-Bikaneer. Jodhpore and Bikeneer sections.									LIV Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junagarh-Porbandar.								
	No.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.		No.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.	
	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 88 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 88 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
1. Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Collisions between light engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, etc., leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Trains running over cattle on the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	19	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. The bursting of boilers of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12(a). Ditto of tubes, etc., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. The failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. The failure of tyres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto of axles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto of couplings	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Broken rails	...	19	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Fire in trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Other accidents	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	...	31	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	24	...	...	...	...	...	...

(a) Includes the Rohilkund and Kumaon (Lucknow-Bareilly section).
(b) Not a passenger.

ABSTRACT No. 3.—ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, ETC., reported during the TWELVE MONTHS ending 31st December 1892, as having occurred on the several RAILWAYS open for TRAFFIC in INDIA, distinguishing the different classes of ACCIDENTS and the number of PASSENGERS and OTHERS, and of RAILWAY SERVANTS KILLED or INJURED in each class of accident—*concld.*

	LVII Jonsar (5′ 6″).				LVIII Darjeeling-Himalayan (2′ 0″).				LIX The Ganeswar's Dabhoi (2′ 6″).				LX Mosvi (5′ 6″).				TOTAL ALL CLASSES.	
	No.				No.				No.				No.					
	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.		Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.		Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.		Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.			
				Number of passengers and others.				Number of passengers and others.				Number of passengers and others.				Number of passengers and others.		
				Number of servants.				Number of servants.				Number of servants.				Number of servants.		
				Total all classes.				Total all classes.				Total all classes.				Total all classes.		
				Killed.				Killed.				Killed.				Killed.		
				Injured.				Injured.				Injured.				Injured.		
1. Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains																		
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line																		
3. Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains																		
4. Collisions between light engines																		
5. Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails																		
6. Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, etc., leaving the rails																		
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points																		
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed																		
9. Trains running over cattle on the line																		
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line																		
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings																		
12. The bursting of boilers of engines																		
12(a). Ditto of tubes, etc., of engines																		
13. The failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines																		
14. Ditto of tyres																		
15. Ditto of wheels																		
16. Ditto of axles																		
17. Ditto of brake apparatus																		
18. Ditto of couplings																		
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, etc.																		
20. Broken rails																		
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way																		
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments																		
23. Fire in trains																		
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts																		
25. Other accidents																		
TOTAL ALL CLASSES																		

ABSTRACT No. 4.

ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, ETC., on the several RAILWAYS open for TRAFFIC in INDIA, reported during the TWELVE MONTHS ending 31st December 1892, distinguishing the different CLASSES of ACCIDENTS, and the number of PASSENGERS and OTHERS, and of RAILWAY SERVANTS KILLED or INJURED in each class of accident.

	TOTAL.								
	No.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.	
	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
1. Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains	4	2	6	3	...	...	...	3	...
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	21	30	51	...	18	5	4	5	22
3. Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains	11	66	77	...	...	...	12	...	12
4. Collisions between light engines	4	38	42	...	...	...	2	...	2
5. Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	30	68	98	1	2	...	1	1	3
6. Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, etc., leaving the rails	18	384	402	...	...	1	3	1	3
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	6	73	79	...	...	2	8	2	8
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Trains running over cattle on the line	6	1,818	1,824	1(*a*)	1(*a*)	8	10	9	11
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	4	114	118	1(*a*)	2(*a*)	1	2	2	4
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings	3	54	57	...	...	1	2	1	2
12. The bursting of boilers of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12(*a*). The bursting of tubes, etc., of engines	...	103	103	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. The failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines	1	461	462	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. The failure of tyres	1	14	15	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto of wheels	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto of axles	6	46	52	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	1	6	7	...	14	...	...	...	14
18. Ditto of couplings	2	208	210	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, etc.	10	2	12	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Broken rails	...	75	75	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	40	86	126	...	...	1	...	1	...
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	11	16	27	3	2	...	1	3	3
23. Fire in trains	3	160	163	1	6	...	...	1	6
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	43	43	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Other accidents	10	211	221	...	...	...	3	...	3
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	192	4,086	4,278	10(*b*)	45(*c*)	19	48	29	93

Mean mileage worked	17,625·72
Number of servants employed	174,313
Train-mileage of all descriptions	60,505,076
Number of passengers carried	127,230,914
Passenger-mileage	5,265,729,149
Per mile open—	
Train-mileage of all descriptions	3,433
Number of passengers carried	7,218
Passenger-mileage	298,753
Total passengers—	
Killed per million of passengers	0·063
Injured per ditto ditto	0·330
Killed per million of passenger-miles	0·001
Injured per ditto ditto	0·008

(*a*) Not passenger(s). (*b*) Of these, two were not passengers. (*c*) Of these, three were not passengers.

ABSTRACT No. 5.

PROPORTION of PASSENGERS KILLED and INJURED on the SEVERAL RAILWAYS open for TRAFFIC in INDIA from causes beyond their own control in passenger-journeys for the years 1882 to 1892.

YEAR.	NUMBER OF PASSENGERS KILLED AND INJURED FROM CAUSES BEYOND THEIR OWN CONTROL, FROM ACCIDENTS TO TRAINS.		Number of Passenger-journeys (inclusive of journeys by season ticket holders).	PROPORTION RETURNED AS KILLED AND INJURED (FROM CAUSES BEYOND THEIR OWN CONTROL) TO NUMBER CARRIED.	
	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.
1882	15	41	58,875,918	1 in 3,925,061	1 in 1,435,998
1883	2	46	65,098,953	1 in 32,549,476	1 in 1,415,195
1884	11	50	73,815,119	1 in 6,710,465	1 in 1,476,302
1885	4	33	80,864,779	1 in 20,216,194	1 in 2,450,447
1886	3	43	88,436,318	1 in 29,478,773	1 in 2,056,659
1887	4	62	95,411,779	1 in 23,852,945	1 in 1,538,900
1888	2	26	103,156,018	1 in 51,578,006	1 in 3,967,539
1889	27	155	110,402,383	1 in 4,088,977	1 in 712,273
1890	1	24	113,828,810	1 in 113,828,810	1 in 4,743,700
1891	56	135	122,611,345	1 in 2,189,488	1 in 908,232
1892	8	42	127,230,914	1 in 15,903,864	1 in 3,029,307

ABSTRACT No. 6.

STATEMENT showing the NUMBER of enquiries into TRAIN ACCIDENTS on the SEVERAL RAILWAYS open for TRAFFIC in INDIA, classified under certain heads for the year 1892, as compared with two previous years.

Class of accident.	1890.	1891.	1892.
A.—From engines or vehicles meeting with obstructions, or leaving the rails in consequence of obstructions, or from defects in connection with the permanent-way or works	53	77	23
B.—From boiler explosions, failures of axles, wheels, or tyres, or from other defects in the rolling-stock	47	99	58
C.—From trains entering stations at too great speed	...	...	...
D.—From collisions between engines and trains following one another on the same line of rails, excepting at junctions, stations, or sidings	6	4	...
E.—From collisions at junctions	...	7	3
10.—From collisions within fixed signals at stations or sidings	23	16	10
11. F.—From collisions between engines or trains meeting in opposite directions	6	17	19
G.—From collisions at level-crossings of two railways	...	...	...
I.—From engines or trains being wrongly run or turned into sidings, or otherwise through facing points	18	16	21
J.—On inclines	...	...	...
K.—From trains on fire	1	5	1
L.—Miscellaneous	16	21	7
TOTAL	170	262	142

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF JULY 1893.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice, best sort.		Rice, common.		Jawar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).		Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or thur, cadian pea (*Cajanus indicus.*)		Firewood.		Salt.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Burma—																										
Tenasserim—																										
Mergui	...	...	...	...	10 10	10 10	11 11	11 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	256 12	256 12	12 0	12 0
Tavoy	...	...	...	...	11 4	11 4	12 9	12 9	...	*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 6	...	...	...	...	399 3	399 3	14 14⅜	18 14⅜
Moulmein and Amherst	7 14	7 14	...	...	11 3	11 3	14 9	14 9	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	10 2	10 2	12 2	12 2	*	7 12	220 0	220 9	18 11	18 11
Pegu (deltaic)—																										
Pegu	...	...	...	...	10 2	10 2	14 3	14 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 2	11 2	20 8	20 8	9 0	9 0	143 0	143 0	14 3	14 3
Rangoon	11 0	11 0	...	...	11 8	12 0	14 8	15 0	*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8	15 0	...	*	...	...	139 0	130 0	15 0	16 8
Thôngwa	...	...	...	...	8 1	8 11	12 3	12 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100 0	100 0	14 4	14 4
Bassein	...	...	...	...	13 9	13 9	16 15	16 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 1	13 1	...	...	...	...	150 13	150 13	17 8	17 8
Pegu (inland)—																										
Shwegyin	...	...	...	...	12 12	11 9	13 13	13 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	200 0	200 0	14 2	14 2
Tharrawaddy	...	...	...	...	12 5	12 5	14 13	14 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	8 12	8 12	450 0	450 0	14 13	14 3
Henzada	...	...	...	...	13 0	12 5	13 0	12 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	5 12	5 12	183 8	183 8	16 2	16 2
Prome	10 6	10 6	...	...	12 14	12 14	14 12	14 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 14	13 3	...	...	9 6	9 6	193 3	193 3	14 3	14 3
Toungoo	...	...	...	...	13 3	13 3	14 14	14 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 6	11 6	...	...	...	...	326 8	326 8	14 3	14 3
Thayetmyo	14 14	11 3	...	...	11 11	11 11	15 5	13 13	...	*	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 13	12 13	28 3	28 3	8 10	8 10	196 0	196 0	12 14	12 14
Upper Burma—																										
Mandalay	16 0	13 0	...	...	10 10	10 4	9 9	11 1	24 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 10	9 13	21 5	15 0	10 9	9 6	77 0	77 0	18 0	18 0
Bamo	...	...	...	...	5 9	5 9	6 9	5 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 3	9 3	...	...	5 11	5 11	182 0	182 0	9 10	7 8
Pakôkku	...	...	...	...	7 10	7 10	9 0	9 5	31 0	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 8	13 8	...	...	5 9	5 9	113 0	113 0	14 3	14 3
Meiktila	4 3	4 3	...	...	10 11	10 11	11 9	11 9	14 4	14 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 4	14 4	12 13	12 13	4 3	4 3	222 10	224 10	14 4	14 4
Arakan—																										
Sandoway	...	...	...	...	9 9	9 6	10 4	10 4	*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	469 11	469 11	16 0	16 0
Kyaukpyu	...	...	...	...	9 3	9 1	10 10	10 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	...	...	...	...	340 0	340 0	15 0	15 0
Akyab	...	...	...	...	10 0	12 0	11 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	200 0	170 0	12 8	12 8
Assam—																										
Surma—																										
Sylhet	...	...	...	...	7 14	7 8	9 10	8 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 8	10 12
Cachar	8 0	8 0	...	...	6 14	6 6	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 6	...	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	10 4	10 0
Khási and Jaintia Hills	6 0	...	...	...	4 0	5 2	6 0	6 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 8	7 0	11 0	12 0	...	...	80 0	80 0	6 8	7 2
Garo Hills	...	...	...	...	6 4	6 8	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	6 8	6 8
Brahmaputra—																										
Goálpára	16 0	16 0	...	...	6 8	6 8	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	11 0	...	...	14 8	13 0	130 0	120 0	10 0	*10 0
Kámrúp	8 8	8 8	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 0	11 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Darrang	9 8	9 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	13 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8	11 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	10 9	9 8
Nowgong	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0
Sibsagar	...	...	...	...	10 0	6 8	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0
Lakhimpur	8 0	8 0	...	...	6 8	6 4	10 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	8 0	10 0	...	...	140 0	150 0	8 0	8 0
Bengal—																										
Eastern hill tracts—																										
Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	240 0	240 0	8 0	8 0
Hill Tippera(a)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nágá Hills	...	...	...	...	3 4	3 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	...	...	...	4 0	...	...	4 0	4 0
Eastern—																										
Backergunge	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 4	9 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	10 0	10 10
Noakhali	...	...	...	...	9 6	10 0	11 4	11 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 7	10 0
Chittagong	10 0	10 0	...	...	10 0	10 8	11 8	11 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	90 0	106 0	9 8	10 0
Tippera	9 8	10 0	...	...	8 12	8 12	10 0	10 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	13 0	...	...	7 8	12 0	...	...	10 13½	10 13½
Dacca	12 0	12 0	...	...	9 8	9 0	10 8	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 12	13 8	...	...	17 12	19 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Mymensingh	9 8	9 8	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 8	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	...	...	13 0	13 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Deltaic—																										
Khulna	...	...	...	...	8 0	9 2	9 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8	11 0	...	...	11 7	11 0	160 0	160 0	9 2	10 8
24-Parganas	11 4	11 4	20 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	11 0	11 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	21 0	21 0	100 0	100 0	11 0	11 0
Midnapore	11 0	11 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 8	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 8	14 8	...	...	19 0	19 0	240 0	240 0	10 12	10 12
Howrah	...	...	...	...	8 13	8 12	10 12	10 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 10	12 10	105 0	105 0	10 10	10 10
Calcutta	12 8	13 4	17 3	17 12	8 0	8 3	10 5	10 10	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	90 0	91 6	10 8	10 7
Hooghly	11 12	11 12	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	...	...	13 6	13 6	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Nadia (Krishnagar)	14 8	14 8	21 0	21 0	8 8	8 12	10 6	10 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 12	21 12	...	...	23 12	23 12	128 0	128 0	11 6½	11 7
Jessore	10 0	10 0	13 0	13 4	8 8	9 4	10 0	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	23 0	22 0	120 0	120 0	9 14	9 14
Faridpur	16 0	17 0	18 0	20 0	8 0	7 0	10 12	9 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 4	10 4
Central—																										
Bankura	13 4	13 8	...	...	9 8	9 8	11 4	11 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	12 0	11 8	280 0	280 0	10 5	10 0
Burdwan	13 8	13 8	...	...	9 4	9 4	11 4	11 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	18 0	...	...	23 0	23 0	108 0	106 0	11 11	11 11
Birbhum	12 0	12 0	...	...	10 8	10 8	12 0	12 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	...	...	18 0	20 0	160 0	200 0	11 0	11 0
Murshidabad	12 0	12 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	...	...	18 0	18 0	200 0	200 0	10 8	10 8
Sonthal Parganas	11 0	11 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	20 0	20 0	23 0	23 0	200 0	200 0	10 8	10 8
Pabna	17 4	17 4	20 10	22 8	6 0	6 0	11 4	10 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 4	16 0	...	...	24 0	22 0	200 0	200 0	10 8	10 0
Bogra	13 8	13 5	...	...	9 12	9 0	11 10	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	90 0	90 0	9 9	9 14
Rajshahi	15 0	13 8	24 0	24 0	9 12	9 12	10 8	10 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 8	19 8	...	...	20 12	21 4	240 0	240 0	9 9	9 9
Maida	14 0	13 8	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 8	12 8	...	...	16 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	11 0	12 0	80 0	100 0	10 0	10 0
Northern—																										
Rangpur	12 0	13 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	17 0	...	...	8 0	9 8	100 0	100 0	8 8	10 0
Dinajpur	13 4	12 0	16 0	16 0	9 4	9 0	11 8	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	15 0	...	...	22 8	21 8	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Jalpaiguri	13 0	13 0	12 0	12 0	8 0	8 0	11 0	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	16 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	200 0	200 0	10 0	10 0
Darjeeling	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	5 0	5 8	10 0	9 8	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	16 0	11 0	8 0	8 0	130 0	120 0	8 0	8 0
Orissa—																										
Puri	8 8	8 2	...	...	8 0	8 0	13 0	11 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 12†	15 12†	...	...	15 12	15 12	80 0	80 0	10 8	10 8
Cuttack	11 13	10 8	...	...	10 8	10 8	14 7	13 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 11†	19 11†	...	...	19 11	19 11	80 0	80 0	9 0	10 12
Balasore	11 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	10 12	10 12	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Chota-Nagpur—																										
Singhbhum	11 0	10 0	...	...	8 0	9 0	10 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	100 0	100 0	9 0	9 0
Manbhum	13 4	13 4	...	...	8 8	8 0 to 9 0	11 0 to 12 8	12 0 to 13 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	18 0	16 0	17 0	...	...	10 10	10 10
Lohardaga	8 0 to 10 0	8 0 and 11 0	16 0	16 0	10 0 to 11 0	10 0 to 11 0	12 0 to 13 8	12 0 to 13 0	...	...	26 0	...	24 0 to 25 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0 to 13 0	18 0	18 0	13 0 and 18 0	13 8 and 19 0	140 0	140 0	9 4	9 0
Palámau	13 8	12 6	21 5	...	12 15	11 13	14 10	12 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 15	15 3	23 10	20 4	33 12	33 12	...	...	7 14	8 2½
Hazáribágh	12 4	12 0	16 0	18 0	7 8	7 0	12 4	12 0	...	...	22 8	22 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	15 0	18 0	16 0	17 4	17 0	240 0	240 0	9 0	9 0

* Not sold.

† Kalai.

(a) Not stated.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF JULY 1893—*continued.*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice, best sort.		Rice, common.		Jawar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).		Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or kakun. Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*).		Firewood.		Salt.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past ortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Bengal—*continued.*																										
Bihár, south—																										
Monghyr	15 12	{14 8 to 16 0	} 21 0	{21 0 to 23 0	} 10 0	{8 0 to 10 0	} 12 0	{12 0 to 13 8	} ...	17 8	...	...	...	...	14 13	16 0	23 1	{20 0 to 23 0	} 24 3	{21 0 to 23 0	} 23 1	{19 0 to 20 0	126 0 to 168 0	} 160 0	10 12	{10 8 to 11 0
Gaya	13 12	13 12	20 4	20 4	9 8	9 8	13 0	13 0	18 4	18 4	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	19 0	19 0	...	20 4	20 0	20 0	180 0	160 0	9 12	9 12
Patna	14 0 and 16 8	14 0 and 16 8	} 21 0	21 0	10 0	10 0	15 8	15 8	23 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	22 0	22 0	21 0	21 0	21 0	21 0	24 0	23 0	130 0	130 0	11 4	11 4
Shahabad	13 0	14 0	15 0	18 0	8 0	8 0	13 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	19 0	18 8	20 0	18 0	20 0	120 0	140 0	10 0	10 0
Bihár, north—																										
Purnea	16 0	14 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	320 0	320 0	10 0	10 0
Bhágalpur	15 2	15 2	20 3	21 7	11 14	12 10	13 14	13 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 3	20 3	22 11	22 11	21 7	20 3	126 8	126 8	10 8	10 11
Darbhanga	12 9	12 0	19 11	18 14	12 5	12 9	13 11	14 0	...	...	...	...	20 13	20 12	13 2	13 2	19 12	19 12	20 12	20 6	21 5	21 9	176 0	176 0	10 4	10 4
Muzaffarpur	14 8	13 0	19 0	19 0	8 0	8 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	...	...	19 0	20 0	19 0	19 0	21 0	20 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Saran	15 4	14 8	21 0	21 4	10 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	16 0	17 0	22 0	21 0	21 8	20 0	22 8	22 8	180 0	180 0	10 8	10 8
Champaran	14 0	13 0	23 0	22 8	8 8	8 8	13 4	13 8	...	...	...	...	23 8	23 8	...	...	20 12	20 4	20 12	20 4	20 12	20 0	160 0	160 0	7 13½	10 8
N.-W. Provinces—																										
Eastern—																										
Mirzapur	12 0	12 8	18 0	18 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	17 0	18 0	18 0	19 0	11 0	10 0	22 0	21 0	20 0	20 0	22 0	22 0	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0
Benares	14 8	14 6	19 14½	19 10	7 9	7 9	10 11	10 13½	18 7	18 9	16 14	16 10	...	...	15 3	14 10	19 12½	19 8	...	...	22 8	21 15	105 0	115 0	9 8	9 12
Ghazipur	12 13	12 12	19 12	20 8	6 7	6 7	11 8	11 8	...	19 4	17 0	17 12	...	...	...	14 1	20 8	15 4	...	19 4	20 8	20 8	150 0	150 0	9 10	9 10
Jaunpur	15 0	14 8	22 0	21 8	7 0	7 0	10 8	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 8	22 8	...	...	24 8	24 0	170 0	170 0	10 12	10 12
Allahabad	13 0	13 0	18 12	18 4	7 8	7 8	9 4	9 4	19 0	19 0	19 0	18 8	...	...	13 0	12 0	20 4	19 8	...	...	20 8	20 4	105 0	105 0	10 0	10 0
Central—																										
Bánda	13 12	13 12	18 0	18 0	7 8	7 8	11 8	11 8	20 0	20 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	25 8	23 8	...	...	23 8	23 8	180 0	180 0	10 8	10 8
Fatehpur	13 0	13 0	18 0	18 0	10 8	10 0	11 8	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	20 8	...	...	22 0	22 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Hamírpur	13 0	14 8	...	17 4	7 8	7 8	10 4	10 4	18 0	17 0	18 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	22 6	21 0	...	...	27 8	26 0	140 0	140 0	11 0	11 0
Jalaun	14 0	14 0	21 0	21 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	22 0	23 0	20 0	21 0	...	18 0	16 0	16 0	23 0	23 0	18 0	18 0	24 0	24 0	160 0	160 0	11 4	11 4
Cawnpore	15 0	14 8	20 12	20 0	7 0	6 8	12 0	11 0	22 0	19 0	18 0	17 8	...	...	18 0	17 0	22 0	21 8	...	...	23 0	21 0	130 0	140 0	12 0	11 8
Etáwah	14 12	15 4	19 12	20 4	5 0	5 0	10 0	12 0	19 1	19 4	18 14	20 2	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	21 10	21 12	22 0	21 0	23 0	23 0	140 0	140 0	11 0	11 0
Farukhabad	13 12	14 12	19 12	19 12	4 12	4 12	7 0	7 0	22 8	22 8	15 8	15 8	...	...	...	...	21 12	21 12	...	21 0	23 12	23 12	100 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
Mainpuri	15 12	16 4	20 4	20 4	4 8	4 8	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	23 4	22 12	16 0	16 0	20 8	25 8	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Etah	17 8	17 4	23 8	23 8	6 0	6 0	10 8	11 8	...	...	14 8	15 8	21 8	22 8	10 8	10 8	24 8	23 8	...	...	10 8	17 8	110 0	110 0	11 0	11 8
Western—																										
Jhánsi	14 8	15 0	21 8	22 8	7 0	7 0	11 0	11 0	20 0	19 12	17 8	18 4	...	...	...	...	20 4	20 4	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Agra	14 12	14 12	22 8	22 8	5 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	24 0	23 8	17 0	17 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	22 8	22 12	19 0	19 0	16 0	17 8	95 0	95 0	11 4	11 12
Mattra	15 0	15 0	24 8	24 8	7 0	7 8	11 8	11 8	26 0	28 0	20 0	24 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	27 0	26 0	...	...	28 0	28 0	120 0	120 0	11 8	12 0
Aligarh	16 0	16 0	25 0	26 0	5 12	6 0	9 0	9 0	23 0	25 0	20 0	24 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	25 0	26 0	20 0	25 0	27 0	27 0	120 0	145 0	11 0	11 0
Bulandshahr	17 0	17 4	25 0	24 0	6 0	6 0	9 0	9 0	21 0	19 4	16 0	16 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	25 4	25 12	15 0	18 0	21 0	19 0	120 0	120 0	10 12	11 4
Sub-montane—																										
Ballia	14 4	14 4	20 0	20 0	9 8	9 8	13 0	13 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 8	20 8	20 0	20 0	23 8	23 0	115 0	115 0	11 0	11 0
Azamgarh	14 12	14 12	21 4	21 6	10 6	9 0	11 14	12 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 8	19 4	...	...	15 0	14 12	177 8	177 8	9 13	9 13
Gorakhpur	13 15	13 15	20 10	20 10	8 9	8 9	12 0	12 8	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	14 6	14 6	20 10	20 10	20 10	20 10	22 6	23 6	140 0	140 0	9 10	10 0
Basti	14 12½	15 0	22 0	21 0	8 8	8 8	22 0†	21 0†	11 0	11 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 8	8 8	23 8	23 0	18 8	18 0	22 0	22 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Sháhjahánpur	16 0	16 8	27 4	25 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	8 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	24 12	24 4	...	...	21 0	20 8	120 0	140 0	...	11 0
Budaun	16 0	15 0	22 0	19 8	5 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	12 0	13 0	...	...	6 0	8 0	23 0	20 8	14 0	14 0	23 0	22 0	120 0	144 0	10 0	11 0
Pilibhit	14 12	15 0	26 4	27 8	9 0	9 10	11 4	11 8	20 0	17 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 12	22 8	20 0	18 0	...	...	130 0	130 0	10 8	10 15
Bareilly	14 1	14 1	21 2	21 2	5 14	5 14	9 6	9 11	20 9	20 15	14 1	14 1	...	...	10 10	12 8	20 9	20 15	18 12	18 12	24 4	22 4	125 0	125 0	10 0	10 9
Moradabad	15 0	15 0	24 8	25 0	6 4	6 4	9 0	9 0	15 0	19 0	13 0	13 12	...	...	10 0	10 0	22 0	21 12	19 0	19 0	20 8	18 0	100 0	100 0	10 0	11 0
Naini Tal	11 0	11 0	18 0	18 0	4 0	4 0	8 0	8 0	13 12	15 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	12 8	12 8	14 8	14 8	...	20 0	9 0	9 0	160 0	160 0	7 0	7 0
Almora	10 0	10 4	13 8	14 8	7 8	8 8	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	14 0	15 0	18 0	18 0	12 0	12 4	...	...	10 0§	9 0§	140 0	200 0	8 0	7 0
Bijnor	15 8	15 8	26 2	25 14	8 7	8 7	9 9	9 4	20 4	16 14	14 10	14 10	..	...	...	...	23 10	21 15	...	...	23 10	22 8	135 0	135 0	10 6	11 0
Muzaffarnagar	16 9	16 15	27 8	27 8	5 8	5 8	9 14	9 13	20 0	20 10½	11 0	12 1	8 12½	8 12	6 9	6 9	22 5	22 4½	12 1	13 3	15 7	15 7	132 0	132 0	10 3	11 0
Meerut	16 12	16 12	24 0	24 8	5 0	5 0	12 0	12 0	25 0	20 0	17 0	16 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	24 8	24 8	20 0	20 0	24 0	24 0	100 0	100 0	11 4	11 8
Saháranpur	16 0	14 0	25 0	22 0	5 8	5 8	8 8	8 8	19 0	21 0	...	...	16 0	20 0	12 12	12 4	22 0	22 0	8 8	17 0	16 0	15 0	120 0	120 0	10 8	10 8
Dehra Dún	14 4	14 4	21 0	21 0	8 0	8 10	8 8	9 4	15 0	16 13	12 0	14 0	15 0	18 0	...	...	20 0	19 5	12 0	13 0	12 0	12 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Garhwál	14 0	14 0	15 0	15 0	5 0	5 0	6 8	6 8	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	14 0	14 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	7 0	6 8	160 0	160 0	7 0	6 4
Oudh—																										
Southern—																										
Partabgarh	15 8	15 4	21 8	21 0	8 0	8 0	12 8	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 0	22 0	...	...	16 8	16 0	120 0	150 0	10 0	10 12
Sultanpur	16 8	15 0	23 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	13 8	12 8	21 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	32 0	32 0	17 0	17 0	25 8	23 0	21 0	21 0	26 0	23 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	11 0
Rae-Bareli	16 0	16 0	19 0	19 0	7 0	7 0	12 8	12 8	10 0	10 8	12 8	13 0	...	20 0	12 0	12 0	24 0	24 8	13 0	14 0	23 8	23 8	180 0	180 0	10 0	10 0
Unao	15 8	15 8	20 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	23 8	23 8	21 0	22 0	16 8	16 8	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Lucknow	14 8	14 8	23 8	22 8	6 0	6 0	11 0	11 0	22 0	22 0	16 8	16 8	...	...	18 0	19 0	22 8	22 0	21 0	22 0	22 8	22 8	90 0	90 0	10 8	10 12
Hardoi	17 0	16 4	25 8	25 0	7 0	6 0	14 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	27 0	24 0	...	...	16 0	18 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Northern—																										
Fyzabad	13 0	13 0	19 0	19 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	20 0	19 0	19 0	22 8	21 8	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Barabanki	15 0	15 0	21 0	21 0	6 0	6 0	12 0	12 0	20 0	20 8	16 0	17 0	24 0	24 0	16 0	16 0	25 0	24 0	20 0	20 0	22 8	22 12	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
Gonda	16 0	16 0	22 0	22 4	11 0	11 0	11 8	11 6	20 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	22 0	22 0	21 8	21 12	23 0	23 0	200 0	200 0	9 12	10 6
Bahraich	16 8	16 8	25 0	25 0	10 8	10 8	13 0	13 0	25 0	26 0	17 8	18 0	30 0	30 0	10 0	10 0	23 0	23 8	23 0	23 0	25 0	25 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Sitapur	16 0	16 8	27 0	17 0	8 0	7 0	13 0	13 0	16 0	17 0	17 0	14 0	...	...	16 0	14 0	27 0	28 0	..	14 0	25 4	25 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
Kheri	17 8	16 8	...	26 8	8 0	8 0	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	27 0	27 0	...	...	26 0	25 8	160 0	150 0	10 3	10 8
Rajputana—																										
Eastern—																										
Partábgarh	13 2	12 8	22 8	22 8	8 2	7 8	10 0	10 0	18 12	10 12	15 0	12 8	...	...	...	...	22 8	22 0	18 12	18 12	25 0	25 0	...	...	15 5	15 5
Bánswara	17 8	17 8	20 0	20 0	7 8	7 8	12 8	13 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32 8	32 8	25 0	25 0	17 8	17 8	...	...	10 0	9 6
Meywar (Oodeypore)	12 8	13 4½	25 0	25 0	7 13	8 3½	8 9½	8 15⅝	23 7	23 7	17 3	17 3	*Nil*	*Nil*	15 10	15 10	21 14	20 5	25 0	25 0	10 2½	10 2½	160 0	160 0	9 12¼	10 2½
Sirohee	12 ..	12 0	20 0	20 0	5 8	5 8	6 0	6 0	16 0	16 0	17 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	20 0	21 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	160 0	160 0	11 8	11 8
Erinpura	12 12	12 12	22 3	22 3	6 0	...	8 1	8 1	20 0	20 0	16 1	16 1	...	...	...	...	24 8	24 8	...	...	...	...	150 0	150 0	12 0	12 0
Ajmere	15 5	16 0	30 0	30 0	5 0	8 5	28 11	27 0	22 11	22 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	29 8	30 5	30 0	23 11	...	...	90 0	90 0	12 0	12 8
Abu	11 8	11 8	17 12	17 8	5 12	5 12	7 0	7 0	15 0	14 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	16 12	16 12	16 0	16 0	10 4	10 4	...	...	11 0	11 0
Kishengarh	14 8	14 0	29 0	29 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	29 4	28 0	25 8	23 12	†	†	†	†	31 8	29 4	28 8	23 8	†	†	*	*	13 0	13 0
Boondee	16 0	17 0	25 0	24 0	7 8	7 8	8 8	8 0	25 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	27 0	26 8	...	24 0	...	...	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 4
Kotah	11 8	12 8	22 0	22 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	19 0	19 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	24 0	23 0	14 0	14 0	18 0	18 0	240 0	240 0	10 0	10 8
Jhallawar	11 9	11 14	16 15	16 15	7 1	7 11	9 6	9 6	17 2	17 2	12 12	13 2	...	...	20 0	20 0	18 2	17 7	16 10	17 2	9 5	9 6	175 0	175 0	9 9	9 12
Tonk	14 8	13 3	21 0	22 7	7 8	7 6	8 8	9 1½	23 8	24 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	22 4	...	...	...	...	101 0	110 0	10 12	10 12
Jeypore	14 12	14 12	24 0	24 4	5 0	5 0	7 8	7 8	22 12	22 12	20 0	20 0	†	†	12 0	12 0§	24-4 & 25 8	24-4 & 25 8	20 0	21 0	27 0	27 0	90 0	90 0	12 0	12 0
Kerowlee	15 5	15 5	20 10	20 10	10 0	10 0	11 4	11 4	21 4	20 0	18 12	17 8	...	...	12 8	13 12	22 8	22 8	...	...	30 0	28 12	200 0	200 0	10 7½	11 1½
Dholpur	15 7½	15 10½	22 10½	22 12	8 3	8 5½	10 2	10 2	19 10	20 10½	20 10½	20 13½	...	...	12 6	12 6	24 6½	24 3½	...	...	30 6	29 14½	90 0	90 0	11 13	11 12½
Bhurtpore	16 13	14 0	24 8	24 2	5 2½	5 5½	6 14	6 14	27 4	29 12	25 0	26 4	...	...	9 12	9 12	26 0	26 0	25 0	21 0	28 0	25 0	120 0	120 0	12 0	12 0
Ulwur	15 0	16 0	23 8	24 11	6 10½	6 10	8 4	8 14	27 8	26 8	26 8	26 6	...	...	16 0	16 0	25 8	26 8	26 6	29 0	33 0	31 9	120 0	120 0	12 4	12 8
Deoli Cantonment	15 0	14 8½	26 6	26 9	4 0	4 0	7 0	7 0	26 13	27 0	22 8	22 8	...	...	...	...	25 8	26 1	...	...	...	...	200 0	200 0	11 7	12 0
Nimseerabad Cantonment	13 11	13 0	...	...	6 12	6 12	7 4	7 4	23 0	23 5	19 0	19 0	†	†	...	...	30 0	28 1	...	...	22 0	22 0	100 0	93 0	12 12	13 0
Hilly Tracts of Meywar	12 8	12 8	24 0	22 0	...	...	10 8	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 8	20 0	19 8	20 0	...	...	‖	‖	11 4	11 0
Bálmer	13 2	13 2	...	...	5 3	5 3	7 8	7 8	...	...	21 4	21 4	...	...	...	...	16 4	16 4	...	...	...	...	260 0	260 0	13 0	12 8
Anádra	13 8	13 8	20 0	20 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 4	...	...	14 8	14 8	...	...	...	...	19 0	19 8	15 0	17 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	12 0	12 0
Shahpoora	13 6	13 8	26 15	27 6	9 0	9 0	11 2	11 8	27 0	27 0	27 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	25 8	25 6	27 5	26 14	...	...	160 0	160 0	10 5	11 0
Western—																										
Jodhpore	13 12 and 14 11	13 12 and 14 6	26 14	26 4	6 4	6 4	7 8	7 8	26 4	26 4	18 12 and 22 8	18 12 and 22 8	...	...	...	...	26 0	25 10 and 26 0	15 0	15 0	11 4	11 4	...	...	13 7	13 7
Jeysulmere	13 4	12 4	...	...	7 0	6 12	9 0	8 8	18 12	17 0	19 8	16 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	15 8	...	...	...	...	240 0	240 0	21 0	21 0
Bickaneer	11 8	11 8	...	...	3 0	3 0	6 8	5 8	...	...	17 9½	20 1	...	...	...	...	20 6½	21 9½	...	...	12 0	12 0	80 0	80 0	12 0	12 0
Central India—																										
Indore	12 8	12 8	18 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	19 0	19 0	23 0	23 0	20 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	10 8	10 8
Nimach Cantonment	13 0	12 8	...	...	7 0	7 0	9 8	9 8	24 0	21 0	16 0	16 0	†	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	...	...	21 0	21 0	140 0	140 0	12 0	12 0
Goona	15 4	15 0	22 0	24 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	20 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	200 0	200 0	10 0	10 0
Gwalior	13 14	13 15	21 4	21 4	6 6	6 6	8 8	8 3½	19 10½	20 11½	19 2	19 2	...	...	...	...	17 0	16 14	...	...	17 8½	17 12¾	172 8	170 0	11 13¼	12 3½

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

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF JULY 1893—*continued.*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice, best sort.		Rice, common.		Jawar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).		Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*).		Firewood.		Salt.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Panjab—																										
Southern—																										
Hissar	18 0	18 0	33 0	31 0	...	..	11 0	10 0	28 0	32 0	20 0	27 0	†	†	†	†	33 0	31 0	†	†	†	†	100 0	100 0	10 0	11 0
Ferozepore	18 0	18 0	32 0	29 0	...	...	9 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	20 0	‡	‡	12 0	12 0	28 0	28 0	14 0	18 0	11 0	11 0	110 0	110 0	13 0	13 0
Montgomery	17 0	17 0	23 0	24 0	...	...	8 0	9 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	18 0	‡	‡	26 0	26 0	26 0	26 0	16 0	18 0	‡	†	300 0	300 0	12 0	12 8
Central—																										
Gurgáon	17 0	17 0	28 0	28 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	28 0	27 0	24 0	25 0	†	†	†	†	28 0	27 0	16 0	16 0	24 0	24 0	120 0	120 0	10 8	12 0
Delhi	17 0	17 0	26 0	26 0	...	...	10 0	11 0	28 0	27 0	23 0	22 0	†	†	10 0	10 0	20 0	25 0	15 0	16 0	25 0	25 0	80 0	80 0	11 0	11 0
Rohtak	18 0	18 0	33 0	33 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	30 0	30 0	24 0	25 0	†	†	12 0	12 0	31 0	30 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
Karnál	17 0	17 0	25 0	25 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	22 0	25 0	16 0	23 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	28 0	28 0	20 0	22 0	17 0	17 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Lahore	19 0	18 0	29 0	31 0	...	...	8 0	10 0	18 0	22 0	18 0	18 0	‡	‡	12 0	18 0	27 0	27 0	12 0	16 0	11 0	12 0	90 0	90 0	12 0	12 0
Sub-montane—																										
Umballa	20 0	19 0	27 0	25 0	...	...	9 0	10 0	20 0	22 0	18 0	16 0	‡	‡	8 0	9 0	27 0	27 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	120 0	120 0	12 12	12 12
Ludhiána	18 0	19 0	27 0	28 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	20 0	20 0	19 0	20 0	†	‡	14 0	14 0	27 0	27 0	21 0	20 0	14 0	14 0	100 0	100 0	13 0	13 0
Jullundur	19 0	19 0	28 0	28 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	20 0	22 0	16 0	18 0	‡	‡	20 0	16 0	24 0	24 0	20 0	19 0	‡	‡	100 0	100 0	12 0	12 0
Hoshiárpur	20 0	19 0	23 0	24 0	...	...	8 0	10 0	20 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	13 0	12 0	10 0	10 0	24 0	24 0	19 0	18 0	S 0	S 0	100 0	80 0	12 0	12 12
Gurdáspur	21 0	20 0	30 0	32 0	...	...	8 0	10 0	20 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	12 0	12 0	20 0	26 0	16 0	12 0	‡	‡	120 0	120 0	12 0	12 0
Amritsar	17 0	17 0	25 0	25 0	...	...	8 0	9 0	17 0	17 0	18 0	18 0	†	†	12 0	12 0	25 0	25 0	13 0	13 0	‡	‡	90 0	90 0	12 0	12 0
Hills—																										
Simla	13 0	13 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	15 0	15 0	8 0	8 0	17 0	17 0	15 0	15 0	9 0	9 0	80 0	80 0	8 0	8 0
Kángra	12 0	14 0	16 0	18 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	20 0	20 0	6 0	6 0	15 0	16 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	11 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	11 0
North-western—																										
Siálkot	15 0	15 0	25 0	23 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	16 0	17 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	24 0	23 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	120 0	130 0	13 8	13 8
Gujránwála	16 0	16 0	26 0	26 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	‡	‡	16 0	16 0	20 0	26 0	19 0	19 0	‡	‡	90 0	90 0	13 0	13 0
Gujrát	18 0	18 0	25 0	25 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	15 0	15 0	13 0	13 0	‡	‡	10 0	10 0	23 0	23 0	13 0	13 0	‡	‡	100 0	100 0	14 0	14 0
Jhelum	19 0	18 0	26 0	24 0	...	...	10 0	11 0	21 0	18 0	17 0	16 0	‡	‡	*	*	23 0	23 0	16 0	16 0	*	*	120 0	120 0	14 0	14 0
Ráwalpindi	16 0	15 0	25 0	22 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	25 0	22 0	16 0	18 0	*	*	16 0	16 0	23 0	23 0	16 0	15 0	*	*	70 0	70 0	13 8	13 8
Hazára	15 0	15 0	21 0	21 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	†	†	16 0	16 0	‡	‡	18 0	18 0	18 0	17 0	18 0	17 0	†	†	100 0	100 0	11 0	11 0
Pesháwar	15 0	14 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	15 0	14 0	17 0	18 0	‡	‡	18 0	19 0	20 0	19 0	14 0	14 0	21 0	21 0	92 0	92 0	41 0	40 0
Kohát	16 0	14 0	26 0	26 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	‡	‡	23 0	23 0	22 0	21 0	13 0	18 0	‡	‡	125 0	150 0	50 0	50 0
Western—																										
Shábpur	21 0	18 0	26 0	26 0	...	...	8 6	8 0	16 0	14 0	16 0	18 0	16 0	18 0	16 0	18 0	30 0	27 0	14 0	14 0	†	†	200 0	200 0	13 0	13 0
Jhang	17 0	16 0	25 0	25 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	15 0	14 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	24 0	24 0	‡	‡	S 0	S 0	180 0	180 0	12 0	12 0
Mooltan	16 0	15 0	23 0	23 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	16 0	18 0	19 0	21 0	†	†	10 0	11 0	23 0	23 0	†	†	†	†	90 0	90 0	12 4	12 8
Bannu	21 0	20 0	32 0	32 0	..	...	7 0	8 0	21 0	11 0	23 0	15 0	7 0	8 0	5 0	8 0	34 0	32 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	90 0	96 0	39 0	39 0
D. I. Khan	21 0	18 0	34 0	29 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	15 0	19 0	19 0	19 0	‡	‡	6 0	6 0	29 0	27 0	‡	‡	14 0	14 0	110 0	110 0	12 0	12 0
Muzaffargarh	17 0	17 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	15 0	15 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	22 0	22 0	‡	‡	10 0	10 0	110 0	110 0	12 0	12 0
D. G. Khan	15 0	15 0	23 0	22 0	...	...	6 0	6 0	25 0	25 0	20 0	20 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	21 0	19 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	100 0	100 0	24 0	23 12
Sind and Baluchistan—																										
Karáchi	12 8	12 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	17 0	17 0	15 0	15 0	‡	‡	...	...	17 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	91 7	91 7	14 8	14 8
Hyderabad	12 8	12 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	17 8	17 8	18 0	17 0	‡	‡	...	...	16 8	14 8	...	...	...	...	121 14	128 0	12 8	12 8
Thar and Párkar (Umarkot)	11 4	11 3	...	...	11 13	11 12	15 2	14 12	...	...	21 0	20 15	‡	‡	...	...	7 11	7 11	...	...	...	...	112 0	112 0	12 0	12 0
Sukkur (Shikárpur)	15 0	15 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	20 0	20 0	22 0	22 0	‡	‡	...	...	20 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	128 0	142 0	12 0	12 0
Upper Sind Frontier	14 0	13 8	...	...	8 8	8 8	10 0	10 0	23 0	24 0	22 0	22 0	‡	‡	...	...	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	213 0	213 0	10 0	10 0
Quetta	11 8	11 0	18 0	17 0	5 0	5 0	7 0	7 0	24 0	22 0	15 0	15 0	‡	‡	6 0	6 0	15 12	15 0	11 0	11 12	‡	‡	75 9	80 0	9 0	9 4
Bombay—																										
Konkan—																										
Karwar (Kánara)	9 4	9 4	...	...	10 2	10 2	10 2	10 2	15 3	15 3	11 4	11 4	16 3	16 3	...	...	11 8	11 8	...	...	*	*	249 9	249 9	9 12	9 12
Ratnágiri	8 15	8 10	11 5	11 5	10 0	10 0	11 10	11 10	*	*	13 1	13 1	15 4	15 4	...	...	10 13	10 13	...	...	*	*	136 13	136 13	11 4	11 4
Alibág (Colába)	9 4	9 4	...	...	7 3	7 3	10 13	10 13	9 14	9 14	12 12	12 12	*	*	11 14	11 14	11 14	11 14	...	...	*	*	99 12	99 12	11 14	11 14
Bombay	9 13	9 13	...	...	5 13	5 13	7 14	7 14	13 11	13 11	13 15	13 15	13 14	13 14	12 14	12 14	...	...	13 4	13 4	...	...	87 6	58 4	11 3	11 3
Tanna	10 1	10 1	...	...	6 15	6 15	9 11	9 11	*	*	14 6	14 6	17 4	17 4	...	...	13 5	13 5	...	...	...	...	99 9	99 9	12 4	12 4
Deccan—																										
Dharwar	12 5	12 5	...	...	11 12	11 12	12 4	12 4	19 6	19 6	19 13	19 13	*	*	...	...	12 3	12 3	...	...	15 1	15 1	80 0	80 0	10 8	10 2
Belgaum	12 8	12 0	...	...	10 0	10 8	11 0	11 8	18 8	19 0	20 0	20 0	23 0	24 0	...	...	13 0	13 8	...	...	17 0	18 0	89 0	71 5	11 0	11 8
Satara	10 2	9 6	...	...	8 2	8 9	9 6	9 6	14 7	15 10	15 5	15 5	*	*	...	...	14 7	14 7	...	...	*	*	114 0	114 0	11 15	12 10
Sholapur	13 1	12 2	...	...	7 4	7 4	10 6	10 6	17 14	17 0	22 8	20 10	*	*	...	...	18 0	17 2	...	...	18 4	18 4	71 2	64 0	11 10	11 10
Bijápur	12 7	12 7	...	...	6 15	6 15	10 7	11 6	19 10	19 10	22 14	24 11	*	*	...	...	14 9	14 15	...	...	*	*	80 0	80 0	12 5	12 5
Poona	11 10	11 10	...	...	9 1	9 1	9 10	9 10	17 10	17 10	17 4	17 4	14 13	15 13	...	...	14 15	14 15	...	...	19 10	19 10	76 0	76 0	10 3	10 12
Khandesh—																										
Ahmadnagar	12 5	11 9	...	...	8 13	8 1	10 9	9 1	19 4	19 4	20 7	19 0	*	*	...	...	18 0	18 0	...	...	23 9	22 2	80 0	80 0	11 11	12 6
Násik	12 14	12 14	...	...	8 15	8 15	10 7	10 7	...	...	16 15	16 15	18 6	18 6	...	...	17 0	17 0	...	...	*	...	106 6	128 0	12 12	13 8
Dhulia (Khandesh)	13 2	13 2	...	...	6 8	6 8	9 7	9 7	22 7	20 11	20 3	18 6	*	*	...	...	14 0	13 3	...	...	*	*	80 0	71 0	10 9	10 9
Guzerat—																										
Surat	10 10	10 10	...	...	7 6	7 6	8 12	8 12	11 1	11 1	11 1	11 1	*	*	...	...	13 14	13 14	...	...	16 3	16 3	82 10	83 4	12 0	12 0
Broach	12 0	12 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	10 8	10 8	14 0	14 0	13 8	13 8	*	*	...	...	16 0	15 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	100 0	96 0	13 0	13 8
Kaira	14 0	14 0	...	...	7 8	7 8	11 0	11 0	16 0	16 0	12 0	12 8	17 0	17 0	...	...	12 0	17 14	...	...	16 8	18 8	106 11	106 11	12 8	12 8
Baroda (Camp)	9 0	9 0	...	...	6 8	6 8	8 8	8 8	15 0	15 0	11 8	11 8	16 0	16 0	...	...	14 8	14 8	...	...	...	*	91 7	91 7	10 8	10 8
Ahmadabad	13 0	13 2	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	17 2	17 14	16 10	17 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	19 0	19 0	...	...	16 8	16 8	80 0	80 0	13 10	13 10
Godhra (Panch Máhals)	11 8	12 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 8	10 0	...	...	15 0	15 0	19 0	18 0	...	...	23 0	23 0	...	...	20 0	20 0	182 0	182 0	12 8	12 8
Deesa Cantonment	12 8	11 8	...	...	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	17 8	16 0	13 0	13 8	*	*	...	...	18 0	18 0	...	...	*	*	100 0	100 0	11 0	11 0
Kattywar—																										
Rájkot	11 13	12 2	...	...	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	17 8	17 8	13 12	13 8	*	*	...	...	17 0	16 12	...	...	*	*	60 0	60 0	60 0	60 0
Central Provinces—																										
Western—																										
Nimar	14 3	14 3	...	...	6 12	6 12	11 15	11 15	20 10	20 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 9	18 9	...	...	12 13	12 13	100 0	100 0	10 13	11 5
Khandwa-Asirgarh Cant.	13 0	13 4	...	...	9 0	9 0	11 0	11 0	18 0	18 0	19 8	21 0	21 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Hoshangabad	15 12	15 12	...	...	8 5	8 5	11 4	11 4	16 13	16 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 6	25 6	...	...	18 0	18 0	120 0	140 0	9 8	9 8
Betúl	20 9	18 12	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	22 12	22 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	...	...	10 13	10 13	320 0	320 0	8 8	8 8
Chhindwára	15 3	15 3	...	...	7 4	7 4	10 0	10 0	18 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 14	16 14	...	...	10 4	10 4	150 0	150 0	8 0	8 0
Nágpur	16 4	16 4	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 4	11 14	19 6	18 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 4	15 10	...	...	12 8	12 8	115 0	115 0	10 0	10 0
Wardha	16 0	13 5	...	...	6 10	6 10	10 0	10 0	17 2	17 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	13 5	...	...	13 5	13 5	120 0	120 0	10 10	10 3
Central—																										
Narsinghpur	14 0	14 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 2	9 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	19 0	...	...	19 0	19 0	120 0	120 0	9 2	9 2
Saugor	15 7	14 2	...	...	9 6	9 6	9 1	9 1	...	16 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	19 0	...	...	16 13	18 0	140 0	140 0	9 4	9 4
Damoh	17 10	17 2	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 5	22 5	...	...	...	9 10	160 0	160 0	8 12	9 2
Jubbulpore	16 0	16 0	...	...	10 4	10 4	14 8	14 4	19 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	20 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	110 0	120 0	9 8	9 4
Baghalkhand (Sutna)	16 0	15 10	23 0	22 10	8 0	8 2	13 0	13 0	17 0	17 8	15 0	14 0	...	...	8 0	8 2	20 0	18 12	23 0	23 0	*	*	140 0	190 0	10 0	10 9
Mandla	18 0	17 8	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	200 0	200 0	8 8	8 8
Seoni	19 7	19 7	...	...	8 10	8 10	11 8	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 15	19 7	11 8	11 8	...	...	180 0	180 0	8 12	9 2
Bálághát	15 12	15 12	...	...	11 13	11 13	15 5	15 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 13	16 13	12 8	13 12	136 0	136 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0
Bhandára	16 0	15 0	...	...	...	10 0	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	11 4	12 8	200 0	200 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	10 0
Chánda	14 10	14 10	...	...	...	...	12 13	12 13	16 4	16 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 6	10 6	12 0	10 8	320 0	320 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0
Eastern—																										
Biláspur	18 15	21 5	...	...	11 3	11 3	18 0	16 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 12	17 14	...	...	10 15	12 0	140 0	140 0	8 0	9 0
Raipur	18 9	18 9	...	...	11 6	11 6	14 13	14 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 8	17 8	...	...	10 15	10 15	90 0	90 0	8 0	9 0
Sambalpur	14 0	14 0	...	...	11 6	6 8	13 9	13 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 12	15 12	...	...	8 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	8 12	8 12
Berar—																										
Buldána	13 0	13 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	15 0	16 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	15 0	16 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	182 0	182 0	9 0	9 0
Básim	13 6	13 10	...	...	7 12	7 12	10 0	10 2	15 13	15 13	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	15 1	15 13	...	...	13 1	13 5	80 0	78 0	9 1	9 5
Akola	14 0	14 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	17 0	16 0	15 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	...	...	12 0	10 0	96 0	96 0	10 0	10 0
Ellichpur	12 0	12 0	...	...	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	15 0	15 0	11 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	...	...	17 0	11 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Amraoti	10 14	10 6	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	16 0	15 12	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	14 4	14 4	...	...	13 0	13 0	74 11	74 11	10 0	10 0
Wún	10 0	10 0	...	...	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	260 0	260 0	9 0	9 0
Nizam's Territories—																										
Secunderabad	10 0	9 13	*	*	7 4	7 4	9 0	9 0	14 7	14 7	20 1	20 1	23 0	27 0	*	*	12 7	12 7	...	28 4	16 12	15 15	120 0	120 0	8 10	8 10
Bolárum	10 8	10 8	*	*	7 0	7 0	9 5	9 5	14 9	15 3	*	*	*	...	*	*	12 13	13 1	*	*	*	*	116 14	116 14	9 5	9 5 8
Chadarghat	8 8	8 4	*	*	8 0	7 8	11 8	11 0	15 0	15 0	22 0	22 0	*	*	*	*	14 0	14 0	*	*	*	*	120 0	120 0	9 8	9

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

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF JULY 1893 — *concluded.*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

DISTRICTS.	WHEAT.		BARLEY.		RICE, BEST SORT.		RICE, COMMON.		JAWAR OR CHOLUM (*Sorghum vulgare*).		BAJRA OR CUMBU (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).		MARUA OR RAGI (*Eleusine coracana*).		KANGNI OR KAKUN, ITALIAN MILLET (*Setaria italica*).		GRAM CHENNA, CHOLA, KADALAY OR SUNAGA (*Cicer arietinum*).		MAIZE (*Zea Mays*).		ARHAR, OR THÚR, CADIAN PEA (*Cajanus indicus*).		FIREWOOD.		SALT.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Madras—																										
Malabar Coast—																										
Malabar	7 14	7 14	...	...	9 11	9 5	10 8	10 2	*	*	*	*	18 10	18 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	136 2	136 2	13 2	13 2
S. Canara	8 2	8 2	...	...	10 10	10 10	12 0	12 0	*	*	*	*	19 5	19 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	121 8	121 8	12 11	12 11
South, central—																										
Coimbatore	10 11	10 5	...	...	9 14	9 14	10 6	10 6	16 2	16 2	15 14	17 8	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	133 11	133 11	12 11	12 11
Nilgiris	8 8	8 8	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 13	8 13	17 11	17 11	10 2	15 6	15 13	15 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	274 3	274 3	10 2	11 0
Salem	8 8	8 2	...	...	7 14	8 6	9 14	10 5	18 11	18 11	14 13	14 13	20 8	19 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	158 0	158 0	14 2	14 2
Central—																										
Bellary	11 0	10 10	...	...	10 3	10 3	11 5	10 13	18 8	22 11	18 13	17 14	23 5	23 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97 3	97 3	12 8	11 14
Anantapur	8 10	8 10	...	...	11 13	11 13	13 0	13 0	18 8	20 2	16 14	18 13	19 6	20 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97 3	97 3	11 14	11 14
Cuddapah	9 10	9 10	...	...	11 10	11 10	12 14	13 5	16 10	17 0	19 10	20 5	21 13	22 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	140 0	140 0	12 3	12 3
Kurnool	9 8	8 10	...	...	9 14	10 2	10 6	10 8	21 10	21 6	20 0	20 10	*	*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	145 13	145 13	11 11	12 8
East Coast, north—																										
Ganjam	*	*	...	...	9 14	9 14	10 11	10 11	*	*	*	*	21 10	21 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	104 0	104 0	10 2	10 2
Vizagapatam	9 0	9 0	...	...	7 13	7 13	10 3	10 3	18 6	19 6	22 13	22 13	20 3	21 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	87 8	87 8	12 14	12 14
Godávari	8 2	8 2	...	...	9 6	9 6	12 0	12 0	17 5	17 5	22 0	22 0	23 11	23 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	133 11	133 11	12 8	12 8
East Coast, central—																										
Kistna	8 3	8 14	...	...	11 8	11 3	12 2	11 13	12 10	15 13	*	*	19 14	19 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	140 14	140 14	13 3	13 3
Nellore	8 10	8 10	...	...	12 11	12 11	14 5	14 5	22 2	21 10	19 11	19 11	25 0	26 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	93 5	93 5	12 13	12 13
East Coast, south—																										
Madras	7 5	7 5	...	...	9 14	9 10	10 10	10 3	*	*	17 3	16 8	19 3	19 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	123 14	123 14	12 11	12 11
Chingleput	*	*	...	...	7 8	7 8	9 6	9 13	*	*	*	*	16 6	17 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	108 14	108 14	12 6	12 6
N. Arcot	6 13	7 11	...	...	10 5	9 6	11 5	10 5	16 5	16 5	16 8	15 11	20 8	18 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 13	160 13	12 5	12 5
S. Arcot	7 0	7 0	...	...	10 0	9 10	10 8	10 8	11 13	*	15 6	16 3	16 11	16 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	209 0	209 0	11 11	11 11
Tanjore	6 10	6 10	...	...	9 10	9 11	9 13	10 0	12 11	12 11	14 8	15 3	15 2	15 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	145 13	145 13	12 14	12 14
Trichinopoly	6 10	6 10	...	...	9 6	9 6	10 3	10 3	14 11	14 8	16 8	16 8	15 11	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	143 6	143 6	13 6	13 3
Southern—																										
Tinnevelly	7 13	7 8	...	...	9 2	9 2	10 6	10 0	*	*	*	*	*	*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58 5	58 5	14 5	14 5
Madura	9 0	9 0	...	...	9 14	9 11	10 2	10 2	14 10	18 10	13 3	15 6	17 2	18 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97 3	97 3	13 10	13 10
Mysore—																										
Mysore	8 8	8 8	8 0	8 0	7 12	7 12	9 4	9 8	24 0	23 0	18 0	19 0	24 0	25 0	26 0	26 0	8 0	8 8	...	...	13 0	13 0	102 0	104 0	10 0	10 0
Bangalore	10 0	10 0	9 8	9 10	7 8	7 8	8 0	8 1	19 4	20 5	...	...	20 3	22 10	...	...	9 8	10 0	...	...	12 4	13 2	96 0	96 0	10 0	10 0
Kolar	9 4	9 0	6 4	6 4	9 4	9 8	10 12	11 0	20 0	20 4	18 0	18 8	24 0	25 0	...	...	8 4	8 4	14 0	14 0	12 12	12 0	150 0	150 0	10 0	10 0
Tûmkûr	9 0	9 0	8 8	8 8	9 8	9 8	10 8	10 8	20 0	20 0	25 8	25 0	25 0	25 0	26 0	26 0	9 8	9 8	...	...	11 0	11 0	200 0	200 0	10 8	10 8
Hassan	...	...	8 8	8 8	9 8	10 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	32 0	32 0	...	...	8 8	8 8	...	...	14 0	13 8	340 0	340 0	8 8	8 8
Kadur	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	32 0	32 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0
Shimoga	10 0	9 7	...	...	9 7	9 7	15 12	15 4	29 6	29 6	...	...	34 10	34 10	...	...	10 8	10 8	...	...	...	...	320 0	320 0	10 8	10 8
Chitaldroog	11 0	11 0	11 8	11 8	11 0	11 0	12 0	12 0	32 0	32 0	24 0	24 0	36 0	36 0	34 0	34 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	9 0	10 0	320 0	320 0	9 8	9 8
Coorg—																										
Coorg	7 8	7 8	6 8	6 8	8 0	9 8	10 8	11 8	...	...	...	...	30 8	30 8	...	...	13 8	13 0	...	...	...	...	110 0	110 0	9 0	9 8
Aden	8 0	8 0	...	...	6 3	6 3	8 0	8 0	10 3	10 3	9 4	9 4	*	*	...	...	9 4	9 4	...	...	*	*	65 5	65 5	32 0	32 0

* Not sold.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT
(Statistical Branch).

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Comparative Statement of the Net Indian Sea and Land Customs Revenue (excluding Salt Revenue) for the first four months of the official year 1893-94, and of the twenty-two preceding years.

(IN THOUSANDS OF RUPEES.)

YEAR.	FOR THE FOUR MONTHS, APRIL TO JULY.																								YEAR.
	BENGAL.				BOMBAY.				SINDH.				MADRAS.				BURMA.				TOTAL BRITISH INDIA.				
	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	Total Import Revenue.	Export Revenue.	Total Revenue.	
1871-72	3,38	21,67	7,18	32,23	2,81	10,10	1,33	14,24	41	32	41	1,14	1,19	3,94	4,94	10,07	45	1,36	7,73	9,54	8,24	37,39	45,63	21,59	67,22	1871-72
1872-73	4,37	21,36	6,97	32,70	1,80	12,99	1,21	16,00	39	29	80	1,48	1,40	4,28	4,00	9,68	1,13	1,67	14,56	17,36	9,09	40,59	49,68	27,54	77,22	1872-73
1873-74	3,63	20,85	5,26	29,74	2,15	11,54	1,26	14,95	42	21	36	99	1,32	4,59	4,93	10,84	1,20	1,55	12,41	15,16	8,72	38,74	47,46	24,22	71,68	1873-74
1874-75	4,04	24,63	4,40	33,07	2,19	12,28	1,34	15,81	43	16	39	98	1,17	4,89	4,56	10,62	1,48	2,35	8,57	12,40	9,31	44,31	53,62	19,26	72,88	1874-75
1875-76	3,88	27,24	5,90	37,02	2,41	13,70	3,25	19,36	44	31	80	1,55	1,49	5,07	5,25	11,81	1,23	1,45	15,72	18,40	9,45	47,77	57,22	30,92	88,14	1875-76
1876-77	4,32	20,34	3,64	28,30	2,76	10,94	45	14,15	41	18	8	67	1,92	4,20	3,10	9,22	1,65	1,74	10,62	14,01	11,06	37,40	48,46	17,89	66,35	1876-77
1877-78	5,14	25,71	3,72	34,57	3,13	13,21	48	16,82	75	25	14	1,14	1,71	2,52	63	4,86	1,81	1,94	8,87	12,62	12,54	43,63	56,17	13,84	70,01	1877-78
1878-79	4,51	21,09	4,61	30,21	2,88	12,57	70	16,15	63	14	9	86	2,00	3,47	1,52	6,99	2,68	2,36	10,99	16,03	12,70	39,63	52,33	17,91	70,24	1878-79
1879-80	3,95	19,59	2,76	26,30	3,03	10,36	73	14,12	1,00	29	7	1,36	1,73	2,78	1,74	6,25	2,39	1,84	14,45	18,68	12,10	34,86	46,96	19,75	66,71	1879-80
1880-81	4,46	17,54	3,01	25,01	2,90	13,71	63	17,24	1,50	34	9	1,93	1,78	3,42	3,33	8,53	1,67	2,37	14,38	18,42	12,31	37,38	49,69	21,44	71,13	1880-81
1881-82	4,66	17,46	4,62	26,74	3,56	13,30	60	17,46	1,37	50	12	1,99	1,76	3,43	2,54	7,73	2,34	2,35	16,77	21,46	13,69	37,04	50,73	24,65	75,38	1881-82
1882-83	4,93	...	4,90	9,83	3,64	—88*	51	3,27	1,17	2	20	1,39	1,79	...	1,39	3,18	2,98	3	22,75	25,76	14,51	—83*	13,68	29,75	43,43	1882-83
1883-84	4,84	3	6,24	11,11	3,66	16	40	4,22	1,26	1	16	1,43	1,76	2	2,00	3,78	2,83	7	17,07	19,97	14,35	29	14,64	25,87	40,51	1883-84
1884-85	4,15	12	3,45	7,72	3,47	16	62	4,25	1,40	2	16	1,58	1,59	2	2,34	3,95	2,79	3	12,10	14,92	13,40	35	13,75	18,67	32,42	1884-85
1885-86	4,44	7	4,15	8,66	3,97	17	31	4,45	1,43	1	27	1,71	1,63	2	98	2,63	2,18	2	17,89	20,09	13,65	29	13,94	23,60	37,54	1885-86
1886-87	4,37	9	3,58	8,04	4,08	22	46	4,76	1,67	5	34	2,06	2,12	4	1,80	3,96	3,28	2	15,73	19,03	15,52	42	15,94	21,91	37,85	1886-87
1887-88	3,76	12	4,00	7,88	4,61	16	59	5,36	1,76	3	25	2,04	2,98	...	1,59	4,57	3,40	—1*	15,84	19,23	16,51	30	16,81	22,27	39,08	1887-88
1888-89	4,70	1,68	6,25	12,63	4,80	1,21	50	6,51	1,63	34	17	2,14	3,35	30	1,80	5,45	3,14	36	10,66	14,16	17,62	3,89	21,51	19,38	40,89	1888-89
1889-90	4,78	2,91	4,40	12,09	5,63	92	79	7,34	1,79	29	21	2,29	3,26	8	2,19	5,53	3,03	97	17,75	21,75	18,49	5,17	23,66	25,34	49,00	1889-90
1890-91	5,31	2,43	5,64	13,38	5,63	1,97	59	8,19	2,09	16	31	2,56	3,84	49	1,55	5,88	2,97	3	23,50	26,50	19,84	5,08	24,92	31,59	56,51	1890-91
1891-92	5,04	3,09	5,17	13,30	5,58	2,01	41	8,00	1,93	33	24	2,50	3,13	39	1,43	4,95	3,14	16	21,54	24,84	18,82	5,98	24,80	28,79	53,59	1891-92
1892-93	5,50	3,92	4,18	13,60	5,87	1,78	55	8,20	1,70	28	25	2,23	3,39	9	1,25	4,73	3,51	8	13,71	17,30	19,97	6,15	26,12	19,94	46,06	1892-93
1893-94	5,12	2,67	4,77	12,56	5,82	2,43	62	8,87	1,88	22	18	2,28	3,15	29	1,45	4,89	2,92	2	17,45	20,39	18,89	5,63	24,52	24,47	48,99	1893-94

* The amount refunded was greater than the duty collected.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT
(Statistical Branch)
Calcutta, 16th August 1893.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weather Review of India for the week ending at 8 a.m. on Saturday, August 12th, 1893.

The strongly marked monsoon conditions which prevailed during the previous week continued during the week under review until the last day, when the distribution of pressure and the winds showed a disposition to change. In consequence rain has been very general throughout the country. The rainfall brought up by the Arabian Sea current has not been heavy, but that due to the Bay of Bengal current has been heavy and exceptionally general. At first the heaviest amounts were reported from Lower Burma, but as the week advanced the area of heaviest fall moved northward, and was reported about the middle of the week from Arakan and South-East Bengal, and at the close of the week from North Bengal. The general rainfall has been accompanied with a general depression of temperature, and the mean temperature of the whole country for the whole week was $\frac{1}{2}$° below the normal average.

On Sunday, August 6th, pressure was lowest over the Indus Valley, relatively low within a trough lying along the south of the Gangetic plain, and highest in Malabar and Ceylon. The pressure difference between Malabar and the Indus Valley was 0·483 inch, which was greater than usual. The winds were moderate to strong in force, and blew from the normal monsoon directions. Rain had fallen generally along the West Coast, over the Central Provinces, and over Burma, and scattered showers had occurred over Bengal and the North-West Provinces. There was no rain over North-Western India to the west of Roorkee. Dehra Dun reported 5·84 inches, Bassein and Rangoon over 3 inches, Tavoy and Chaibassa over 2 inches, and several stations over 1 inch. On the 7th the only important change was the appearance of a shallow depression over South-West Bengal, Ganjam, and the north-west of the Bay. Pressure had increased over North-Western India, and the pressure difference between Malabar and the Indus Valley had decreased to 0·387 inch. The winds were feebly cyclonic in the neighbourhood of the depression, but elsewhere normal monsoon winds continued. Rain had extended north-westward, and was reported as far west as the stations in the Indus Valley. Sind and parts of the Gangetic plain and of the east of the Peninsula had no rain, but elsewhere the fall was very general. Diamond Island had received 4·65 inches, Rawalpindi 3·11 inches, and Saugor Island 2·77 inches, while several places had over 1 inch. The chart of the 8th showed that the shallow depression noticed above was drifting slowly up the Gangetic plain. Pressure was falling throughout the greater part of India, but was rising briskly in Burma. The pressure difference between Malabar and the Indus Valley was 0·403 inch, but the steepest gradients were shown over the northern half of the Bay. Monsoon winds prevailed everywhere, and the force at the head of the Bay was strong. Rain had fallen very generally, except over the Western desert, and over parts of the centre and east of the Peninsula. Akyab reported 2·85 inches, Bhamo 2·56 inches, and Cuttack 2·08 inches, while several places had more than 1 inch. By the morning of the 9th the depression had reached the neighbourhood of Allahabad, and was apparently filling up, as pressure was increasing everywhere. The pressure difference between Malabar and the Indus Valley was 0·396 inch, but the steepest gradients were again shown over the Bay of Bengal. The winds were normal in direction, but were stronger than usual, and at Saugor Island were blowing a fresh gale. Rain continued to fall very generally. Darjeeling had received 5·50 inches, Dacca 4·61 inches, Chittagong 3·82 inches, Barisal 2·71 inches, Saugor 2·53 inches, Roorkee 2·12 inches, Gnatong 2·05 inches, and several stations over 1·0 inch. On the 10th the depression over the Gangetic plain had disappeared, and the barometer was still rising, except in Burma. Gradients over the

Bay had decreased, and the pressure difference between Malabar and the Indus Valley had been reduced to 0·361 inch. The easterly current up the Gangetic plain had broken up, but elsewhere the winds continued to blow from normal monsoon directions. The force was still strong to a gale over the head of the Bay. Rain continued to fall very generally, and the amounts were still heavy over North Bengal. Dhubri reported 4·15 inches, Mymensingh 3·87 inches, Sutna 3·18 inches, Gnatong 3·08 inches, and Rangoon, Darjeeling, Dinajpur, and Karwar over 2 inches. On the 11th pressure decreased steadily from Ceylon to the Punjab, the pressure difference between Malabar and the Indus Valley being 0·450 inch, which was considerably greater than usual. The wind was southerly over Burma and Bengal and variable over the Punjab, but elsewhere the direction was westerly. The force remained fresh to strong. The amount of rain was falling off more particularly over the Peninsula and North-Western India, where only scattered showers were reported. In North Bengal the fall continued heavy. Jalpaiguri reported 5·09 inches, Moulmein 3·38 inches, Salem 3·07 inches, Balasore 3·02 inches, Patna 2·32 inches, Darbhanga 2·29 inches, and several stations over 1 inch. On Saturday, the 12th, pressure was falling over the south of the Peninsula and Lower Burma and rising elsewhere—briskly in the north-west. Hence, although the general distribution was unchanged, gradients had been still further reduced, and the pressure difference between Malabar and the Indus Valley was 0·391 inch. The winds were little changed. There was very little rain in Upper Burma, the Peninsula, and North-Western India, but elsewhere the fall continued general, and in North Bengal were still heavy. Jalpaiguri reported 5·18 inches, Darjeeling 2·42 inches, Darbhanga 2·35 inches, and several stations over 1 inch.

Temperature.—Accompanying the general rainfall, there has been a very general depression of temperature. As noted above, the rain did not extend fully to North-Western India during the first one or two days of the week; hence the Punjab, Sind, and Rajputana on the 6th and Sind and Rajputana on the 6th, 7th and 8th had an excess of heat, but at other times the heat was generally less than usual.

The following table shows the variations of the mean temperature from the normal on each day of the week for the different Provinces of India:

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

The above figures show that for the whole of India the mean temperature of the week has been ½° below the normal, and that the mean temperature of all the Provinces, except Sind, Rajputana, and Burma, was less than usual. On the 6th and 7th, owing to the excessive heat prevailing in the north-west, the mean temperature of the whole of India slightly exceeded the average, but on all the other days the heat was below the average.

Rain.—The table at the close of the summary shows that effective rain has been received during the week in all the rainfall divisions, except Madras (Central) and East Coast (Central), where the average actual rainfall of the

division was 0·06 inch and 0·09 inch respectively. The heaviest average actual fall for the week reported was 20·08 inches in Assam (Surma). This was followed by 9·52 inches in North Bengal, by 8·98 inches in Arakan, by 8·90 inches in Tenasserim, and by 8·68 inches in East Bengal. The lightest average rainfall was in the two divisions noted above. According to the normal figures, the heaviest rainfall during the week under review is 9·78 inches in Tenasserim, followed by 9·04 inches in Arakan and by 8·58 inches in Assam (Surma), while the lightest rainfall is in Madras (South). There is thus a general agreement in the distribution of rainfall between the actual and normal values, though the fall has been heavier than usual in Assam, and lighter than usual in Burma. The third column of the table shows that in twenty-two of the rainfall divisions the rainfall of the past week has been excessive, and that in twenty-nine it has been deficient. The region of excessive rain included all the Bengal and Assam divisions, the North-West Provinces (East), both the Oudh divisions, the Punjab (North-West), the Konkan, the Deccan, Khandeish, Berar, the Central Provinces (West), and the Central India and Rajputana divisions. In all the other divisions the fall was deficient. The largest actual excess was 11·50 inches in Assam (Surma), and the largest actual deficiency was 4·17 inches in Coorg. Relatively to the normal the largest excess was in Rajputana (West), where the actual average rainfall was nearly eight times the normal average.

The three concluding columns of the table show the average actual and average normal rainfall for the monsoon period running from May 28th to August 12th. On the whole the rainfall for that period has been excessive, but in the following divisions, *viz.*, Central Burma, Arakan, Assam (Brahmaputra), the North-West Provinces (Submontane, Central, and West), the Punjab (South, Central, Hills, and West), Malabar, Madras (South-Central), Mysore, the Konkan, Berar, Central Provinces (West and Central), Guzerat, Kathiawar, Central India (East), Rajputana (East), and Central India (West), the East Coast (North and Central), and Madras (Central) the total rainfall has been approximately normal, while in Tenasserim and Lower Burma, in Orissa, and in Coorg the total rainfall has been deficient.

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

Division.	District.	Station.	Amount.
Tenasserim	Amherst	Thaton	11·14 inches.
Lower Burma	Maubin	Pantanaw	16·20 „
Arakan	Akyab	Minbya	10·67 „
East Bengal	Noakhali	Feni	21·25 „
Assam	Khasia Hills	Cherra	70·00 „
North Bengal	Darjeeling	Sudder	19·47 „
North-Western Provinces.	Mirzapur	Robertsganj	8·55 „
Ditto	Garhwal	Joshimath	10·59 „
Punjab	Kangra	Sudder	9·36 „
Ditto	Jhelum	Ditto	4·96 „
Malabar	South Kanara	Beltangadi	6·69 „
Konkan	Colaba	Karjat	14·51 „
Deccan	Kolhapur	Bavda	15·38 „
Guzerat	Surat	Bulsar	6·52 „
Central India	Bhopal	Bhilsa	9·55 „
Rajputana	Jodhpur	Sudder	5·61 „
East Coast	North Arcot	Polur	3·00 „

PROVINCE.	DIVISION.	Rainfall data for week ending August 12th. Average actual rainfall of division.	Average normal rainfall of division.	Excess or defect in inches.	Rainfall data from May 28th to August 12th, 1893. Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall, May 28th to August 12th.	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a percentage.
		Inches.	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Per cent.*
Burma	Tenasserim	8·90	9·78	— 0·88	84·61	108·32	— 22
	Lower Burma	4·52	5·23	— 0·71	41·03	53·22	— 23
	Central Burma	3·22	4·53	— 1·31	35·98	41·94	— 14
	Upper Burma	0·54	?	?	14·87	?	?
	Arakan	8·98	9·04	— 0·06	120·34	121·14	— 1
Bengal and Assam	Eastern Bengal	8·68	4·71	+ 3·97	61·42	47·86	+ 28
	Assam (Surma)	20·08	8·58	+11·50	133·97	85·28	+ 57
	Do. (Brahmaputra)	5·20	3·59	+ 1·61	38·47	38·00	+ 1
	Deltaic Bengal	3·71	3·07	+ 0·64	37·51	28·67	+ 31
	Central Bengal	3·66	2·82	+ 0·84	37·71	27·85	+ 35
	North Bengal	9·52	5·34	+ 4·18	69·99	56·12	+ 25
	Orissa	3·69	2·70	+ 0·99	20·42	26·43	— 23
	Chota Nagpur	3·56	3·42	+ 0·14	38·90	27·77	+ 40
	Bihar (South)	3·92	2·79	+ 1·13	29·52	21·86	+ 35
	Do. (North)	5·96	3·15	+ 2·81	34·53	26·18	+ 32
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	North-Western Provinces (East)	3·25	2·52	+ 0·73	28·51	20·41	+ 40
	Do. (Submontane) (*a*)	0	2·80	— 2·80	22·26	22·33	0
	Oudh (South)	2·99	2·79	+ 0·20	27·72	19·24	+ 44
	Do. (North)	4·67	3·01	+ 1·66	28·01	21·21	+ 32
	North-Western Provinces (Central).	0·75	2·29	— 1·54	20·53	18·32	+ 12
	North-Western Provinces (West).	1·43	1·88	— 0·45	15·15	15·20	0
	North-Western Provinces (Submontane) (*b*)	1·78	3·33	— 1·55	26·64	24·66	+ 8
Punjab	Punjab (South)	0·31	0·95	— 0·64	8·29	7·30	+ 14
	Do. (Central)	0·63	1·40	— 0·77	13·00	11·57	+ 12
	Do. (Submontane)	1·84	2·08	— 0·24	20·03	15·12	+ 32
	Do. (Hill Districts)	3·51	5·39	— 1·88	39·68	40·68	— 2
	Do. (North-West)	2·05	1·66	+ 0·39	19·59	9·44	+ 107
	Do. (West)	0·39	0·47	— 0·08	4·12	3·80	+ 8
Bombay and Malabar Coast Districts (Madras).	Malabar	1·94	4·73	— 2·79	63·17	75·76	— 17
	Madras (South Central)	0·87	1·20	— 0·33	15·42	13·75	+ 12
	Coorg	1·71	5·88	— 4·17	47·33	79·36	— 40
	Mysore	0·47	1·36	— 0·89	12·37	15·03	— 18
	Konkan	6·41	5·99	+ 0·42	77·94	81·75	— 5
	Bombay Deccan	1·63	0·98	+ 0·65	20·60	14·86	+ 39
	Hyderabad (North)	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khandesh	1·35	0·64	+ 0·71	18·40	11·54	+ 59
Central Provinces and Berar.	Berar	2·50	1·21	+ 1·29	16·74	18·76	— 10
	Central Provinces (West)	2·35	1·69	+ 0·66	18·11	22·35	— 19
	Ditto (Central)	2·71	3·20	— 0·49	32·14	32·09	0
	Ditto (East)	2·78	3·54	— 0·76	30·69	30·02	+ 22
Bombay (North)	Guzerat	1·61	2·12	— 0·51	33·70	28·41	+ 19
	Kathiawar	0·26	0·98	— 0·72	13·89	13·41	+ 4
	Sind	0·11	0·29	— 0·18	4·50	3·41	+ 32
Rajputana and Central India.	Central India (East)	2·96	2·24	+ 0·72	22·08	23·86	— 5
	Rajputana (East), Central India (West).	2·34	1·69	+ 0·65	19·13	16·35	+ 17
	Rajputana (West)	5·61	0·74	+ 4·87	16·63	8·14	+ 104
Madras	East Coast (North)	0·09	1·37	— 0·38	16·36	13·53	+ 21
	Ditto (ditto) (*a*)	1·80	4·27	— 2·47	32·91	32·46	+ 1
	Hyderabad (South)	0·14	1·36	— 1·22	17·39	12·38	+ 40
	Madras (Central)	0·06	1·19	— 1·13	9·25	7·99	+ 16
	East Coast (Central)	0·09	0·91	— 0·82	9·42	8·17	+ 15
	Ditto (South)	0·52	1·18	— 0·66	9·79	7·42	+ 32
	Madras (South)	0·31	0·36	— 0·05	4·82	3·04	+ 59

Simla, *17th August, 1893.*

W. L. DALLAS,
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E. C. BUCK,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

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

Madras.—*For week ending 12th August.*—Rainfall good on the West Coast and in greater part of the Circars as well as in some other parts, but in the Southern, Central, Carnatic, and Deccan districts and in Kistna generally only scattered showers have fallen, and more rain is wanted in parts. Agricultural operations actively proceeding, and standing crops thriving almost everywhere. Water, pasturage, and fodder generally ample, and condition of cattle good. Prices generally very slightly easier, but still very high, especially in the southern half of the Presidency.

Bombay.—*For week ending 16th August.*—Rain more or less throughout the Presidency, but deficient in ten districts. Young crops injured by rats or insects in parts of seven, and withering for want of rain in parts of two, districts. Agricultural operations progressing generally, and transplantation in progress in parts of six districts, but retarded for want of rain in two districts. Prices steady, except in parts of two districts. Agricultural stock good and fodder sufficient, except in parts of one district.

Bengal.—*For week ending 16th August.*—Rain has been general during the week, the falls being heavy and much above the normal in East and North Bengal and North Behar. Condition and prospects of the crops are generally good, except in the Eastern districts of Bengal, parts of Midnapur, the 24-Parganas and Khulna, and some of the districts of North Behar, where prospects of the autumn and winter crops have been adversely affected by excessive rain and floods. In Hazaribagh, Palamau, and Manbhum the autumn crops have suffered. Early rice and jute are being harvested, and transplanting of winter rice is almost over. Prices of common rice are almost stationary. Cattle are generally reported well. Water is everywhere plentiful and the supply of fodder sufficient, except in Noakhali.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 16th August.*—The weather has been generally favourable for the crops, although heavy rain has fallen in many districts. Reaping of early autumn crops has begun, and sowing of the winter crops are in progress. Prospects are favourable everywhere, and a good outturn is anticipated. Fields are being prepared for the spring sowings in places. Supplies ample and fodder and water abundant. Prices fairly steady, and show a falling tendency.

Punjab.—*For week ending 16th August.*—Rain has fallen in all but two districts. More rain wanted in Hissar and Sialkot. Sowings of autumn crops nearly over; weeding in progress. Ploughings for spring crops commenced. Prospects of standing crops are reported good to average; the crops are now well advanced and flourishing. Locusts appeared in parts of Ferozepore, but were destroyed. Field rats have done some damage to the young crops in parts of the Umballa district. Most of the crops have been damaged by heavy floods in the low-lands of the Mooltan and Shahpur districts. Cattle are generally in good condition. Fodder sufficient throughout the province. Prices unsettled in one district, rising in two others, falling in another, and stationary elsewhere.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 16th August.*—Weather occasionally cloudy and close, with moderate falls of rain in the Northern districts. More rain needed in two districts. Prospects of autumn crops favourable. Weeding operations continue. Prices easy.

Burma.—*For week ending 12th August.*—In Lower Burma the rainfall was sufficient. Agricultural operations are progressing satisfactorily, and the crop prospects are good. Rain fell in all but three districts of Upper Burma, but the falls were light in most districts. Agricultural operations generally are progressing, but are delayed in Shwebo and Yeu by want of rain. Crop prospects in most districts are good, but in Shwebo and Yeu and part of Lower Chindwin the crops are withering owing to want of rain, while in Myingyan and Pakokko some damage has been done by floods. The price of paddy has fallen in three districts and risen in three others.

Assam.—*For week ending 15th August.*—In the Surma Valley fodder is scarce, and the prospects of crops unsatisfactory owing to heavy floods. In the rest of the province the rainfall is normal and the prospects of the crops good. Condition of cattle normal.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 16th August.*—MYSORE: Good rain in two districts. Standing crops in good condition. Prospects generally favourable, but more rain is wanted in parts of four districts. Prices fallen in one district.

COORG: Rainfall moderate. Transplanting of paddy nearly completed. Coffee planting completed. More rain is needed for both rice and coffee. Slight rise in prices. Water and fodder for cattle sufficient.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 16th August.*—BERAR: Rainfall good. Weather cool and cloudy. Standing crops in good condition Land under preparation for ensuing spring crops. Sowings continue. Weeding operations in progress. Fodder and water sufficient. Prices almost steady.

HYDERABAD: Rainfall moderate. Weeding of autumn crops and of irrigated paddy in progress. Standing crops in one taluk totally blighted in several places by disease. Prices steady.

Central India.—*For week ending 16th August.*—Rain has fallen throughout Central India, but there are signs of another break in Indore Sowing recommenced in Goona, completed in Gwalior, and almost finished in Bhopawar. Weeding in progress in other parts. Crops slightly damaged by insects in part of Bhopal and by excessive rain in part of Bhopawar. Condition of cattle generally good. Prices of food-grains slightly falling in Bhopal and Bundelkhund, fluctuating in Bhopawar, and steady in other parts.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 16th August.*—Rainfall generally good throughout Rajputana. Agricultural operations, standing crops, and condition of cattle generally satisfactory. Pasturage or fodder sufficient. Prices falling in three States, fluctuating in one, and steady elsewhere.

Kashmir.—*For week ending 15th August.*—Autumn crops in good condition. Weather still fine. Prices stationary.

Nepal.—*For week ending 12th August.*—Heavy showers daily. Weather cool. Prospects of crops very good.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY STATISTICS.

No. XVII OF 1893-94.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Receipts from 1st April 1893*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

Railway.	Average earnings per mile per week in 1892-93.	Week ending 6th August 1892. Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Earnings. Per mile open per week.	Week ending 5th August 1893. Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Earnings. Per mile open per week.	Earnings from 1st April to 6th August 1892.	Earnings from 1st April to 5th August 1893.	Increases in 1893-94.	Decreases in 1893-94.
State lines worked by companies.	*Rs.*	*Miles.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Miles.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
Standard gauge—											
East Indian	580	1,639	6,78,090	414	1,634	8,23,461	504	1,78,28,617	1,74,50,965	...	3,77,652
Bengal-Nágpur	140	831	57,050	69	862	70,261	82	21,56,951	22,97,502	1,40,551	...
Indian Midland	129	752	57,827	77	752	63,720	85	18,53,005	18,10,017	...	42,988
Bezváda Extension (*a*)	80	21	1,499	67	112	5,043	45	30,308	1,18,179	87,871	...
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa (*b*)	258	1,674	2,93,718	175	1,699	2,97,310	175	83,69,189	80,52,927	...	3,16,262
South Indian	139	1,106	1,31,346	119	1,043	1,21,855	146	27,24,564	29,92,434	2,67,870	...
Southern Mahratta (*c*)	87	1,044	60,507	58	1,156	97,770	85	15,75,715	22,80,031	7,04,318	...
Bengal and North-Western (*d*)	137	755	68,158	90	756	68,850	91	20,36,973	20,39,340	2,367	...
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Lucknow-Bareilly section)	66	199	9,332	47	199	8,678	44	2,49,354	2,53,266	3,912	...
TOTAL	243	8,021	13,57,437	169	8,213	15,86,948	193	3,68,24,674	3,72,94,661	4,69,987	...
State lines worked by the State.											
Standard gauge—											
North Western (state) (*e*)	201	2,450	3,11,664	127	2,509	4,05,222	162	89,90,216	98,01,607	8,11,391	...
Oudh and Rohilkhand (state)	235	692	99,257	143	692	1,23,282	178	32,42,930	31,37,961	...	1,04,969
Eastern Bengal (state) (including metre and 2′ 6″ gauges)	292	777	2,23,932	288	777	2,30,460	297	32,23,385	33,88,217	1,64,832	...
Bengal Central (*f*)	120	125	12,791	102	125	15,130	121	2,47,949	2,59,109	11,160	...
East Coast (state)	...	...	...	...	172	1,110	6	...	(*g*) 3,221	3,221	...
Metre gauge—											
Burma (state)	194	715	93,097	130	730	84,817	116	23,29,859	21,88,106	...	1,41,753
Special gauges—											
Jorhát (state provincial)	46	25	1,419	57	25	1,369	55	23,914	26,930	3,016	...
Cherra-Companyganj (state provincial)	47	8	205	26	8	383	48	5,807	7,467	1,660	...
TOTAL	217	4,792	7,42,365	155	5,038	8,61,773	171	1,80,64,060	1,88,12,618	7,48,558	...
Lines worked by guaranteed companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Great Indian Peninsula (*h*)	513	1,492	4,16,161	279	1,490	4,12,235	277	1,51,02,382	1,43,83,293	...	8,19,089
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	605	461	1,58,313	343	461	1,97,000	427	59,91,183	59,92,606	1,423	...
Madras	226	840	1,60,171	191	840	1,93,270	230	32,23,499	30,55,156	4,31,557	...
TOTAL	442	2,793	7,34,645	263	2,791	8,02,505	288	2,44,17,064	2,40,30,955	...	3,86,109
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	271	15,606	28,34,447	182	16,042	32,51,226	203	7,93,15,798	8,01,38,234	8,37,436	...
Assisted companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	132	162	16,187	100	161	25,805	160	3,76,415	4,20,697	44,282	...
Tarkessur	252	22	4,709	214	22	4,990	227	1,08,398	1,05,226	...	3,172
Metre gauge—											
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Company's section)	118	67	7,649	114	67	5,724	85	1,83,194	1,61,720	...	19,674
Dibru-Sadiya	123	78	10,752	138	78	14,459	185	1,90,413	1,76,942	...	13,471
TOTAL	135	329	39,297	119	328	50,978	155	8,58,620	8,66,585	7,965	...
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.											
Standard gauge—											
The Nizam's guaranteed state	151	333	31,951	96	333	43,305	130	8,96,449	9,90,851	94,402	...
The Gaekwar's Petlád	96	13	845	65	13	760	58	24,261	22,789	...	1,472
Rájpura-Bhátinda	92	108	8,746	81	108	12,827	119	1,76,496	2,84,989	1,08,493	...
Metre gauge—											
Southern Mahratta (Mysore section) (*i*)	94	311	22,202	71	331	26,065	79	4,52,181	5,99,197	1,47,016	...
The Gaekwar's Mehsána	59	93	2,672	29	93	3,720	40	1,05,965	1,15,871	10,806	...
Kolhápur	67	29	1,337	46	29	2,060	71	30,791	40,342	9,551	...
Special gauge—											
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	68	72	2,965	41	72	2,630	37	1,02,806	96,866	...	5,940
TOTAL	107	959	70,718	74	979	91,307	93	17,88,049	21,50,905	3,62,816	...
Lines owned and worked by native states.											
Metre gauge—											
Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágarh-Porbandar	102	334	18,346	55	334	28,392	85	6,82,829	8,29,469	1,46,640	...
Jetalsar-Rájkot	...	...	...	...	46	2,892	63	...	(*j*) 41,440	41,440	...
Jodhpur-Bickaneer	60	292	18,333	63	364	16,100	44	3,58,220	2,94,052	...	64,168
Special gauge—											
Morvi	65	94	4,376	47	94	6,023	64	1,24,172	1,17,726	...	6,446
TOTAL	80	720	41,055	57	838	53,407	64	11,65,221	12,82,687	1,17,466	...
GRAND TOTAL	251	17,614	29,85,517	169	18,187	34,46,978	190	8,31,17,688	8,44,38,411	13,20,723	...

(*a*) Includes the Bezváda-Godaveri section of the East Coast (state) railway.
(*b*) Includes the Godhra-Rutlam railway.
(*c*) Includes the Guntakal-Mysore frontier section from 1st April 1893.
(*d*) Includes the Tirhoot state railway. Although for convenience classed amongst the state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North Western railway company.
(*e*) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Umarkot railways.
(*f*) Although for convenience classed amongst the state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central railway company.
(*g*) Total receipts from 15th July to 5th August 1893.
(*h*) Includes the Wardha Coal, Dhond-Manmád, Khámgaon, and Amráoti railways.
(*i*) Includes the Bangalore-Nanjangúd and the Bangalore-Mysore frontier sections.
(*j*) Total receipts from 12th April to 5th August 1893.

F. B. HEBBERT,
Under-Secretary.

SIMLA, *the 17th August, 1893.*

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weather Review of India for the week ending at 8 a.m. on Saturday, August 19th, 1893.

The past week has been one of generally light monsoon rainfall. The ordinary distribution of pressure has been somewhat modified, the area of lowest pressure having been located close to or actually over the hills. Hence there has been no easterly current up the Gangetic plain, and the weather in Upper India has been fine. At the same time the monsoon current on the West Coast of the Peninsula has been lighter than usual, and the rainfall over the Peninsula has been also light. In consequence of this the temperature has been generally higher than usual—more particularly in Burma.

On the 13th pressure was rising, except in Burma, where there was a brisk fall. Pressure was lowest over the Western desert and along the foot of the North-West Himalayas. From this region the barometer readings rose steadily, and were highest over Malabar and Ceylon. A slight depression was also shown over Central Burma. The winds were irregularly cyclonic over Burma and variable over the Punjab. Elsewhere the directions were generally westerly (between south-west and north-west). Rain had fallen generally in Burma and Bengal and as scattered showers in most other places, though over a large part of North-Western India there had been no rain. On Monday, the 14th, pressure was decreasing everywhere, but the chart showed no important change in the distribution. The area of low pressure continued to lie close to the line of the

Himalayas, and westerly winds were blowing over the greater part of the country. The feeble depression over Burma was unchanged. Scattered showers, generally of small amount, were reported from Burma, Bengal, and the Peninsula, and elsewhere there was no rain. Chittagong reported 3·85 inches, Akyab 2·40 inches, Moulmein 2·1° inches, Mymensing 1·93 inch, Silchar 1·83 inch, and Balasore 1·47 inch. These were the heaviest amounts. On the 15th the barometer was rising, except over the Peninsula and the Punjab, but the changes had not materially affected the general distribution. The prevailing current of air was from the westward, except in Burma, Assam, and the east of Bengal, where southerly and variable winds were reported. Rain had fallen at most stations in North Bengal, in Assam, in Burma, and on the West Coast, but elsewhere the weather was fine with a few scattered showers. Moulmein reported 3 inches, Gnatong 2·74 inches, Jalpaiguri 1·93 inch, and Tavoy 1·19 inch. In all other places the amounts were small. The chart of the 16th showed that pressure was falling over the southern and rising over the northern half of India. The lowest pressure lay over the Punjab, but there was also a feeble depression over the north of the Bay. The pressure differences were small, and the winds were generally lighter than usual. The winds were irregularly cyclonic over the north of the Bay area; generally westerly and north-westerly elsewhere. The force was lighter than usual. The distribution of rain was similar to that reported on the 15th, only a few scattered showers being reported, except over the west of the Peninsula, Burma, and parts of Bengal, where the fall was fairly general. Tavoy reported 2·63 inches, Bassein 1·64 inch, Moulmein 1·02 inch, Chakrata 1·76 inch, Mercara 1·00 inch, and Negapatam 1·18 inch. On the 17th the barometer was rising over North-Western India and over Burma and falling in other parts of the country. The depression over the north of the Bay had changed very little, and the pressure differences remained small. The winds were very variable over North-Eastern and North-Western India, but were generally westerly over the centre and south. Showery weather was reported over a large part of the country, but the amounts were generally small. Tavoy, Saugor Island, Chittagong, Chakrata, Bombay, Ahmednagar, Gopalpur, and Negapatam had between 1 and 2 inches, but elsewhere the amounts were less than 1 inch. On the 18th the distribution of pressure had undergone an important change, a trough of low pressure running from the low pressure area over the Bay north-westward to the Punjab. On the northern and north-eastern side of this trough easterly winds had been established extending as far west as Roorkee. In Burma variable breezes continued, and in other parts of the country the directions remained generally westerly. General showers were reported from the Peninsula and North-Eastern India, but elsewhere there was no rain. Moulmein and Kurnool reported over 2 inches and several stations over 1 inch. On the 19th the distribution of pressure showed very little change, the alterations of the barometer having been small and irregular. The easterly current over Bengal and the north of the Gangetic plain continued. Elsewhere the winds remained westerly and north-westerly. Showery weather had extended, but there was still no rain over North-Western India. Mussoorie had received over 3 inches and Neemuch, Hyderabad (Deccan), and Gopalpur over 1 inch. Elsewhere the amounts were small.

Temperature.—The general decrease in the amount of rainfall has been accompanied with an increase in the temperature over India. Last week the mean temperature of the whole country was ½° below the normal average, and this week the mean is nearly ½° above, showing a rise relatively to the normal of nearly 1·0°.

The following table shows the variations of the mean temperature from the normal on each day of the week for the different Provinces of India:

Province.	August 1893.							Mean variation of week.
	13th.	14th.	15th.	16th.	17th.	18th.	19th.	
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
Burma	+2·4	+2·3	+2·1	+1·6	+2·7	+2·2	+2·2	+2·2
Bengal and Assam	—1·5	—0·3	+0·8	+0·8	+1·5	+1·2	+0·8	+0·5
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	—1·4	—1·1	+0·1	+0·4	+0·7	+2·1	+3·6	+0·6
Punjab	—4·4	—2·7	—0·7	—0·1	—0·7	—1·0	—0·5	—1·4
Bombay	+0·9	+1·2	+1·3	+1·0	+0·1	+0·7	+1·2	+0·9
Central Provinces and Berar	—1·6	—1·3	—1·0	+0·1	+1·2	+2·2	+3·2	+0·4
Central India and Guzerat	—1·5	—1·7	—0·7	—0·2	+0·4	—0·1	+2·1	—0·2
Sind and Rajputana	—1·5	—0·6	—0·8	—0·5	—0·4	+0·8	+2·7	0
Madras	+1·1	+1·3	+2·5	+1·8	+1·6	—0·2	—1·9	+0·9
Mean for whole of India	—0·8	—0·3	+0·4	+0·5	+0·8	+0·9	+1·5	+0·4

The above figures show that on the 13th and 14th the mean temperature of India was slightly below the average, and that on the other days of the week it was above. The warmest day was the 19th. The figures for the Provinces show that in Sind and Rajputana the mean temperature was exactly normal, in Guzerat and Central India slightly below the normal, and in the Punjab 1½° below, but that in all other Provinces the heat was somewhat greater than usual.

Rain.—The table at the close of the summary shows that during the week under review rain fell in all the Provinces, except Sind and Rajputana (West). In the case of several divisions—as, for example, the North-West Provinces (Central), the Punjab (South, Central, and Hill Districts), and Rajputana (East) and Central India (West)—the average actual rainfall of each division was less than one-tenth of an inch, but in all the other divisions the rainfall, though generally lighter than usual, was effective. The heaviest average actual fall was 8·19 inches in Tenasserim: this was followed by 4·49 inches in Assam (Surma), by 3·30 inches in North Bengal, and by 2·97 inches in Assam (Brahmaputra). The lightest rainfall reported was shown in the divisions noted above. According to the normal distribution for the week under review, the heaviest normal average fall is 8·11 inches in Tenasserim: this is followed by 7·74 inches in Assam (Surma), by 6·68 inches in Arakan, by 6·43 inches in the Konkan, and by 5·88 inches in Coorg. The lightest average normal rainfall is 0·26 inch in Sind. It will be seen from the above that on the whole the average actual and average normal distribution of rainfall agreed fairly well,—*i.e.*, the heaviest fall was in Tenasserim, the lightest in Sind, &c.; but the minor differences were considerable, such, for example, as the deficient rain in Coorg and the Konkan. The third column of the table shows that over by far the greater part of the country the rainfall has been largely short of the average. Only in six divisions, *viz.*, Tenasserim, the East Coast (North and South), Hyderabad (South), and Madras (Central and South), was there any excess. In all the other divisions there was a deficiency. The deficiency was as much as 4·75 inches in the Konkan, 3·94 inches

in Coorg, and 3·83 inches in the Hill Districts of the Punjab, and over 2 inches in many divisions. The most important case of excess was 1·38 inch in Hyderabad (South).

The three concluding columns of the table show the state of the seasonal fall of rain, *i.e.*, the actual rainfall for the period May 28th to August 19th, 1893, and the normal rainfall for that period. From these columns it appears that in Tenasserim, Lower Burma, Orissa, Coorg, Mysore, and the Central Provinces (West) the rainfall has been short (a deficiency of 20 per cent. and above); in Central Burma, Arakan, Assam (Brahmaputra), the North-West Provinces (Submontane, Central, and West), the Punjab (South, Central, Hill Districts, and West), Malabar, Madras (South-Central), the Konkan, Berar, the Central Provinces (Central and East), Guzerat, Kathiawar, Central India (East), Rajputana (East) and Central India (West), the East Coast (North *a*), Madras (Central), and the East Coast (Central) the rainfall has been approximately normal (variations + or — less than 20 per cent.), and that in all the remaining divisions it has been excessive.

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

Division.	District.	Station.	Amount.
Tenasserim	Amherst	Sudder	9·07 inches.
East Bengal	Noakhali	Feni	7·28 ,,
Assam	Sylhet	Karimganj	9·19 ,,
North Bengal	Jalpaiguri	Bhagatpur	17·69 ,,
Bihar	Purneah	Arrareah	5·08 ,,
Oudh	Hardoi	Shahabad	3·23 ,,
North-Western Provinces.	Aligarh	Khair	3·60 ,,
Punjab	Kohat	Thal	1·45 ,,
Malabar	South Kanara	Udipi	3·02 ,,
Madras	Salem	Yercaud	5·84 ,,
Konkan	Ratnagiri	Vengurla	6·15 ,,
Deccan	Kolhapur	Bavda	5·60 ,,
East Coast	Ganjam	Rambha	5·42 ,,
Ditto	South Arcot	Tindivanam	4·49 ,,

Province.	Division.	Rainfall data for week ending August 19th. Average actual rainfall of division.	Average normal rainfall of division.	Excess or defect in inches.	Rainfall data from May 28th to August 19th, 1893. Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall, May 28th to August 19th.	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a percentage.
		Inches.	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Per cent.*
Burma	Tenasserim	8·19	8·11	+ 0·08	92·80	116·43	— 20
	Lower Burma	2·07	4·08	— 2·01	43·10	57·29	— 25
	Central Burma	2·63	3·56	— 0·93	38·61	45·51	— 15
	Upper Burma	2·09	?	?	16·29	?	?
	Arakan	3·96	6·68	— 2·72	124·30	127·82	— 3
Bengal and Assam	Eastern Bengal	2·84	4·38	— 1·54	64·26	52·24	+ 23
	Assam (Surma)	4·49	7·74	— 3·25	138·45	93·02	+ 49
	Do. (Brahmaputra)	2·97	3·04	— 0·07	41·44	41·05	+ 1
	Deltaic Bengal	1·00	2·97	— 1·97	38·51	31·64	+ 22
	Central Bengal	1·50	2·63	— 1·13	39·04	30·90	+ 27
	North Bengal	3·30	4·17	— 0·87	73·30	60·28	+ 22
	Orissa	1·08	2·68	— 1·60	21·51	29·11	— 26
	Chota Nagpur	1·27	2·76	— 1·49	40·17	30·53	+ 32
	Bihar (South)	0·56	2·28	— 1·72	30·08	24·14	+ 25
	Do. (North)	1·49	2·42	— 0·93	36·01	28·60	+ 26
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	North-Western Provinces (East)	0·10	2·21	— 2·11	28·61	22·62	+ 26
	Do. (Submontane) (*a*)	0·20	2·20	— 2·00	22·46	24·53	— 8
	Oudh (South)	0·31	1·74	1·43	28·03	20·98	+ 34
	Do. (North)	0·14	2·03	— 1·89	28·14	23·24	+ 21
	North-Western Provinces (Central).	0·01	2·04	— 2·03	20·54	20·36	+ 1
	North-Western Provinces (West).	0·37	1·87	— 1·50	15·52	17·07	— 9
	North-Western Provinces (Submontane) (*b*)	0·38	2·34	— 1·96	27·02	27·00	0
Punjab	Punjab (South)	0·08	0·64	— 0·56	8·37	7·94	+ 5
	Do. (Central)	0·03	1·25	— 1·22	13·02	12·82	+ 2
	Do. (Submontane)	0·20	1·65	— 1·45	20·22	16·76	+ 21
	Do. (Hill Districts)	0·08	3·91	— 3·83	39·76	44·59	— 11
	Do. (North-West)	0·17	1·15	— 0·98	19·76	10·59	+ 86
	Do. (West)	0·12	0·44	— 0·32	4·24	4·24	0
Bombay and Malabar Coast Districts (Madras).	Malabar	1·09	4·02	— 2·93	64·26	79·78	— 19
	Madras (South Central)	0·90	1·10	— 0·20	16·32	14·85	+ 9
	Coorg	1·94	5·88	— 3·94	49·27	85·24	— 43
	Mysore	0·15	1·31	— 1·16	12·53	16·33	— 23
	Konkan	1·68	6·43	— 4·75	79·61	88·17	— 10
	Bombay Deccan	0·81	1·32	— 0·51	21·41	16·18	+ 32
	Hyderabad (North)	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khandesh	0·30	1·24	— 0·94	18·70	12·78	+ 46
Central Provinces and Berar.	Berar	0·32	1·37	— 1·05	17·32	21·40	— 19
	Central Provinces (West)	0·14	1·96	— 1·82	18·98	25·25	— 25
	Ditto (Central)	0·21	2·69	— 2·48	32·36	34·78	— 7
	Ditto (East)	0·42	2·10	— 1·68	37·10	32·12	+ 16
Bombay (North)	Guzerat	0·11	2·47	— 2·36	33·82	30·88	+ 10
	Kathiawar	0·13	0·78	— 0·65	14·02	14·18	— 1
	Sind	0	0·26	— 0·26	4·50	3·67	+ 23
Rajputana and Central India.	Central India (East)	0·26	1·95	— 1·69	21·72	25·76	— 16
	Rajputana (East), Central India (West).	0·02	1·94	— 1·92	19·15	18·29	+ 5
	Rajputana (West)	0	0·64	— 0·64	16·63	8·78	+ 90
Madras	East Coast (North)	2·12	1·55	+ 0·57	18·76	15·08	+ 24
	Ditto (ditto) (*a*)	2·75	3·32	— 0·57	36·46	35·77	+ 2
	Hyderabad (South)	2·71	1·33	+ 1·38	20·09	13·71	+ 47
	Madras (Central)	1·23	1·19	+ 0·04	10·48	9·18	+ 14
	East Coast (Central)	0·70	0·91	— 0·21	10·12	9·08	+ 11
	Ditto (South)	1·21	1·18	+ 0·03	11·00	8·59	+ 28
	Madras (South)	0·38	0·36	+ 0·02	5·20	3·40	+ 53

SIMLA, *24th August, 1893.*

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

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

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

Madras.—*For week ending 19th August.*—Rainfall good and of seasonable amount almost throughout the Presidency, though rather light in parts of the Central, Southern, and West Coast districts. Cultivation proceeding favourably and standing crops flourishing. Harvest in progress in parts with fair outturn. Pasture and fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle good. Prices fluctuating slightly, but still near former high rates.

Bombay.—*For week ending 23rd August.*—River low in Sind. Rain more or less throughout the Presidency Proper, but generally deficient. Standing crops withering for want of rain in parts of four, and damaged by rats or insects in parts of eight, districts. Sowing and transplantation of early crops completed, except in a few districts. Preparations for late crops progressing in two districts. Prices generally steady. Fodder sufficient. Agricultural stock good.

Bengal.—*For week ending 19th August.*—The rainfall during the week has been generally light and scattered, and the fine weather has proved beneficial to the crops. Transplanting of winter rice is being rapidly completed, and the autumn rice and jute harvests are in progress. Prospects are favourable in five divisions, fair in the Presidency division, and from fair to moderate in three other divisions. Floods are reported from Tipperah, Darbhanga, Muzaffarpur, and Champaran. Damage has been caused to the autumn and winter rice, but its extent has not yet been fully ascertained. In the Bil country, a small tract on the borders of Faridpur and Backergunge, the unusually early and rapid rise of the water prevented sowing or destroyed the young rice, and apprehensions of distress requiring relief are entertained. The population affected is about fifty thousand. Test works have been opened, and subscriptions are being collected for the relief of invalids. Prices have risen in the eastern districts, but elsewhere are generally stationary. Cattle are suffering from want of fodder in the flooded tracts; elsewhere they are in good condition.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 23rd August.*—The weather has been generally clear during the week, although showers have fallen in some places. More rain is needed, especially for the rice crops. Prospects so far are favourable. Preparation of land for the spring crops is in progress. Supplies ample and fodder sufficient. Prices stationary.

Punjab.—*For week ending 23rd August.*—Rain has fallen in parts of six districts, but more rain is urgently wanted in most districts. Sowings of autumn crops going on. Weedings of standing crops commenced; the condition of the crops is generally good to average, except that of those destroyed by floods in the Shahpur district. Ploughings for spring crops in progress. Prospects are at present fair, but want of rain is beginning to cause damage. Cattle generally in good condition. Fodder sufficient in all districts, except in parts of Mooltan. Prices rising in two districts and stationary elsewhere.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 23rd August.*—Prospects have been improved by the rainy weather of the last two days, and continue favourable, except in the rice country of the Waingunga Valley and in parts of Chhattisgarh, where the rainfall has been insufficient.

Burma.—*For week ending 19th August.*—In Lower Burma agricultural operations are progressing satisfactorily, and standing crops are in good condition. In two districts inundations have submerged considerable areas of paddy cultivation, which in all probability will be destroyed. The rainfall was sufficient in all districts. In Upper Burma agricultural operations are progressing satisfactorily. Rain has fallen in all districts, but more rain is required in Yeu and Shwebo. Slight damage has been done to crops by floods in four districts. Crop prospects are generally good. In the Southern Shan States agricultural operations have been suspended owing to want of rain. In Lower Burma, except for a slight rise in Prome, the price of paddy is stationary. In Upper Burma there have been slight increases in three districts and considerable increases in two others.

Assam.—*For week ending 22nd August.*—Floods have occurred in parts of the Brahmaputra Valley, but are subsiding in the Surma Valley. Prospects of crops, condition of cattle, and supply of fodder unsatisfactory in the flooded tracts, but good elsewhere.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 23rd August.*—MYSORE: Rainfall slight throughout. Standing crops in good condition. Prospects generally favourable, but more rain is badly wanted in parts of four districts. Prices risen in two districts and fallen in one.

COORG: Rainfall good. Transplanting of paddy approaching completion, but more rain is needed for rice and ceffee. Slight rise in prices. Water and fodder for cattle ample.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 23rd August.*—BERAR: Rainfall moderate. Weather warm and cloudy. Standing crops in good condition. Land being prepared for next spring crops. Sowings nearly completed; weeding operations continue. Fodder and water sufficient. Prices almost stationary.

HYDERABAD: Rainfall good during the week. Weeding of the hot-weather crops continues. Sowing of irrigated crops continues in one taluk only, but is finished in other localities. Fodder plentiful. Prices stationary.

Central India.—*For week ending 23rd August.*—There appears to have been a slight break in the rains during the week in parts of Central India. More rain is required in Baghelkhand. Agricultural operations in progress in all parts. Indian-corn slightly damaged by excessive rain in Bhopawar, but crops in other parts are in good condition, and the outturn expected will be generally good. Agricultural stock in good condition. Prices of food-grains slightly fallen in Bhopal, fluctuating in Bhopawar, but steady elsewhere.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 23rd August.*—Fair rain in Bickaneer and slight rain in Meywar and Sirohi. Agricultural operations and standing crops generally satisfactory. Condition of cattle generally good. Pasturage or fodder sufficient. Prices falling in one State, rising in two others, fluctuating in one, and steady elsewhere.

Kashmir.—*For week ending 22nd August.*—Weather fine. Ploughing for the spring crops commenced. Autumn crops in good condition. Prices stationary.

Nepal.—*For week ending 19th August.*—Weather seasonable. Prospects of the rice crop are very good.

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Circular No. $\frac{5^1}{5^1}$.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Revenue and Agricultural Department (Museums and Exhibitions),—dated Simla, the 24th August 1893.

RESOLUTION.

Read the following—

General notice regarding the Antwerp International Exhibition of 1894.

ANTWERP INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION OF 1894 UNDER THE HIGH PATRONAGE OF HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF THE BELGIANS.

HONORARY PRESIDENT—HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE COUNT OF FLANDERS.

FOREIGN SECTIONS.

GENERAL NOTICE.

(*Taken from the General Rules.*)

The Antwerp International Exhibition will include all Industrial, Scientific, and Artistic Productions, as well as all Commercial Produce. It will comprise Maritime, Colonial, and African Sections; also an Exhibition of Military Art.

Simultaneously with the General Exhibition, the Antwerp Royal Society of Fine Arts will hold a special exhibition of Painting, Sculpture, Engraving, and Architecture, to which Artists of all countries are invited to contribute.

It is also intended to hold a series of shows and exhibits of Live Stock, Agricultural Products, Flowers, Fruit, etc.

The Exhibition will be inaugurated May 5th, 1894, and will remain open for six full months, closing at latest on November 12th, 1894.

It will be located in the new quarter of the city, in close vicinity of the Scheldt and the new maritime installations, and will be connected with the principal railways.

It will cover in one enclosure an area of about 200 acres, including (1) a Palace of Fine Arts; (2) several Halls, covering about 120,000 square yards of ground, and intended for exhibiting Industrial and Commercial products, Machinery, Electric appliances, etc. These halls will be built of iron and steel and will be roofed with zinc.

A Board of Directors conduct the business of the Antwerp International Exhibition Company and decide all matters of Administration and Finance.

An Executive Committee under the honorary Presidency of Baron Osy van Zegwaart, Governor of the Province of Antwerp, and M. Jan Van Ryswyck, Burgomaster of the city, and under the effective Presidency of Count de Pret Roose de Calesberg, Member of the Senate, has charge of the organisation and management of all Exhibits in the different departments.

By Decrees, dated 11th March 1893, Royal Commissions of the Belgian and Foreign Sections have been instituted under the honorary Presidency of His Royal Highness the Count of Flanders; also a Commissariat General of the Government and General Commissions of the Belgian and Foreign Sections.

The Belgian Commission is presided over by M. Leon De Bruyn, Minister of Agriculture, Industry, and Public Works.

The Foreign Commission under the Presidency of M. Valère Mabille has for its object to encourage and facilitate the co-operation of Foreign Exhibitors.

The Commissariat General of the Government, whose head-quarters are at the *Palais des Académies* in Brussels, is conducted by Count Hyppolyte d'Ursel, who represents the Government at the Antwerp International Exhibition, and is the official referee between the Executive Committee of the Company and the Commissaries of the Belgian and Foreign Sections, also between the latter and the Foreign Commissaries

delegated with the Exhibition, in all matters where the interests of Foreign Exhibitors are concerned.

The Commissary General of Foreign Sections, M. Vercruysen-Brack, Member of the Senate, co-operates with the Commissary General of the Government in all negociations with Foreign Countries, especially as regards the appointment of the Commissaries of the Foreign Sections.

The Foreign Governments have been officially advised of the formation of this International Exhibition; they have been invited to appoint their official Commissaries to represent them.

Committees for furthering the objects of the Exhibition may be formed in the principal cities or towns of the world under approval of the Belgian Government, and with the co-operation of its Diplomatic and Consular Agents abroad.

Where no official Commissary has been appointed, Foreign Exhibitors may be represented by a private Committee or its delegate.

All products will be divided into classes, as per summary hereafter given, and will be exhibited in accordance with this classification in all the separate sections.

In the Halls for Machinery and Electricity the products of each country will be exhibited together as far as the distribution of motive power will allow.

The charge for space in the different compartments, including general decoration of the halls, and the reception of goods, has been established according to position as follows:—

I.—HALLS OF INDUSTRY.

Collective space.

Ground space.	(*a*) Depth not exceeding 1 metre— *Per lineal metre, frontage*	fr.	60
	(*b*) Depth exceeding 1 metre— *Per square metre, ground surface*	,,	60
Wall space	(*c*) *Per lineal metre, frontage*	,,	60

The charge for collective space allotted will in no case be less than ... ... ,, 60

Detached spaces.

(*a*) Measured at the greatest dimension, the smallest being below 1 metre—
Per lineal metre, frontage ... ... ,, 90

(*b*) Both dimensions exceeding 1 metre—
Per square metre, ground surface ... ... ,, 90

The charge for detached space allotted will in no case be less than ... ... ,, 90

CENTRAL GALLERIES.

In the Central Galleries the charge will be	Collective space— *Per square metre*...	,,	90
	Detached spaces— *Per square metre*...	,,	130
Charge for rooms having at least 5 metres frontage and 5 metres depth.	Single frontage— *Per square metre*...	,,	70
	Corner frontage— *Per square metre*...	,,	90

The allotted space will be measured at the greatest length and width above the floor.

II.—HALLS OF MACHINERY AND ELECTRICITY.

For all non-working Machinery and Exhibits of any height.

(*a*) The depth not exceeding 1 metre—
Per lineal metre, frontage ... ... fr. 60

(*b*) The depth exceeding 1 metre—
Per square metre, ground surface ... ... ,, 60

The charge for space in this department will in no case be less than ... ... ,, 60

For all working machinery, receiving its motive power from steam, water, gas, electricity, or general transmission, and working at least five hours daily and four days weekly, *the above charges will be reduced one half.*

The allotted spaces will be measured at the greatest length and width above the floor.

III.—MARITIME INSTALLATIONS, GARDENS, SHEDS, AND TENTS.

Of whatever height.

(*a*) The depth not exceeding 1 metre—

Per lineal metre, frontage ... ... fr. 25

(*b*) The depth exceeding 1 metre—

Per square metre, ground surface ... ... „ 25

The charge for space in this department will in no case be less than ... ... „ 25

For space allotted under sheds or tents, the above charges will be increased by fr. 5, per metre.

For large spaces taken in the Halls of Gardens by the different Countries, special terms will be arranged through the intervention of the Commissary General of the Belgian Government.

Foreign goods arriving by the Belgian State Railways will be returned carriage free over the same lines. Negociations have been opened with the private companies and the foreign lines in connexion with the Belgian State Railways to obtain the same terms from them.

Most of the regular lines of steamers will take goods for the Antwerp Exhibition at reduced rates of freight.

The Antwerp International Exhibition Company undertakes the handling of goods within the Exhibition, free of charge, on all packages received not later than April 15th, 1894, and not exceeding 1,500 kilos in weight. This includes the delivery of the packages on the space allotted, and the eventual re-loading on the railway trucks, within the limits of the Exhibition.

Empty packages will be stored at a low rate, and brought back for repacking at the close of the Exhibition.

The Executive Committee will arrange special terms for handling Goods and storing Empties with all Countries officially represented.

The general decoration of the Exhibition Halls will be carried out at the expense of the Company; all private and special decorations will be at the expense of Exhibition singly or collectively.

Strict watch and guard will be established to prevent goods being stolen, strayed, or damaged, without, however, any responsibility being incurred by the Company in this respect.

All Exhibitors will be free to appoint at their own expense and under their own responsibility any number of private Inspectors from a list approved by the Company.

The Exhibitors, whether singly or collectively, are responsible for the whole charge for rent; for the supply, fixing, and decoration of all and any special appliances they may require, such as partitions, screens, extra ceilings, stands, raised flooring, extra foundations for heavy exhibits; also for the packing, laying out, and repacking of their goods, rent for storage of empties, etc.

Exhibitors requiring steam, water, gas, or electricity must declare in their application for space the hourly quantity they require. It will be supplied as per tariff.

When motive power is required, the intended rate of speed must also be indicated.

In the Halls of Machinery, motive power will be obtainable per special tariff, and will be supplied from the main shaft for general transmission.

Intermediate transmission will be at the expense of Exhibitors; the foundations and all special appliances will also be at their cost.

A copy of the particular rules and regulations further relating to this department will be sent on application.

Articles of every day sale, also those manufactured on the spot, may be sold and delivered to visitors on payment of a percentage to be fixed by agreement; but such sales may not take place in the Halls without a special and written consent of the Executive Committee. A special convention will regulate the sale of refreshments in the gardens and grounds of the Exhibition.

An International Jury of Awards will be formed, the members of which will be appointed by their respective Governments; this Jury will be organised and presided over by the Commissary General of the Belgian Government, who will also propose for appointment by the Belgian Government members of the Jury from among the delegates of countries not officially represented.

The Jury will officiate as soon as possible. The Awards will consist of Medals or Diplomas of First Class; Diplomas of Gold, Silver, and Bronze Medals, and of Honourable Mention.

All foreign goods will be admitted to the Exhibition in bond, paying no duty of any kind if re-exported.

All inventions, patents, drawings, models, trade-marks, etc., exhibited will be placed under the immediate protection of the Belgian Government, and all rights of property in them will be effectually secured.

The Executive Committee will issue an official and complete catalogue methodically arranged and containing the name and address of each exhibitor, with particulars as to trade, place of production, etc. Foreign sections will have the right of issuing at their own expense their special catalogues and of selling them within their respective limits.

The issue of tickets for the Lottery authorised by the Belgian Government may extend over several series of one million tickets each; the prizes to be purchased exclusively from Exhibitors. The issue of the first series of tickets will be authorised before the opening of the Exhibition.

Printed forms of application for space are supplied by the Executive Committee *or by the Commissariats of Countries officially represented.* These forms must be signed, and addressed prepaid to the official Commissariat of the Country to which the intending Exhibitor belongs, or to the Executive Committee of the Exhibition, No. *9, Rue Gérard, Antwerp*, not later than October 1st, 1893, for all countries not officially represented.

All goods exhibited at the World's Fair, Chicago, which may be destined for the Antwerp Exhibition, will on arrival be stored free of charge *in the Halls, and as near as possible to their definite places.*

Arrêté, en séance du Conseil d'Administration,

à Anvers, le 25 Mai 1893.

L'Administrateur Secrétaire,
HENRI BELIARD.

L'Administrateur Président,
Comte PRET ROOSE de GALESBERG.

Vu :

Pour le Comité Executif :

Le Secrétaire Général,
M. de RAMAIX.

Le Vice-Président, Directeur Général,
Alphonse HERTOGS.

Vu :

Le Secrétaire Général du Commissariat du Gouvernement,
J. GODY.

Le Commissaire Général du Gouvernement,
Comte Hippolyte d'URSEL.

The Secretary to the Government of Madras.
„ „ „ „ Bombay.
„ „ „ „ Bengal.
„ „ „ „ the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.
„ „ „ „ of the Punjab.
„ Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces.
„ „ „ „ Burma.
„ „ „ „ Assam.
„ „ „ „ Coorg
„ „ „ „ Ajmere.
„ Secretary for Berar to the Resident at Hyderabad.

ORDER.—Ordered, that the above be published for general information in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*, and that copies be forwarded to the several Local Governments and Administrations noted on the margin for publication in the Local Gazettes.

[True Extract.]

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

GOVERNMENT

REVENUE AND AGRI

STATIS

IMPORTS OF COTTON, WHEAT,

Statement showing in maunds the imports of Cotton, Wheat, Linseed, and Indigo by rail and river into Calcutta, compared with the corresponding

Articles, and whence exported.	Total of month.											
	Calcutta.			Bombay Town.			Karachi.			Total.		
	1891.	1892.	1893.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1891.	1892.	1893.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
COTTON, RAW—												
Madras ...	...	...	...	4,703	...	60,904	...	...	...	4,703	...	60,904
Bombay ...	...	...	19	3,71,415	5,39,335	5,59,385	...	...	...	3,71,415	5,39,335	5,59,404
Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36,993*	29,745	16,542	36,993	29,745	16,542
Bengal ...	6,593	12,290	10,185	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,593	12,290	10,185
N.-W. P. & O.	6,957	24,024	5,091	8,262	23,222	696	...	...	...	14,919	47,246	5,787
Punjab ...	251	...	450	743	704	158	78*	645	2,110	1,072	1,349	2,724
Cent. Provs.	...	1,092	354	6,673	11,550	2,289	...	...	...	6,673	13,542	2,643
Berar ...	5,742	226	198	1,72,544	66,065	1,07,640	...	...	...	1,78,286	66,851	1,07,838
Assam ...	1,094	678	1,520	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,094	678	1,520
Raj. & C. I.	1,292	112	1,420	99,790	1,50,730	23,579	...	...	...	1,01,082	1,50,842	24,999
Nizam's Terry.	...	...	...	6,135	5,992	10,328	...	...	...	6,135	5,992	10,328
Mysore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	21,629	30,322	19,243	6,70,205	7,98,158	7,65,099	37,071	30,390	18,652	7,28,965	8,07,870	8,02,964
WHEAT—												
Madras ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay ...	...	...	...	1,97,178	36,123	51,721	...	...	...	1,97,178	36,123	51,721
Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,51,634*	2,48,669	5,18,421	8,51,634	2,48,669	5,18,421
Bengal ...	4,15,009	1,73,556	1,49,136	1	...	...	...	...	...	4,15,010	1,73,556	1,49,136
N.-W. P. & O.	9,15,100	6,73,800	4,85,283	8,27,933	5,70,044	58,090	1,107	...	556	17,44,171	12,43,744	5,43,929
Punjab ...	37,680	29,537	45,251	6,70,417	3,30,555	84,079	17,08,870*	10,21,340	8,54,894	24,87,007	13,87,462	9,84,824
Cent. Provs.	3,934	4,977	37,212	14,33,857	7,10,770	9,70,035	...	...	...	14,37,791	7,21,756	10,10,307
Berar ...	...	...	...	34,501	15,933	5,365	...	...	...	34,501	15,933	5,365
Assam ...	...	...	840	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	840
Raj. & C. I.	456	2,332	...	2,66,329	1,65,810	2,07,614	...	...	...	2,66,785	1,68,142	2,07,614
Nizam's Terry.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mysore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	13,72,179	8,84,202	7,17,722	34,30,307	18,51,174	13,80,504	26,21,011	12,70,000	13,73,871	74,30,097	40,05,385	34,78,157
LINSEED—												
Madras ...	...	...	...	64	..	5,274	...	...	...	64	...	5,274
Bombay ...	...	...	...	81,178	53,669	43,898	...	...	...	81,178	53,669	43,898
Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal ...	6,19,242	2,99,864	8,63,853	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,19,242	2,99,864	8,63,853
N.-W. P. & O.	4,19,716	4,43,939	4,96,833	41,840	9,848	27,889	...	...	...	4,61,556	4,53,787	5,24,722
Punjab ...	...	...	...	...	1,243	516	347*	...	...	347	1,243	516
Cent. Provs.	30,569	37,433	51,699	2,65,564	90,718	2,81,817	...	...	...	2,96,133	1,27,151	3,33,516
Berar ...	...	64	...	79,509	51,156	72,018	...	...	...	79,509	51,220	72,018
Assam ...	30,987	10,110	4,800	...	...	...	...	...	...	30,987	10,110	4,800
Raj. & C. I.	15,950	9,090	27,887	1,52,099	1,32,558	2,16,447	...	...	...	1,68,049	1,41,648	2,30,334
Nizam's Terry.	...	...	...	42,858	37,490	29,997	...	...	...	42,858	37,499	29,997
Mysore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	11,16,464	7,99,506	14,40,072	6,03,112	3,85,691	6,77,856	347	...	...	17,70,923	11,85,197	21,17,928
INDIGO—												
Madras ...	...	...	...	80	9	46	...	...	...	80	9	46
Bombay ...	..	...	...	10	...	19	...	...	...	10	...	19
Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	355*	919	37	355	919	37
Bengal ...	79	172	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	79	172	8
N.-W. P. & O.	16	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	2
Punjab ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	271*	347	71	271	347	71
Cent. Provs.	...	3	...	9	1	...	...	...	...	9	4	...
Berar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Raj. & C. I.	...	...	...	...	134	1	...	...	...	134	...	1
Nizam's Terry.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mysore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	95	175	10	113	144	66	626	1,266	108	834	1,585	184

N.B.—The indigo figures entered in columns 17 and 20 under Bombay Town and Karachi represent the

* Exclusive of river traffic.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT:

Simla, the 24th August, 1893.

OF INDIA.

CULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

TICS.

LINSEED, AND INDIGO.

Bombay Town, and Karachi during the month of June 1893, and from 1st January to 30th June 1893, periods of the years 1891 and 1892.

Total from January 1st, including total of month.													Articles, and whence exported.
Calcutta.			Bombay Town.			Karachi.			Total.				
1891.	1892.	1893.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1891.	1892.	1893.		
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25		26
Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.		
												COTTON, RAW—	
...	...	...	8,609	42	80,728	...	...	...	8,609	42	80,728	Madras.	
6	...	19	32,47,237	36,03,924	30,75,128	...	...	...	32,47,243	36,03,924	30,75,147	Bombay.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	2,51,712*	1,95,718	1,34,180	2,51,712	1,95,718	1,34,180	Sind.	
29,959	64,144	72,065	10	...	19	...	...	...	29,969	64,144	72,084	Bengal.	
2,11,487	1,86,768	1,26,893	3,98,941	1,56,484	1,94,719	1	...	...	6,10,429	3,43,252	3,21,612	N.-W. P. & O.	
14,258	237	39,807	62,302	1,631	60,383	46,654*	11,816	1,76,693	1,23,274	13,684	2,76,973	Punjab.	
4,656	13,643	4,528	1,04,344	73,851	79,252	...	...	...	1,09,000	87,494	83,780	Cent. Provs.	
10,087	10,134	2,071	10,37,180	14,46,042	9,55,310	...	...	...	16,47,267	14,56,176	9,57,381	Berar.	
3,455	14,528	30,152	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,455	14,528	30,152	Assam.	
30,179	9,051	11,559	9,88,638	6,73,978	5,58,829	...	...	...	10,18,837	6,83,029	5,70,388	Raj. & C. I.	
...	...	...	13,967	15,021	11,712	...	...	...	13,997	15,021	11,712	Nizam's Terry.	
...	...	...	...	...	606	...	...	...	...	...	606	Mysore.	
3,04,087	2,98,505	2,87,184	64,61,308	59,70,973	50,16,686	2,98,367	2,07,534	3,10,873	70,63,762	64,77,012	56,14,743		TOTAL.
												WHEAT—	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Madras.	
...	...	...	19,43,554	8,39,201	14,16,313	...	...	...	19,43,554	8,39,201	14,16,313	Bombay.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	17,29,336*	9,04,576	8,75,630	17,29,336	9,04,576	8,75,030	Sind.	
13,58,449	8,62,562	4,72,722	24	1	...	...	...	...	13,58,473	8,62,563	4,72,722	Bengal.	
29,37,880	39,57,367	17,20,206	17,08,535	24,48,369	2,65,745	2,812	1,353	556	46,49,227	64,07,089	19,92,507	N.-W. P. & O.	
1,33,626	80,491	55,698	8,98,725	9,00,105	1,10,729	30,54,733*	35,58,107	9,50,382	40,87,084	45,38,763	11,16,809	Punjab.	
61,780	13,058	1,62,621	65,45,150	41,49,883	37,50,065	...	...	...	66,06,930	41,62,941	39,13,286	Cent. Provs.	
735	...	...	4,54,408	3,42,937	41,548	...	...	...	4,55,143	3,42,937	41,548	Berar.	
367	278	840	...	...	...	...	...	...	367	278	840	Assam.	
772	10,585	2,193	8,96,675	10,05,826	10,10,190	...	...	...	8,97,447	10,16,411	10,12,383	Raj. & C. I.	
...	...	...	2,905	2	2,286	...	...	...	2,905	2	2,286	Nizam's Terry.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mysore.	
44,93,609	49,24,341	24,20,280	1,24,49,982	96,86,324	65,97,476	47,86,881	44,64,096	18,26,568	2,17,30,472	1,90,74,761	1,08,44,324		TOTAL.
												LINSEED—	
...	...	...	1,518	...	59,315	...	...	...	1,518	...	59,315	Madras.	
...	488	...	9,33,478	8,60,921	9,69,461	...	...	...	9,33,478	8,61,409	9,69,461	Bombay.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	7	...	Sind.	
23,98,254	16,09,734	30,03,939	1,161	18	...	...	...	...	23,99,415	16,09,752	30,03,939	Bengal.	
17,25,016	21,43,480	14,88,331	2,44,327	98,865	1,88,100	...	...	...	19,69,343	22,42,345	16,70,431	N.-W. P. & O.	
...	1,477	...	...	1,841	631	347*	60	12	347	3,378	643	Punjab.	
87,971	2,81,513	1,53,873	16,33,693	10,27,879	16,80,568	...	...	...	17,21,664	13,09,392	18,34,441	Cent. Provs.	
...	533	...	9,88,926	9,84,658	7,86,712	...	...	...	9,88,926	9,85,191	7,86,712	Berar.	
39,776	27,272	6,922	...	...	...	...	...	...	39,776	27,272	6,922	Assam.	
1,46,578	1,78,775	80,157	9,12,341	8,97,810	9,00,039	...	...	...	10,58,919	10,76,585	10,40,196	Raj. & C. I.	
...	...	...	5,45,993	4,23,227	3,38,844	...	...	...	5,45,993	4,23,227	3,38,844	Nizam's Terry.	
...	...	...	...	...	83	...	...	...	...	...	83	Mysore.	
43,97,595	42,43,272	47,33,222	52,61,437	42,95,219	49,83,753	347	67	12	96,59,379	85,38,558	97,16,987		TOTAL.
												INDIGO—	
...	...	...	224	285	731	...	...	...	224	285	731	Madras.	
...	...	...	207	411	406	...	...	...	207	411	406	Bombay.	
...	...	...	...	...	21	2,034*	3,201	5,287	2,034	3,201	5,308	Sind.	
1,997	7,771	6,254	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,997	7,771	6,254	Bengal.	
1,759	3,864	551	...	39	141	...	...	...	1,759	3,903	692	N.-W. P. & O.	
1,051	...	...	65	5	3	876*	2,336	2,060	1,992	2,341	2,093	Punjab.	
...	3	5	18	1	2	...	...	...	18	4	7	Cent. Provs.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Berar.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Assam.	
...	...	...	211	690	572	...	...	...	211	690	572	Raj. & C. I.	
...	...	...	35	1	...	...	...	...	35	1	...	Nizam's Terry.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mysore.	
,807	11,638	6,810	760	1,432	1,876	2,910	5,537	7,347	8,477	18,607	16,033		TOTAL.

imports during April, May, and June 1891, the figures from January to March 1891 not having been available.

* Exclusive of river traffic.

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY STATISTICS.

No. XVIII OF 1893-94.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Receipts from 1st April 1893*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

Railway.	Average earnings per mile per week in 1892-93.	Week ending 13th August 1892. Mean mileage worked.	Week ending 13th August 1892. Earnings. Total.	Week ending 13th August 1892. Earnings. Per mile open per week.	Week ending 12th August 1893. Mean mileage worked.	Week ending 12th August 1893. Earnings. Total.	Week ending 12th August 1893. Earnings. Per mile open per week.	Earnings from 1st April to 13th August 1892.	Earnings from 1st April to 12th August 1893.	Increases in 1893-94.	Decreases in 1893-94.
State lines worked by companies.	*Rs.*	*Miles.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Miles.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
Standard gauge—											
East Indian	580	1,639	6,45,770	304	1,634	8,27,640	507	1,84,74,393	1,84,50,581	...	23,812
Bengal-Nágpur	140	831	62,860	70	862	70,266	81	22,19,811	23,79,319	1,59,508	...
Indian Midland	129	752	58,019	77	752	62,246	83	19,11,024	18,78,343	...	32,681
Bezváda Extension (*a*)	80	21	1,750	83	112	4,621	41	32,658	1,22,850	90,742	...
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa (*b*)	258	1,674	2,38,720	143	1,699	3,00,920	182	86,07,909	83,66,539	...	2,41,339
South Indian	139	1,106	1,25,549	114	1,043	1,45,349	139	28,80,110	31,37,783	2,87,673	...
Southern Mahratta (*c*)	87	1,044	69,562	67	1,156	1,00,638	87	16,45,275	23,74,321	7,29,046	...
Bengal and North-Western (*d*)	137	755	64,477	85	756	69,800	88	21,01,450	21,06,140	4,690	...
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Lucknow-Bareilly section)	66	199	7,469	37	199	10,128	52	2,56,823	2,63,553	6,730	...
TOTAL	243	8,021	12,74,179	159	8,213	15,97,848	195	3,80,98,853	3,90,79,309	9,80,520	...
State lines worked by the State.											
Standard gauge—											
North Western (state) (*e*)	201	2,450	2,55,540	104	2,509	3,00,613	120	92,45,756	1,01,17,910	8,72,154	...
Oudh and Rohilkhand (state)	235	692	97,720	141	692	1,21,060	175	33,40,050	32,39,970	...	1,00,080
Eastern Bengal (state) (including metre and 2′ 6″ gauges)	292	777	2,16,204	278	777	2,12,620	274	34,39,583	36,00,837	1,61,248	...
Bengal Central (*f*)	120	125	14,047	112	125	14,840	119	2,01,990	2,73,940	11,953	...
East Coast (state)	...	...	...	...	172	3,743	22	...	(*g*) 6,564	6,564	...
Metre gauge—											
Burma (state)	194	715	80,490	125	730	81,416	112	24,19,349	22,69,522	...	1,49,827
Special gauges—											
Jorhát (state provincial)	46	25	1,580	63	25	1,558	62	25,494	28,488	2,994	...
Charra-Companyganj (state provincial)	47	8	160	20	8	198	25	5,967	7,665	1,698	...
TOTAL	217	4,792	6,74,747	141	5,038	7,35,094	146	1,87,38,807	1,95,45,311	8,06,504	...
Lines worked by guaranteed companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Great Indian Peninsula (*h*)	513	1,492	4,52,510	303	1,440	3,63,506	244	1,56,54,601	1,47,56,453	...	8,98,449
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	605	461	1,35,319	294	401	1,82,000	395	61,26,502	61,74,002	47,500	...
Madras	226	840	1,58,402	189	840	1,94,072	231	33,71,001	38,40,128	4,07,227	...
TOTAL	442	2,793	7,46,240	267	2,791	7,39,278	265	2,51,93,304	2,47,70,642	...	3,83,662
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	271	15,606	26,95,166	173	16,042	30,73,120	192	8,20,[illegible]64	8,34,04,332	14,03,368	...
Assisted companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	132	162	17,582	109	101	21,280	132	3,93,097	4,45,022	51,925	...
Tarkessur	252	22	4,305	196	22	4,188	190	1,12,703	1,08,494	...	4,209
Metre gauge—											
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Company's section)	118	67	6,195	92	67	5,571	83	1,89,589	1,70,871	...	18,718
Dibru-Sadiya	123	78	9,747	125	78	8,977	115	2,00,160	1,85,919	...	14,241
TOTAL	135	329	37,829	115	328	40,016	122	8,90,449	9,10,306	13,857	...
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.											
Standard gauge—											
The Nizam's guaranteed state	151	333	46,602	140	333	45,230	136	9,43,141	10,36,081	92,940	...
The Gaekwar's Petlád	96	13	963	73	13	810	62	25,214	23,226	...	1,988
Rájpura-Bhátinda	92	108	8,740	81	108	11,100	103	1,85,242	2,03,840	78,604	...
Metre gauge—											
Southern Mahratta (Mysore section) (*i*)	94	311	24,257	78	331	29,759	90	4,76,438	6,29,348	1,52,910	...
The Gaekwar's Mehsána	59	93	2,662	29	93	3,020	30	1,67,727	1,59,202	11,475	...
Kolhápur	67	29	1,479	51	29	1,081	58	33,270	43,473	10,203	...
Special gauge—											
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	68	72	3,322	46	72	2,120	31	1,06,128	99,664	...	6,464
TOTAL	107	959	88,111	92	979	94,080	97	18,70,160	22,13,840	3,37,080	...
Lines owned and worked by native states.											
Metre gauge—											
Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágarh-Porbandar	102	334	19,255	58	334	26,083	78	7,02,084	8,56,277	1,54,193	...
Jetalsar-Rájkot	...	...	...	...	46	2,441	53	...	(*j*) 43,923	43,923	...
Jodhpur-Bickaneer	60	292	14,673	50	364	13,200	36	3,72,893	3,06,375	...	66,518
Special gauge—											
Morvi	65	94	4,943	53	94	4,961	53	1,20,115	1,21,743	...	7,372
TOTAL	80	720	38,871	54	838	46,693	56	12,04,092	13,28,318	1,24,226	...
GRAND TOTAL	251	17,614	28,80,977	162	18,187	32,54,509	179	8,50,77,[illegible]05	8,78,56,756	18,79,131	...

(*a*) Includes the Bezváda-Godavari section of the East Coast (state) railway.
(*b*) Includes the Godhra-Rutlam railway.
(*c*) Includes the Guntakal-Mysore frontier section from 1st April 1893.
(*d*) Includes the Tirhoot state railway. Although for convenience classed amongst the state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North Western railway company.
(*e*) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Umarkot railways.
(*f*) Although for convenience classed amongst the state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central railway company.
(*g*) Total receipts from 15th July to 12th August 1893.
(*h*) Includes the Wardha Coal, Dhond-Manmád, Khámgaon, and Amráoti railways.
(*i*) Includes the Bangalore-Nanjangúd and the Bangalore-Mysore frontier sections.
(*j*) Total receipts from 12th April to 12th August 1893.

SIMLA, *the 24th August, 1893.*

F. B. HEBBERT,
Under-Secretary.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 35.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1893.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF JULY 1893.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice, best sort.		Rice, common.		Jawar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Baira or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).		Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus.*)		Firewood.		Salt.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
Burma—	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Tenasserim—																										
Mergui	...	...	...	...	10 10	10 10	11 11	11 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	256 12	256 12	12 0	12 0
Tavoy	...	...	...	...	11 4	11 4	12 9	12 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	399 3	399 3	18 14½	18 14½
Moulmein and Amherst	7 14	7 14	...	...	11 3	11 3	14 9	14 9	6 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 2	10 2	12 2	12 2	7 12	*	220 0	220 0	18 11	18 11
Pegu (deltaic)—																										
Pegu	...	...	...	...	10 2	10 2	14 3	14 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 2	11 2	20 8	20 8	9 0	9 0	143 0	143 0	14 3	14 3
Rangoon	11 0	11 0	...	...	12 0	11 8	15 0	14 8	...	*	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	12 8	...	...	...	...	133 0	139 0	15 8	15 9
Thôngwa	...	...	...	...	8 1	8 1	12 3	12 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100 0	100 0	14 4	14 4
Bassein	...	...	...	...	13 7	13 9	13 9	16 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 1	13 1	...	...	...	...	150 13	150 13	17 8	17 8
Pegu (inland)—																										
Shwegyin	...	...	...	...	11 9	12 12	12 7	13 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	200 0	200 0	14 2	14 2	
Tharrawaddy	...	...	...	...	12 5	12 5	14 13	14 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	8 12	8 12	450 0	450 0	14 3	14 13
Henzada	...	...	...	...	12 7	13 0	12 7	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	5 12	5 12	183 8	183 8	16 2	16 2
Prome	10 6	10 6	...	...	11 12	12 14	13 4	14 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 14	14 14	...	...	9 6	9 6	193 3	193 3	14 3	14 3
Toungoo	...	...	...	...	13 3	13 3	14 14	14 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 6	11 6	...	...	...	...	326 8	326 8	14 3	14 3
Thayetmyo	14 14	14 14	...	...	11 11	11 11	15 5	15 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 4	12 13	*	28 3	8 10	8 10	196 0	196 0	12 14	12 14
Upper Burma—																										
Mandalay	18 13	16 0	...	...	11 1	10 10	12 0	9 9	26 10	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 7	10 10	24 0	21 5	9 11	10 9	79 0	77 0	18 0	18 0
Bamo	...	...	...	...	6 4	5 9	8 0	6 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 3	9 3	...	...	5 11	5 11	182 0	182 0	9 10	9 10
Pakôkku	...	...	...	...	8 0	7 10	9 0	9 0	29 0	31 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 8	14 8	...	...	5 9	5 9	113 0	113 0	14 3	14 3
Meiktila	4 3	4 3	...	...	10 11	10 11	11 9	11 9	...	14 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 4	14 4	12 13	12 13	4 3	4 3	222 10	222 10	14 4	14 4
Arakan—																										
Sandoway	...	...	...	...	8 13	9 9	9 13	10 4	...	*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	469 11	469 11	13 7	16 0
Kyaukpyu	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 3	10 13	10 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	...	...	...	...	340 0	340 0	15 0	15 0
Akyab	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	200 0	200 0	12 8	12 8
Assam—																										
Surma—																										
Sylhet	...	...	...	...	7 14	7 14	9 6	9 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 12	11 8	...	...	...	...	‡	‡	10 4	10 8
Cachar	8 0	8 0	...	...	6 2	6 14	7 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	10 0	10 4
Khási and Jaintia Hills	6 0	6 0	...	...	4 0	4 0	5 3	6 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 8	7 8	10 0	11 0	...	...	80 0	80 0	6 0	6 8
Garo Hills	...	...	...	...	6 8	6 4	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	6 8	6 8
Brahmaputra—																										
Goálpára	16 0	16 0	...	...	6 8	6 8	11 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	14 8	14 8	130 0	130 0	10 0*	10 0
Kámrúp	8 8	8 8	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0*
Darrang	9 0	9 8	...	...	8 0	9 0	11 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 8	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 9
Nowgong	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0
Sibsagar	...	...	...	...	9 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0
Lakhimpur	8 0	8 0	...	...	6 8	6 8	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	140 0	140 0	8 0	8 0
Bengal—																										
Eastern hill tracts—																										
Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 14	7 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	240 0	240 0	8 0	8 0
Hill Tippera(*a*)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nágá Hills	...	...	...	...	3 4	3 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	...	...	4 0	...	...	...	3 8	4 0
Eastern—																										
Backergunge	...	...	...	...	8 12	9 0	9 0	9 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	10 0	10 0
Noakhali	...	...	...	...	9 6	9 6	11 4	11 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 7	9 7
Chittagong	10 0	10 0	...	...	9 0	10 0	11 4	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	80 0	90 0	9 8	9 8
Tippera	10 0	9 8	...	...	8 0	8 12	9 12	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	...	7 0	7 8	...	...	10 8	10 13½
Dacca	11 0	12 0	...	...	9 0	9 8	10 8	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	12 12	...	...	20 0	17 12	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Mymensingh	9 8	9 8	...	...	9 0	10 0	10 8	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	...	...	13 0	13 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Deltaic—																										
Khulna	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	...	...	11 7	11 7	160 0	160 0	9 2	9 2
24-Parganas	11 8	11 4	20 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	11 0	11 0	...	16 0	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	20 0	20 0	...	16 0	21 0	21 0	100 0	100 0	11 0	11 0
Midnapore	11 0	11 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 14	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 8	14 8	...	...	19 0	19 0	200 0	240 0	10 12	10 12
Howrah	...	...	...	...	8 10	8 13	10 12	10 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 10	12 10	105 0	105 0	10 10	10 10
Calcutta	12 8	12 8	17 2	17 3	7 12	8 0	10 0	10 5	19 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	15 9	16 0	20 0	20 0	19 0	20 0	90 0	90 0	10 8	10 8
Hooghly	11 12	11 12	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	...	...	13 6	13 6	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Nadia (Krishnagar)	14 8	14 8	21 0	21 0	8 7	8 8	10 6	10 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 12	21 12	...	...	24 8	23 12	128 0	128 0	10 9	11 6½
Jessore	10 8	10 0	13 0	13 0	8 8	8 8	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	16 0	...	...	20 0	23 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	9 14
Faridpur	16 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 4	10 4
Central—																										
Bankura	13 4	13 4	...	...	10 0	9 8	11 2	11 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	280 0	280 0	10 5	10 5
Burdwan	13 8	13 8	...	...	9 8	9 4	11 4	11 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	19 0	...	...	23 0	23 0	106 0	108 0	11 0	11 11
Birbhum	12 0	12 0	...	...	10 8	10 8	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	...	...	16 0	18 0	60 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Murshidabad	12 0	12 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	11 4	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	...	...	18 0	18 0	200 0	200 0	10 8	10 8
Sonthal Parganas	11 0	11 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	14 0	21 0	20 0	23 0	23 0	140 0	200 0	10 0	10 0
Pabna	17 4	17 4	24 0	20 10	6 0	6 0	11 12	11 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 8	17 4	...	...	22 8	24 0	200 0	200 0	10 8	10 8
Bogra	13 2	13 8	...	...	8 4	9 12	10 8	11 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 2	15 0	...	...	...	...	90 0	90 0	9 12	9 9
Rajshahi	13 8	15 0	24 0	24 0	9 12	9 12	10 14	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 8	19 8	...	...	20 14	20 12	240 0	240 0	9 9	9 9
Malda	14 0	14 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 8	12 8	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	160 0	80 0	10 0	10 0
Northern—																										
Rangpur	13 5	12 0	...	...	8 2	10 0	11 4	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	80 0	100 0	9 0	8 8
Dinajpur	13 0	13 4	...	16 0	9 9½	9 4	12 9½	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	16 0	...	...	...	22 8	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Jalpaiguri	12 0	13 0	14 0	12 0	8 0	8 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	120 0	200 0	10 0	10 0
Darjeeling	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	5 8	5 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	16 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	120 0	130 0	8 0	8 0
Orissa—																										
Puri	10 0	8 8	...	...	8 0	8 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0†	15 12†	...	...	15 0	15 12	80 0	80 0	12 0	10 8
Cuttack	11 7	11 13	...	...	10 8	10 8	14 7	14 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 11†	19 11†	...	...	21 8	19 11	80 0	80 0	11 0	9 0
Balasore	11 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	9 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	10 12	10 12	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Chota-Nagpur—																										
Singhbhum	13 0	11 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	16 0	13 0	100 0	100 0	9 0	9 0
Manbhum	13 0	13 4	...	...	8 0 to 8 8	8 8	11 0 to 12 8	11 0 to 12 8	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	10 10	10 10
Lohardaga	8 0 to 11 0	8 0 to 10 0	14 0	16 0	10 0 to 11 0	10 0 to 11 0	12 0 to 13 0	12 0 to 13 8	...	...	...	...	26 0	26 0	...	...	11 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	12 0 and 13 0	13 0 and 18 0	140 0	140 0	8 0	9 4
Palámau	13 8	13 8	23 10	21 5	10 11	12 15	13 8	14 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 4	21 15	23 10	23 10	27 0	33 12	...	...	8 2½	7 14
Hazáribágh	12 0	12 4	16 0	16 0	7 0	7 8	12 0 to 13 0	12 4	...	...	...	...	22 8	22 8	...	...	16 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	17 0	17 4	240 0	240 0	9 0	9 0

* Not sold. † Kalai. ‡ Sold in bundles. (*a*) Not stated.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF JULY 1893—*continued.*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Rice, best sort. Present fortnight.	Rice, best sort. Past fortnight.	Rice, common. Present fortnight.	Rice, common. Past fortnight.	Jawar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*). Present fortnight.	Jawar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*). Past fortnight.	Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*). Present fortnight.	Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*). Past fortnight.	Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*). Present fortnight.	Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*). Past fortnight.	Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*). Present fortnight.	Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*). Past fortnight.	Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*). Present fortnight.	Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*). Past fortnight.	Maize (*Zea Mays*). Present fortnight.	Maize (*Zea Mays*). Past fortnight.	Arhar, or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*). Present fortnight.	Arhar, or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*). Past fortnight.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.
Bengal—*continued.*	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Bihár, south—																										
Monghyr	14 0 to 15 4	15 12	21 0	21 0	8 0 to 10 0	10 0	11 0 to 12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	14 13	22 0	23 1	24 0	24 3	20 0	23 1	160 0	120 0 to 168 0	13 12	10 12
Gaya	14 0	13 12	20 0	20 4	9 8	9 8	13 0	13 0	17 8	18 4	...	...	...	...	15 0	14 0	18 8	19 0	22 8	...	20 8	20 0	160 0	180 0	10 0	9 12
Patna	14 0 and 17 0	14 0 and 16 8	21 0	21 0	10 0	10 0	15 0	15 8	23 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	22 0	22 0	21 0	21 0	21 0	21 0	24 0	24 0	130 0	130 0	11 4	11 4
Shahabad	16 0	13 0	18 0	15 0	8 0	8 0	13 8	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	18 0	20 0	18 8	20 0	18 0	120 0	120 0	10 8	10 0
Bihár, north—																										
Purnea	16 0	16 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	...	20 0	20 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	320 0	320 0	10 0	10 0
Bhágalpur	15 2	15 2	21 7	20 3	11 6	11 14	13 14	13 14	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 3	20 3	22 11	22 11	22 11	21 7	126 4	126 8	10 12	10 8
Darbhanga	12 9	12 9	20 4	19 11	12 9	12 5	14 3	13 11	...	...	...	...	21 14	20 13	15 5	13 2	20 12	19 12	22 6	20 12	23 9	21 5	176 0	176 0	10 4	10 4
Muzaffarpur	14 8	14 8	19 0	19 0	8 0	8 0	13 8	13 0	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	19 0	20 0	19 0	21 0	21 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Saran	15 8	15 4	21 8	21 0	10 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	20 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	21 8	23 12	22 8	180 0	180 0	10 8	10 8
Champaran	14 8	14 0	22 8	23 0	9 0	8 8	14 0	13 4	...	...	...	...	24 0	23 8	...	...	21 0	20 12	21 0	20 12	22 8	20 12	160 0	160 0	10 8	7 13½
N.-W. Provinces—																										
Eastern—																										
Mirzapur	12 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	17 0	18 0	18 0	12 0	11 0	21 0	22 0	20 0	20 0	22 0	22 0	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0
Benares	14 6	14 8	20 1	19 14½	7 9	7 9	10 5	10 11	18 7	18 7	17 1	16 14	...	...	15 3	15 3	19 14½	19 12½	...	...	22 10	22 8	105 0	105 0	9 10	9 8
Ghazipur	12 12	12 13	19 12	19 12	6 7	6 7	11 8	11 8	...	...	17 8	17 0	...	...	...	...	19 12	20 8	...	...	20 8	20 8	150 0	150 0	9 10	9 10
Jaunpur	15 4	15 0	21 8	22 0	7 0	7 0	11 0	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 8	22 8	...	...	25 0	24 8	170 0	170 0	10 0	10 12
Allahabad	13 2	13 0	18 12	18 12	9 8	7 8	13 0	9 4	19 8	19 0	19 8	19 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	22 8	20 4	...	...	21 4	20 8	105 0	105 0	10 0	10 0
Central—																										
Bánda	14 0	13 12	18 0	18 0	7 8	7 8	11 8	11 8	20 0	20 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	25 8	25 8	...	...	23 8	23 8	180 0	180 0	10 8	10 8
Fatehpur	13 8	13 0	18 0	18 0	10 8	10 8	12 0	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 8	21 0	...	...	23 0	22 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Hamirpur	13 12	13 0	17 0	...	7 8	7 8	10 4	10 4	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	24 0	22 6	...	...	27 8	27 8	140 0	140 0	11 0	11 0
Jalaun	14 8	14 0	21 0	21 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	22 0	22 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	24 0	23 0	18 0	18 0	24 0	24 0	160 0	160 0	11 4	11 4
Cawnpore	15 8	15 0	20 12	20 12	7 0	7 0	12 0	12 0	20 0	22 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	20 0	18 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	22 0	23 0	130 0	130 0	12 0	12 0
Etáwah	15 0	14 12	19 12	19 12	5 0	5 0	11 0	10 0	18 12	19 1	17 6	13 14	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	21 9	21 10	22 0	22 0	23 0	23 0	120 0	140 0	11 0	11 0
Farukhabad	14 4	13 12	19 12	19 12	4 12	4 12	7 0	7 0	22 8	22 8	21 0	15 8	...	...	...	...	21 0	21 12	...	...	23 12	23 12	100 0	100 0	11 0	11 0
Mainpuri	16 8	15 12	21 0	20 4	4 8	4 8	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	23 0	23 4	16 0	16 0	20 8	20 8	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Etah	17 8	17 8	24 8	23 8	6 0	6 0	9 8	10 8	...	...	15 8	12 8	21 8	21 8	10 8	10 8	24 8	24 8	...	...	22 8	16 8	110 0	110 0	11 0	11 0
Western—																										
Jhánsi	15 4	14 8	21 4	21 8	7 4	7 0	12 0	11 0	19 0	20 0	17 8	17 8	...	...	...	...	20 8	20 4	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 2
Agra	14 12	14 12	23 0	22 8	5 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	24 0	24 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	22 12	22 8	19 0	19 0	16 0	16 0	95 0	95 0	11 4	11 4
Muttra	15 0	15 0	24 8	24 8	7 0	7 0	11 8	11 8	30 0	29 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	27 8	27 0	...	...	28 0	28 0	120 0	120 0	11 8	11 8
Aligarh	16 0	16 0	26 0	25 0	5 4	5 12	9 0	9 0	22 0	23 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	25 8	25 0	21 0	20 0	27 0	27 0	130 0	120 0	11 8	11 10
Bulandshahr	16 10	17 0	24 0	25 0	6 0	6 0	9 0	9 0	23 0	21 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	25 0	25 4	18 0	15 0	19 0	21 0	120 0	120 0	11 4	10 12
Sub-montane—																										
Ballia	14 4	14 4	20 0	20 0	9 8	9 8	13 0	13 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 8	20 8	20 0	20 0	23 8	23 8	115 0	115 0	11 0	11 0
Azamgarh	15 8	14 12	23 14	21 4	9 10	10 6	11 12	11 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 10	20 8	...	...	10 4	15 0	177 8	177 8	9 13	9 13
Gorakhpur	13 15	13 15	23 6	20 10	8 9	8 9	12 15	12 0	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	14 6	14 6	21 0	20 10	20 10	20 10	24 6	22 6	140 0	140 0	10 0	9 10
Basti	16 8	14 12	22 0	22 0	8 8	8 8	22 0‡	22 0‡	11 0	11 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 8	8 8	23 0	23 8	18 8	18 8	22 0	22 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Sháhjahánpur	16 8	16 0	28 4	27 4	8 0	8 0	8 8	8 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	24 12	24 12	...	...	23 0	21 0	120 0	120 0	...	...
Budaun	16 0	16 0	23 0	22 0	5 0	5 0	11 0	8 0	15 0	14 0	14 0	12 0	...	...	6 0	6 0	24 0	23 0	13 0	14 0	24 0	23 0	120 0	120 0	10 8	10 0
Pilibhít	15 0	14 12	26 4	26 4	9 0	9 0	11 4	11 4	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 12	23 12	20 0	20 0	...	...	130 0	130 0	10 8	10 8
Bareilly	14 1	14 1	21 2	21 2	5 14	5 14	9 6	9 6	23 7	20 9	14 11	14 1	...	...	10 10	10 10	21 2	20 9	18 12	18 12	21 4	24 4	125 0	125 0	10 0	10 0
Moradabad	15 4	15 0	24 12	24 8	6 0	6 4	10 4	9 0	15 0	15 0	12 12	13 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	22 8	22 0	19 0	19 0	20 8	20 8	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0
Naini Tal	11 0	11 0	18 0	18 0	4 0	4 0	8 0	8 0	17 8	13 12	12 8	15 0	...	...	17 8	12 8	14 8	14 8	25 0	...	9 0	9 0	160 0	160 0	7 9	7 9
Almora	10 0	10 0	13 8	13 8	7 8	8 4	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	18 0	18 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	10 0§	10 0§	140 0	140 0	8 0	8 0
Bijnor	15 8	15 8	26 7	26 2	9 0	8 7	8 7	10 2	9 9	20 4	20 4	14 10	14 10	...	...	...	23 10	23 10	...	...	22 8	23 10	135 0	135 0	10 6	10 6
Muzaffarnagar	16 9	16 9	27 8	27 8	5 0	5 8	9 12	9 14	22 0	20 0	11 0	11 0	8 12	8 12½	6 9	6 9	23 2	22 5	17 9	12 1	15 7	15 7	132 0	132 0	10 12	10 3
Meerut	17 0	16 12	25 0	24 0	5 0	5 8	12 0	12 0	25 0	25 0	17 8	17 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	25 0	24 8	20 0	20 0	25 0	24 0	100 0	100 0	11 4	11 4
Saharanpur	14 0	16 0	25 0	25 0	5 0	5 8	7 8	8 8	23 0	19 0	16 0	...	21 0	16 0	12 12	12 12	22 0	24 0	8 8	8 8	23 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	10 8	10 8
Dehra Dún	14 9	14 4	21 0	21 0	8 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	15 0	15 0	12 0	12 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	20 0	20 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Garhwál	15 0	14 0	16 0	15 0	5 0	5 0	6 8	6 8	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	14 0	14 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	160 0	160 0	7 0	7 0
Oudh—																										
Southern—																										
Partabgarh	15 8	15 8	21 8	21 8	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 8	24 0	...	...	15 0	16 8	100 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Sultanpur	16 12	16 8	23 8	23 0	8 0	8 0	13 8	13 8	21 0	21 0	16 0	16 0	32 0	32 0	17 0	17 0	26 0	25 8	21 0	21 0	26 8	26 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Rae-Bareli	16 2	16 0	19 8	19 0	7 0	7 0	13 0	12 8	10 0	12 0	12 8	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	24 0	24 0	10 0	13 0	24 0	23 8	180 0	180 0	10 0	10 8
Unao	15 8	15 8	20 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	23 8	23 8	21 0	21 0	16 8	16 8	160 0	160 0	11 0	10 8
Lucknow	14 8	14 8	23 0	22 8	6 0	6 0	11 0	11 0	22 0	22 0	17 0	16 8	...	...	22 0	18 0	22 8	22 8	22 0	21 0	23 8	22 8	100 0	90 0	10 8	10 8
Hardoi	18 8	17 0	26 0	25 8	7 0	7 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	26 0	27 0	...	...	16 8	16 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Northern—																										
Fyzabad	13 8	13 0	19 8	19 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 8	21 0	...	19 0	23 0	22 8	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Barabanki	15 8	15 0	21 0	21 0	6 0	6 0	12 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	24 0	24 0	16 0	16 0	26 0	25 0	20 0	20 0	22 8	22 8	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
Gonda	16 0	16 0	22 0	22 0	11 0	11 8	11 8	11 8	20 0	20 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	22 0	22 0	21 8	21 8	23 0	23 0	200 0	200 0	9 12	9 12
Bahraich	17 0	16 8	26 0	25 0	10 8	10 8	13 0	13 0	25 0	25 0	16 0	17 8	30 0	30 0	10 0	10 0	24 0	23 0	23 0	23 0	26 0	25 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Sitapur	16 8	16 0	28 0	27 0	8 0	8 0	13 0	13 0	...	16 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	19 0	16 0	27 0	27 0	...	...	25 0	25 4	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
Kheri	17 8	17 8	28 8	...	8 0	8 0	13 0	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27 0	27 0	...	...	25 8	26 0	160 0	160 0	10 4	10 3
Rajputana—																										
Eastern—																										
Partábgarh	16 4	13 2	25 0	22 8	9 0	8 2	10 0	10 0	21 14	18 12	12 8	15 0	...	...	...	...	25 0	22 8	21 14	18 12	28 12	25 0	...	...	14 1	15 5
Bánswara	18 2	17 8	20 0	20 0	8 12	7 8	13 2	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33 12	32 8	25 0	25 0	17 8	17 8	...	...	9 6	10 0
Meywar (Oodeypore)	13 4½	12 8	25 12½	25 0	7 13	7 13	8 9½	8 9½	26 9	23 7	17 3	17 3	*Nil*	*Nil*	15 10	15 10	21 14	21 14	28 2	25 0	10 2½	10 2½	160 0	160 0	9 12¼	9 12¼
Sirohee	12 0	12 0	21 0	20 0	5 8	5 8	6 0	6 0	17 0	16 0	18 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	21 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	160 0	160 0	11 8	11 8
Erinpura	14 1	12 12	24 5	22 3	...	6 0	8 1	8 1	20 0	20 0	17 0	16 1	...	...	...	...	24 15	24 8	...	...	...	...	150 0	150 0	12 0	12 0
Ajmere	15 5	15 5	30 0	30 0	5 0	5 0	8 5	8 5	28 10	28 11	22 10	21 11	...	...	...	...	29 8	29 8	30 0	30 0	...	...	90 0	90 0	12 0	12 0
Abu	11 9	11 8	18 0	17 12	5 12	5 12	7 0	7 0	15 0	15 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	17 8	16 12	16 0	16 0	10 4	10 4	...	...	11 0	11 0
Kishengarh	13 12	14 8	28 8	29 0	9 0	10 8	10 0	28 12	29 4	25 12	25 8	†	†	†	...	...	30 8	31 8	24 0	28 8	†	†	*	*	13 0	13 0
Boondee	17 0	16 0	27 0	25 0	7 8	7 8	8 0	8 8	28 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	27 0	27 0	27 0	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	9 12	10 0
Kotah	12 0	11 8	23 0	22 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	19 0	19 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	14 0	14 0	18 0	18 0	240 0	240 0	10 0	10 0
Jhallawar	11 8	11 9	17 7	16 15	7 1	7 1	9 6	9 6	17 2	17 2	...	12 12	...	...	17 13	20 0	18 5	18 2	16 10	16 10	9 6	9 5	175 0	175 0	9 2⅔	9 9
Tonk	15 14	14 8	24 6	21 0	7 4	7 8	8 8	28 12	23 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 4	21 0	...	...	...	...	105 0	101 0	11 4	10 12
Jeypore	14 0	14 12	23 0	24 0	5 0	5 0	7 4	7 8	22 8	22 12	19 8	20 0	†	†	13 0	12 0	23·4 & 24·4 & 20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	27 0	27 0	90 0	90 0	11 8	12 0
Kerowlee	15 10	15 5	21 4	20 10	10 0	10 0	11 4	11 4	21 4	21 4	18 12	18 12	...	...	12 8	12 8	23 2	22 8	...	...	30 0	30 0	200 0	200 0	10 5½	10 7½
Dholpur	15 10½	15 7½	22 8½	22 10½	8 2½	8 3	10 2	10 2	20 9½	19 10	21 8½	20 10½	...	...	12 6	12 6	24 8½	24 6½	...	...	31 2½	30 6	90 0	90 0	11 13	11 13
Bhurtpore	16 2½	16 13	24 5½	24 8	5 2½	5 5½	5 5½	5 5½	27 4	27 4	25 0	25 0	...	...	9 12	9 12	26 5½	26 0	25 0	25 0	28 0	28 0	120 0	120 0	12 0	12 0
Ulwur	15 10	15 0	23 9	23 8	6 10	6 10½	8 12	8 4	27 7	27 8	26 8	26 8	...	...	16 0	16 0	26 4	25 8	26 0	25 6	32 8	33 0	120 0	120 0	12 0	12 4
Deoli Cantonment	14 9	15 0	27 0	26 6	4 0	4 0	7 0	7 0	26 15½	26 13	22 8	22 8	...	...	...	...	25 8	25 8	...	...	...	...	200 0	200 0	11 0	11 7
Nusseerabad Cantonment	14 0	13 11	...	...	6 12	6 12	7 4	7 4	25 0	23 0	20 ‡	19 0	†	†	...	...	31 6	30 0	...	...	22 0	22 0	100 0	100 0	12 4	12 12
Hilly Tracts of Meywar	12 8	12 8	24 0	...	...	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 0	22 8	20 0	19 8	...	...	‖	‖	11 0	11 4
Bálmer	13 13	13 2	...	...	5 3	5 3	7 8	7 8	...	...	12 12	21 4	...	...	...	...	16 4	16 4	...	...	...	...	260 0	260 0	13 0	13 0
Anádra	13 10	13 8	21 0	20 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	...	...	14 8	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	19 0	16 0	15 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	11 8	12 0
Shahpoora	13 8	13 6	28 14	26 15	9 0	9 0	11 4	11 2	27 0	27 0	17 0	27 0	...	...	...	...	25 8	25 8	28 0	27 5	...	...	160 0	160 0	10 5	10 5
Western—																										
Jodhpore	14 1 and 15 10	13 12 and 14 11	27 8	26 14	6 4	6 4	7 8	7 8	23 12	26 4	18 2 and 20 0	18 12 and 22 8	...	...	...	...	28 2	26 0	15 0	15 0	11 4	11 4	...	...	13 12	13 7
Jeysulmere	13 10	13 4	...	...	7 0	7 0	9 0	9 0	18 6	18 12	18 6	19 8	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	240 0	240 0	21 0	21 0
Bickaneer	11 0	11 8	...	...	3 0	3 0	5 8	6 8	...	...	19 10	17 9½	...	...	...	...	19 3	20 6½	...	...	12 0	12 0	80 0	80 0	12 0	12 0
Central India—																										
Indore	13 0	12 8	18 0	18 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	20 8	20 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	19 8	19 0	24 0	23 0	20 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	10 8	10 8
Nimach Cantonment	14 0	13 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	9 8	9 8	25 0	24 0	16 0	16 0	...	†	...	...	24 8	24 0	...	...	22 0	21 0	160 0	140 0	12 0	12 0
Goona	16 0	15 4	22 0	22 0	8 0	9 0	21 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	200 0	200 0	10 8	10 8
Gwalior	13 15½	13 14	21 4	21 4	6 6	6 6	8 8	8 8	19 10½	19 10½	19 2	19 2	...	...	11 11	11 11	17 4½	17 0	...	...	17 8½	17 8½	170 0	172 8	11 11	11 13¼

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

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF JULY 1893—*continued.*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Rice, best sort. Present fortnight.	Rice, best sort. Past fortnight.	Rice, common. Present fortnight.	Rice, common. Past fortnight.	Jawar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*). Present fortnight.	Jawar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*). Past fortnight.	Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*). Present fortnight.	Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*). Past fortnight.	Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*). Present fortnight.	Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*). Past fortnight.	Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*). Present fortnight.	Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*). Past fortnight.	Gram, chenna, cholam, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*). Present fortnight.	Gram, chenna, cholam, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*). Past fortnight.	Maize (*Zea Mays*). Present fortnight.	Maize (*Zea Mays*). Past fortnight.	Arhar, or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*). Present fortnight.	Arhar, or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*). Past fortnight.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Panjab –																										
Southern—																										
Hissar	18 0	18 0	32 0	33 0	...	..	10 0	11 0	30 0	28 0	26 0	20 0	†	†	†	†	32 0	33 0	†	†	†	†	80 0	100 0	11 0	10 0
Ferozepore	18 0	18 0	32 0	32 0	...	...	8 0	9 0	20 0	18 0	13 0	16 0	†	†	12 0	12 0	28 0	28 0	13 0	14 0	11 0	11 0	110 0	110 0	12 0	13 0
Montgomery	18 0	17 0	24 0	23 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	16 0	15 0	15 0	†	†	25 0	26 0	30 0	28 0	14 0	16 0	†	†	300 0	300 0	12 0	12 0
Central—																										
Gurgáon	17 0	17 0	28 0	28 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	27 0	28 0	25 0	24 0	†	†	†	†	27 0	28 0	16 0	16 0	24 0	24 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	10 8
Delhi	17 0	17 0	26 0	26 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	28 0	28 0	22 0	23 0	†	†	10 0	10 0	26 0	26 0	19 0	15 0	24 0	25 0	80 0	80 0	11 0	11 0
Rohtak	16 0	18 0	31 0	33 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	30 0	30 0	24 0	24 0	†	†	12 0	12 0	30 0	31 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
Karnál	17 0	17 0	25 0	25 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	22 0	22 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	28 0	28 0	20 0	20 0	17 0	17 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Lahore	17 0	19 0	29 0	29 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	‡	‡	12 0	12 0	28 0	27 0	15 0	12 0	11 0	11 0	90 0	90 0	11 0	12 0
Sub-montane—																										
Umballa	20 0	20 0	28 0	**27 0**	...	...	9 0	9 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	‡	‡	8 0	8 0	29 0	27 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	120 0	120 0	12 12	12 12
Ludhiána	19 0	18 0	26 0	27 0	...	...	8 0	9 0	33 0	20 0	20 0	9 0	‡	‡	14 0	14 0	28 0	27 0	21 0	21 0	14 0	14 0	100 0	100 0	12 0	13 0
Jullundur	20 0	19 0	30 0	28 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	6 0	‡	‡	20 0	20 0	25 0	24 0	20 0	20 0	‡	‡	100 0	100 0	12 0	12 0
Hoshiárpur	18 0	20 0	22 0	23 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	20 0	20 0	10 0	8 0	13 0	13 0	10 0	10 0	24 0	24 0	19 0	19 0	8 0	8 0	100 0	100 0	12 12	12 0
Gurdáspur	20 0	21 0	32 0	30 0	...	...	9 0	8 0	22 0	20 0	16 0	6 0	16 0	16 0	12 0	12 0	26 0	26 0	18 0	16 0	‡	‡	120 0	120 0	11 0	12 0
Amritsar	17 0	17 0	25 0	25 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	21 0	17 0	16 0	8 0	†	†	16 0	12 0	25 0	25 0	13 0	13 0	‡	‡	90 0	90 0	10 0	12 0
Hills—																										
Simla	13 0	13 0	17 0	14 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	13 0	13 0	11 0	3 0	15 0	15 0	8 0	8 0	16 0	17 0	16 0	15 0	8 0	9 0	80 0	80 0	8 0	8 0
Kángra	12 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	20 0	20 0	6 0	6 0	15 0	15 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	11 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
North-western—																										
Siálkot	16 0	15 0	25 0	25 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	20 0	16 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	24 0	24 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	120 0	120 0	13 8	13 8
Gujránwála	13 0	16 0	31 0	26 0	...	...	10 0	11 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	6 0	‡	‡	16 0	16 0	28 0	26 0	17 0	19 0	‡	‡	90 0	90 0	13 0	13 0
Gujrát	18 0	18 0	25 0	25 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	15 0	15 0	13 0	3 0	†	†	10 0	10 0	23 0	23 0	13 0	13 0	‡	‡	100 0	100 0	14 0	14 0
Jhelum	20 0	19 0	27 0	26 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	20 0	21 0	20 0	7 0	*	†	*	*	26 0	23 0	16 0	16 0	*	*	160 0	120 0	14 0	14 0
Rawalpindi	16 0	16 0	19 0	25 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	26 0	25 0	17 0	16 0	*	†	16 0	16 0	24 0	23 0	17 0	16 0	*	*	70 0	70 0	12 0	13 8
Hazára	15 0	15 0	21 0	21 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	‡	‡	16 0	16 0	†	†	‡	‡	18 0	18 0	17 0	18 0	†	†	100 0	100 0	11 0	11 0
Pesháwar	15 0	15 0	25 0	24 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	17 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	†	†	17 0	18 0	19 0	20 0	15 0	14 0	21 0	21 0	92 0	92 0	41 0	41 0
Kohát	16 0	16 0	27 0	26 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	†	†	20 0	23 0	23 0	22 0	15 0	13 0	‡	‡	125 0	125 0	50 0	50 0
Western—																										
Sháhpur	20 0	21 0	26 0	26 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	30 0	30 0	14 0	14 0	†	†	200 0	200 0	13 0	13 0
Jhang	16 0	17 0	25 0	25 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	14 0	20 0	16 0	12 0	18 0	25 0	24 0	9 0	‡	8 0	8 0	180 0	180 0	12 0	12 0
Mooltan	16 0	16 0	23 0	23 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	19 0	19 0	†	†	10 0	10 0	24 0	23 0	14 0	14 0	†	†	90 0	90 0	12 4	12 4
Bannu	22 0	21 0	34 0	32 0	...	...	9 0	7 0	16 0	21 0	20 0	23 0	7 0	7 0	6 0	5 0	35 0	34 0	19 0	15 0	13 0	14 0	90 0	90 0	42 8	50 0
D. I. Khan	21 0	21 0	28 0	34 0	...	...	7 0	8 0	20 0	15 0	20 0	19 0	‡	‡	6 0	6 0	29 0	29 0	‡	‡	14 0	14 0	96 0	99 0	39 0	39 0
Muzaffargarh	16 0	17 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	15 0	18 0	15 0	15 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	21 0	22 0	‡	‡	10 0	10 0	110 0	110 0	11 8	12 0
D. G. Khan	15 0	15 0	25 0	23 0	...	...	6 0	6 0	25 0	25 0	20 0	20 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	23 0	21 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	100 0	100 0	24 0	24 0
Sind and Baluchistan –																										
Karáchi	13 0	12 8	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	18 0	17 0	16 0	15 0	‡	‡	...	...	18 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	91 7	91 7	14 8	14 8
Hyderabad	13 0	12 8	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	18 8	17 8	19 0	18 0	‡	‡	...	...	17 0	16 8	...	...	...	...	121 14	121 14	12 8	12 8
Thar and Párkar (Umarkot)	11 12	11 4	...	...	11 12	11 13	15 2	15 2	...	...	21 2	21 0	‡	‡	...	...	7 12	7 11	...	...	...	...	112 0	112 0	12 9	12 0
Sukkur (Shikárpur)	16 0	15 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 8	9 0	23 8	20 0	22 8	22 0	‡	‡	...	...	20 8	20 0	...	...	...	...	128 0	128 0	12 0	12 0
Upper Sind Frontier	14 0	14 0	...	...	8 8	8 8	10 0	10 0	23 0	23 0	22 0	22 0	‡	‡	...	...	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	213 0	213 0	10 0	10 0
Quetta	11 8	11 8	18 0	18 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	7 0	23 0	24 0	15 0	15 0	‡	‡	6 0	6 0	16 0	15 12	11 8	11 0	‡	‡	71 1	75 9	9 0	9 0
Bombay—																										
Konkan—																										
Karwar (Kánara)	9 4	9 4	...	...	10 2	10 2	10 2	10 2	15 3	15 3	11 4	11 4	16 3	16 3	...	...	11 8	11 8	...	...	*	*	249 9	249 9	9 12	9 12
Ratnágiri	8 10	8 13	...	...	10 7	11 5	10 14	11 10	*	*	13 1	13 1	15 4	15 4	...	...	11 13	10 13	...	...	*	*	136 13	136 13	10 6	11 4
Alibág (Colába)	9 4	9 4	...	...	7 3	7 3	10 13	10 13	9 14	9 14	12 12	12 12	15 4	15 4	...	...	11 14	11 14	...	...	*	*	99 12	99 12	11 14	11 14
Bombay	10 6	9 13	...	...	6 6	5 13	7 13	7 14	13 8	13 11	13 4	13 15	13 8	13 14	...	...	12 8	12 14	...	...	13 4	13 4	87 6	87 6	11 0	11 3
Tanna	10 1	10 1	...	...	6 15	6 15	9 11	9 11	*	*	14 6	14 6	17 4	17 4	...	...	13 5	13 5	...	...	*	*	99 9	99 9	12 4	12 4
Deccan—																										
Dharwar	12 5	12 5	...	...	11 5	11 12	11 12	12 4	18 1	19 6	18 15	19 13	*	*	...	...	12 3	12 3	...	...	15 1	15 1	80 0	80 0	10 2	10 8
Belgaum	12 12	12 8	...	...	10 8	10 0	11 4	11 0	18 8	18 8	20 0	20 0	23 0	23 0	...	...	13 4	13 0	...	...	16 8	17 0	124 12	89 0	12 0	11 0
Satara	9 6	10 2	...	...	8 2	8 2	9 6	9 6	14 7	14 7	15 5	15 5	*	*	...	...	14 7	14 7	...	...	*	*	114 0	114 0	11 15	11 15
Sholapur	13 1	13 1	...	...	7 4	7 4	10 6	10 6	17 14	17 14	20 10	22 8	*	*	...	...	17 2	18 0	...	...	18 4	18 4	71 2	71 2	11 10	11 10
Bijápur	11 8	12 7	...	...	6 15	6 15	10 15	10 7	18 12	19 10	22 14	22 14	*	*	...	...	14 9	14 9	...	...	*	*	80 0	80 0	12 5	12 5
Poona	11 10	11 10	...	...	9 1	9 1	9 10	9 10	17 10	17 10	17 4	17 4	14 13	14 13	...	...	14 15	14 15	...	...	19 10	19 10	76 0	76 0	10 3	10 3
Khandesh—																										
Ahmadnagar	13 1	12 5	...	...	9 9	8 13	10 9	10 9	20 10	19 4	20 7	20 7	*	*	...	...	18 0	18 0	...	...	25 1	23 9	80 0	80 0	12 6	11 11
Násik	14 5	12 14	...	...	8 15	8 15	10 7	10 7	*	...	16 15	16 15	19 9	18 6	...	...	17 0	17 0	...	...	*	*	106 6	106 6	12 12	12 12
Dhulia (Khandesh)	14 0	13 2	...	...	6 8	6 8	9 7	9 7	22 7	22 7	20 3	20 3	*	*	...	...	14 0	14 0	...	...	*	*	80 0	80 0	10 9	10 9
Guserat—																										
Surat	10 10	10 10	...	...	7 6	7 6	8 12	8 12	11 1	11 1	11 1	11 1	*	*	...	...	13 14	13 14	...	...	16 3	16 3	82 10	82 10	12 0	12 0
Broach	12 0	12 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	10 8	10 8	15 0	14 0	13 8	13 8	*	*	...	...	15 0	16 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	100 0	100 0	13 0	13 0
Kaira	14 0	14 0	...	...	7 8	7 8	11 0	11 0	16 0	16 0	12 0	12 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	*	16 8	106 11	106 11	12 0	12 8
Baroda (Camp)	9 0	9 0	...	...	6 8	6 8	8 0	8 8	14 0	15 0	11 8	11 8	15 0	16 0	...	...	13 0	14 8	...	...	...	...	80 0	91 7	10 8	10 8
Ahmadabad	13 0	13 0	...	...	9 5	10 0	11 0	11 0	16 8	17 2	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	19 0	19 0	...	...	16 8	16 8	80 0	80 0	13 10	13 10
Godhra (Panch Máhals)	11 8	11 8	...	...	8 0	8 0	11 0	10 8	...	...	15 0	15 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	23 0	23 0	...	...	20 0	20 0	182 0	182 0	12 8	12 8
Deesa Cantonment	13 0	12 8	...	...	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	18 0	17 8	14 0	13 0	*	*	...	...	18 0	18 0	...	...	*	*	100 0	100 0	11 0	11 0
Kattywar—																										
Rájkot	11 13	11 13	...	...	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	17 8	17 8	14 0	13 12	*	*	...	...	17 8	17 0	...	...	*	*	62 0	60 0	60 0	60 0
Central Provinces—																										
Western—																										
Nimar	14 3	14 3	...	...	6 12	6 12	11 15	11 15	20 10	20 10	...	..	...	...	...	...	18 9	18 9	...	...	12 13	12 13	100 0	100 0	10 13	10 13
Khandwa-Asirgarh Cant.	13 0	13 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	11 0	11 0	18 0	18 0	19 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Hoshangabad	16 15	15 12	...	...	8 5	8 5	11 4	11 4	...	16 13	...	..	...	...	...	...	25 6	25 6	...	...	20 9	18 0	120 0	120 0	9 8	9 8
Betúl	20 9	20 9	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	22 12	22 12	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	...	...	10 13	10 13	320 0	320 0	8 8	8 8
Chhindwára	15 3	15 3	...	...	7 4	7 4	10 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	...	..	...	...	...	...	19 0	16 14	...	...	10 4	10 4	150 0	150 0	7 2	8 0
Nágpur	16 4	16 4	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 14	11 4	19 6	19 6	...	..	...	...	...	...	16 4	16 4	...	...	12 8	12 8	115 0	115 0	10 0	10 0
Wardha	16 0	16 0	...	...	6 16	6 10	10 0	10 0	17 2	17 2	...	..	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	13 5	13 5	120 0	120 0	10 10	10 10
Central—																										
Narsinghpur	16 0	14 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 2	9 2	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	21 0	19 0	...	...	19 0	19 0	120 0	120 0	9 2	9 2
Saugor	14 2	15 7	...	...	9 6	9 6	9 1	9 1	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	19 0	19 0	...	...	16 13	16 13	140 0	140 0	9 4	9 4
Damoh	18 11	17 10	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	26 0	22 5	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	8 12	8 12
Jubbulpore	13 12	16 0	...	...	11 0	10 4	14 0	14 8	19 0	19 0	...	..	...	...	...	...	19 0	21 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	120 0	110 0	9 0	9 8
Baghalkhand (Sutna)	10 0	16 0	23 8	23 0	8 4	8 0	13 0	13 0	15 0	17 0	17 8	17 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	20 8	20 0	...	...	23 4	23 0	140 0	140 0	10 2	10 8
Mandla	18 0	18 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 8
Seoni	19 7	19 7	...	...	8 10	8 10	11 8	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 15	17 15	...	...	11 8	11 8	180 0	180 0	8 12	8 12
Bálághát	15 12	15 12	...	...	11 13	11 13	15 5	15 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 13	16 13	...	...	12 13	12 8	136 0	136 0	9 0	9 0
Bhandára	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	...	...	11 4	11 4	196 0	200 0	9 0	9 0
Chánda	14 10	14 10	...	...	...	...	12 13	12 13	16 4	16 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 1	10 6	...	...	10 8	12 0	320 0	320 0	10 0	10 0
Eastern—																										
Biláspur	19 14	18 15	...	...	13 8	11 3	18 0	18 0	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	15 12	15 12	...	...	10 14	10 15	140 0	140 0	8 0	8 0
Raipur	18 11	18 9	...	...	10 4	11 6	14 13	14 13	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	17 8	17 8	...	...	8 13	10 15	90 0	90 0	9 0	8 0
Sambalpur	14 14	14 0	...	...	11 6	11 6	13 9	13 9	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	15 12	15 12	...	...	8 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	8 12	8 12
Berar—																										
Buldána	13 0	13 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	15 0	16 0	15	16 0	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	182 0	182 0	9 0	9 0
Básim	13 2	13 6	...	...	7 12	7 12	9 12	10 0	15 12	15 13	14	16 0	...	...	...	...	14 13	15 1	...	...	12 14	13 1	80 0	80 0	9 2	9 1
Akola	14 0	14 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	17 0	15	15 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	17 0	...	...	11 0	12 0	96 0	96 0	10 0	11 0
Ellichpur	12 0	12 0	...	...	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	16 0	15 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	15 0	14 0	...	...	16 0	17 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Amraoti	11 0	10 14	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 5	9 0	16 10	16 0	13 3	14 0	...	...	...	...	14 10	14 4	...	...	13 0	13 0	74 0	74 11	10 0	10 0
Wún	10 0	10 0	...	...	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	16 0	16 0	.	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	260 0	260 0	9 0	9 0
Nizam's Territories—																										
Secunderabad	10 0	10 0	*	*	7 2	7 4	9 4	9 0	14 2	14 7	21	20 1	23 0	23 0	*	*	12 7	12 7	*	*	17 12	16 12	120 0	120 0	8 10	8 10
Bolárum	10 8	10 8	*	*	8 2	7 0	9 5	9 5	14 9	14 9	*	*	*	*	*	*	12 13	12 13	*	*	*	*	116 14	116 14	9 5	9 5
Chadarghat	8 8	8 8	*	*	8 0	8 0	11 0	11 8	16 0	15 0	15 0	22 0	*	*	*	*	13 8	14 0	*	*	*	*	120 0	120 0	9 8	9 8

* Not sold. † Not produced. Not procurable.

RETAIL PRICE FOR THE 2nd HALF OF JULY 1893—*concluded.*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

DISTRICTS.	WHEAT. Present fortnight.	WHEAT. Past fortnight.	BARLEY. Present fortnight.	BARLEY. Past fortnight.	RICE, BEST SORT. Present fortnight.	RICE, BEST SORT. Past fortnight.	RICE, COMMON. Present fortnight.	RICE, COMMON. Past fortnight.	JAWAR OR CHOLUM (*Sorgum vulgare*). Present fortnight.	JAWAR OR CHOLUM (*Sorgum vulgare*). Past fortnight.	AJRA OR CUMBU (*Pennisetum typhoideum*). Present fortnight.	AJRA OR CUMBU (*Pennisetum typhoideum*). Past fortnight.	MARUA OR RAGI (*Eleusine coracana*). Present fortnight.	MARUA OR RAGI (*Eleusine coracana*). Past fortnight.	KANGNI OR KAKUN, ITALIAN MILLET (*Setaria italica*). Present fortnight.	KANGNI OR KAKUN, ITALIAN MILLET (*Setaria italica*). Past fortnight.	GRAM CHENNA, CHOLA, KADALAY OR SUNAGA (*Cicer arietinum*). Present fortnight.	GRAM CHENNA, CHOLA, KADALAY OR SUNAGA (*Cicer arietinum*). Past fortnight.	MAIZE (*Zea Mays*). Present fortnight.	MAIZE (*Zea Mays*). Past fortnight.	ARHAR, OR THÛR, CADIAN PEA (*Cajanus indicus*). Present fortnight.	ARHAR, OR THÛR, CADIAN PEA (*Cajanus indicus*). Past fortnight.	FIREWOOD. Present fortnight.	FIREWOOD. Past fortnight.	SALT. Present fortnight.	SALT. Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Madras—																												
Malabar Coast—																												
Malabar	7 3	7 14	...	...	9 11	9 11	10 8	10 8	...	...	...	...	18 3	24 0	...	...	8 4	8 0	14 0	14 0	13 0	13 0	136 2	136 2	13 2	13 2
S. Canara	8 2	8 2	...	...	10 10	10 10	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	19 5	20 3	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	12 3	12 3	121 8	121 8	12 11	12 11
South, central—																												
Coimbatore	10 11	10 11	...	...	9 14	9 14	10 6	10 6	16 8	16 2	17 8	18 0	18 14	18 0	25 0	26 0	8 4	8 0	9 4	9 4	12 3	12 3	133 11	133 11	12 3	12 11
Nilgiris	8 8	8 8	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 13	8 13	17 11	17 11	16 2	16 2	16 16	15 13	...	...	9 8	9 8	10 2	10 2	11 0	11 0	274 3	274 3	10 2	10 2
Salem	8 8	8 8	...	...	7 14	7 14	9 14	9 14	18 11	18 11	14 13	14 2	20 8	20 8	26 0	26 0	8 8	8 8	9 4	9 4	14 2	14 2	158 0	158 0	14 2	14 2
Central—																												
Bellary	11 0	11 0	...	...	10 3	10 3	11 5	11 5	19 2	18 8	18 13	18 13	25 5	23 5	...	...	9 8	9 8	14 0	14 0	13 0	13 0	97 3	97 3	12 8	12 8
Anantapur	8 10	8 10	...	...	11 13	11 13	13 0	13 0	18 8	18 8	16 14	16 4	19 6	19 6	...	...	9 0	9 0	...	...	12 3	12 4	97 3	97 3	11 14	11 14
Cuddapah	9 10	9 10	...	...	11 10	11 10	12 14	12 14	16 10	16 10	19 10	19 0	21 0	21 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	11 0	11 0	12 8	12 12	140 0	140 0	12 3	12 3
Kurnool	9 8	9 8	...	...	9 14	9 14	10 6	10 6	21 10	21 10	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	14 0	14 0	145 13	145 13	11 11	11 11
East Coast, north—																												
Ganjam	...	...	...	...	9 14	9 14	11 10	10 11	18 6	...	...	...	21 10	21 10	...	...	9 4	8 0	14 0	14 0	13 0	13 0	104 0	104 0	10 2	10 2
Vizagapatam	9 0	9 0	...	...	7 13	7 13	10 3	10 3	17 5	18 6	22 3	23 13	20 3	20 3	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	12 3	12 4	87 8	87 8	12 14	12 14
Godavari	8 2	9 0	...	...	9 6	9 6	12 0	12 0	17 5	17 5	22 0	22 3	23 11	23 11	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	12 8	12 12	133 11	133 11	12 8	12 8
East Coast, central—																												
Kistna	8 6	8 3	...	...	11 8	11 8	12 2	12 2	13 11	12 10	...	...	21 13	19 14	...	...	9 4	9 4	14 0	14 0	13 0	14 0	140 14	140 14	13 3	13 3
Nellore	8 10	8 10	...	...	12 11	12 11	14 5	14 5	21 2	22 2	...	...	24 0	25 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	93 5	93 5	12 13	12 13
East Coast, south—																												
Madras	7 5	7 5	...	...	9 14	9 14	10 10	10 10	...	...	...	...	19 3	19 3	...	...	9 4	9 4	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	123 14	123 14	12 11	12 11
Chingleput	6 13	6 13	...	...	7 8	7 8	9 13	9 6	14 13	...	...	...	19 2	19 2	...	...	9 0	9 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	108 14	108 14	12 6	12 6
N. Arcot	7 0	7 0	...	...	10 5	10 5	11 5	11 5	17 5	16 5	17 2	17 2	20 14	20 14	...	...	9 8	9 8	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	160 13	160 13	12 5	12 5
S. Arcot	6 10	7 0	...	...	9 10	10 0	10 8	10 8	14 5	11 13	15 3	15 3	15 14	16 11	...	...	9 8	9 8	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	209 0	209 0	11 11	11 11
Tanjore	6 10	6 10	...	...	9 10	9 10	9 13	9 13	12 11	12 11	14 3	14 3	15 2	15 2	...	...	9 8	9 8	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	145 13	145 13	12 14	12 14
Trichinopoly	6 10	6 10	...	...	9 6	9 6	10 3	10 3	15 13	14 11	16 3	17 0	15 11	15 11	...	...	9 8	9 8	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	143 6	143 6	13 6	13 6
Southern—																												
Tinnevelly	7 13	7 13	...	...	9 2	9 2	10 6	10 6	16 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 4	9 4	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	58 5	58 5	14 5	14 5
Madura	8 8	9 0	...	...	9 11	9 14	10 2	10 2	16 3	14 10	16 3	15 3	...	...	...	...	9 4	9 4	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	97 3	97 3	13 10	13 10
Mysore—																												
Mysore	8 8	8 8	8 0	8 0	7 12	7 12	9 4	9 4	24 0	24 0	18 0	18 0	24 0	24 0	26 0	26 0	8 4	8 0	9 4	9 4	12 0	12 0	102 0	102 0	10 0	10 0
Bangalore	10 0	10 0	9 8	9 8	7 8	7 8	8 1	8 1	21 0	19 4	...	...	25 9	25 9	26 0	26 0	9 8	9 8	10 8	10 8	12 3	12 4	96 0	96 0	10 0	10 0
Kolar	9 4	9 4	9 4	9 4	9 4	9 4	11 0	10 12	20 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	25 0	25 0	26 0	26 0	8 8	8 8	9 8	9 8	12 8	12 12	150 0	150 0	10 8	10 8
Tumkur	9 8	9 0	8 8	8 8	9 8	9 8	10 8	10 8	20 0	20 0	25 8	25 8	30 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	8 8	8 8	9 8	9 8	14 0	14 0	340 0	340 0	8 8	8 8
Hassan	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 8	9 8	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	30 0	30 0	34 0	34 0	8 8	8 8	9 8	9 8	14 0	14 0	500 0	500 0	8 8	8 8
Kadur	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	34 0	34 0	34 0	34 0	8 8	8 8	9 8	9 8	14 0	14 0	320 0	320 0	9 0	9 0
Shimoga	10 8	10 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	15 8	15 12	26 12	29 6	...	24 6	30 0	30 0	34 0	34 0	8 8	8 8	9 8	9 8	14 0	14 0	374 0	374 0	10 8	10 8
Chitaldroog	10 8	11 0	11 0	11 8	11 0	11 0	12 0	12 0	30 0	32 0	24 0	24 6	30 0	33 0	34 0	34 0	8 8	8 8	9 8	9 8	14 0	14 0	320 0	320 0	9 8	9 8
Coorg—																												
Coorg	7 8	7 8	6 8	6 8	8 8	8 8	10 8	10 8	8 0	10 3	...	...	30 8	30 8	...	...	9 8	9 8	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	110 0	110 0	9 0	9 0
Aden	8 0	8 0	...	...	6 3	6 3	8 0	8 0	10 3	10 3	9 4	9 4	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	65 5	65 5	32 0	32 0

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

* Not sold.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT
(*Statistical Branch*).

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weather Review of India for the week ending at 8 a.m. on Saturday, August 26th, 1893.

Ordinary monsoon conditions of moderate intensity have prevailed throughout the Indian region during the week under review. Pressure has been steadily high over Malabar, Ceylon, and the south of the Bay, steadily low over the Punjab, and moderately low over the north of the Bay and over the Gangetic plain. The steepness of the barometric gradient has varied from day to day, but on the whole the pressure differences have been moderate, and the wind which has blown from the normal monsoon directions has been moderate to fresh. The heat has been somewhat greater than usual, except over the Peninsula, where the mean temperature has been about normal.

On the 20th the barometer was falling everywhere. The general distribution of pressure and the circulation of the winds were fairly normal, and rain was reported from most parts of the country, except North-Western India and the south of the Carnatic. The amounts of rainfall were generally small, but Mussoorie has received 2·92 inches, Silchar 2·26 inches, and Moulmein, Dehra Dun, Chakrata, Sholapur, and Bellary over one inch. On the 21st pressure was still falling, except in Upper Burma and part of the Peninsula. The general distribution was very little changed, except that a shallow depression had appeared over Lower Burma. The winds were irregularly cyclonic over Burma, and elsewhere blew from about the normal monsoon directions. The force was fresh over a large part of the country. There was no rain over North-Western India, but in all other districts rain had fallen more or less generally, and in several places was heavy: thus Moulmein reported 7·74 inches, Raichur 4·91 inches, Kurnool 3·25 inches, and Minbu, Cawnpore, Raipur, and Hyderabad (Deccan) over 2 inches. The chart of the 22nd showed that pressure was increasing over a large part of Western India and over Burma and was decreasing elsewhere. The shallow depression which was crossing Burma on the morning of the 21st had passed out into the Bay, but otherwise the general distribution was unchanged. Readings were lowest over the Punjab, relatively low over the Gangetic plain and the Bay, and highest in Malabar and Ceylon. The gradient had increased. The winds were irregularly cyclonic around the Bay, but continued to blow from the normal monsoon directions elsewhere, though on the West Coast the winds were perhaps more northerly than usual. By the morning of the 23rd the depression which was crossing the Bay had reached the Orissa and Ganjam coasts. Pressure was falling over the Peninsula, the Central Provinces, the Gangetic plain, and Bengal, and rising elsewhere. The baric gradient was steep over the Peninsula and the Bay. Cyclonic winds prevailed over a large part of the country, circulating around the depression noticed above. Over North-Western India and the west of the Peninsula, however, numerous calms were reported. There was still very little rain over North-Western India, but in all other parts of the Indian region the fall was very general. Akyab reported 4·80 inches, Cawnpore 2·97 inches, Cuttack 2·50 inches, Bhamo 2·15 inches, and Hazaribagh 2·04 inches, while several stations had more than

1 inch.' The chart of the 24th showed that the depression which had crossed the Bay had reached the Central Provinces, and that the barometer was falling over the central and north-western parts of the country. Cyclonic winds continued to prevail around the depression and normal monsoon winds elsewhere. The only rainfall over North-Western India was still light and scattered, but in other parts of India the fall was very general. Pachmarhi reported 3·41 inches, Raipur and Mercara 2·80 inches, Lashio 2·59 inches, Mangalore 2·23 inches, and Khammamett 2·07 inches, while at several stations the fall was over 1 inch. On the 25th the barometer was rising over the Peninsula and Bengal and falling elsewhere. The depression was stationary over the central parts of the country and the general distribution was unaltered. The winds were about normal. Rain had been very general, except over the Punjab plains and Sind; but the amounts, except on the West Coast, were falling lighter. Silchar reported 3·27 inches, Goa 3·25 inches, Mormugao 2·29 inches, Mercara 2·19 inches, Tavoy 2·17 inches, and a few places over 1 inch. On the 26th the barometer was rising generally and the depression had become slighter. There was no other change. Rain had extended somewhat in North-Western India and remained fairly general elsewhere. The fall continued, however, to grow lighter. The heaviest fall was 1·75 inches at Bikanir, followed by 1·64 inches at Mercara, by 1·50 inches at Akola, by 1·29 inches at Darjeeling, by 1·21 inches at Neemuch, and by 1·02 inches at Mangalore and Pachmarhi.

Temperature.—Notwithstanding the very general rainfall, temperature has been very generally higher than usual. The most marked excess was, of course, over North-Western India, where the rainfall was lightest, but the mean temperature of the whole of India for the whole week was $1\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ above the normal.

The following table shows the variations of the mean temperature from the normal on each day of the week for the different Provinces of India:

Province.	August 1893.							Mean variation of week.
	20th.	21st.	22nd.	23rd.	24th.	25th.	26th.	
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
Burma	+3·1	+0·9	—0·9	+0·2	+0·5	+1·3	+0·5	+0·8
Bengal and Assam	+1·1	+2·0	+1·8	+1·8	+0·9	+0·4	+1·2	+1·3
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	0	+1·7	+3·3	+2·2	+1·0	+1·9	+2·3	+1·8
Punjab	+1·6	+3·0	+4·0	+2·7	+4·1	+4·4	+3·3	+3·3
Bombay	+1·5	+1·3	+0·4	—1·0	—0·5	—1·0	—0·5	0
Central Provinces and Berar	+3·9	+3·8	+2·7	+0·2	—2·2	—1·3	—1·6	+0·8
Central India and Guzerat	+3·6	+3·8	+2·6	+1·5	+1·2	+1·7	+0·3	+2·1
Sind and Rajputana	+2·9	+4·2	+2·6	+1·6	+2·7	+3·3	+3·7	+3·0
Madras	—0·8	+0·2	—0·1	—0·6	—2·6	—1·9	—0·2	—0·9
Mean for whole of India	+1·9	+2·3	+1·8	+1·0	+0·6	+1·0	+1·0	+1·4

These figures show that on each day of the week the mean temperature of the whole country has been above the normal, the excess ranging from 2·3° on the 21st to 0·6° on the 24th. In Bombay the mean temperature of the week exactly equalled the normal and in Madras it was nearly 1·0° below, but over Burma and Northern and Central India there was a general excess.

Rain.—During the week under review rain has fallen in all parts of the Indian region, and, except in the Punjab (West), Kathiawar, and Sind, the fall has been effective—that is, the average actual rainfall of each division for the week has exceeded one-tenth of an inch. The heaviest average actual fall reported was 11·68 inches in Tenasserim. This was followed by 6·40 inches in the East Coast (North *a*), by 5·72 inches in Coorg, by 5·32 inches in Hyderabad (South), and by 4·94 inches in Berar, while the lightest rainfall during the week was reported from the three divisions noticed above. Normally the heaviest rainfall during the present week is 7·96 inches in Tenasserim, followed by 6·15 inches in Assam (Surma), by 5·88 inches in Coorg, and by 5·73 inches in Arakan, while the lightest rainfall is normally reported from Sind. There is thus a certain amount of similarity between the actual and normal rainfall, but the heavy rainfall in the East Coast (North *a*) and in the Berars and Central Provinces is exceptional. The third column of the table shows that rain has been short over by far the greater part of the country, the only places where there has been any excess being the following thirteen divisions, *viz.*, Tenasserim, Malabar, the Bombay Deccan, Berar, the Central Provinces divisions, Central India (East), the East Coast (North and *a*), Hyderabad (South), Madras (Central), and the East Coast (Central). The greatest excess is $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches over the East Coast (North *a*), followed by $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches in Tenasserim and Hyderabad (South). The greatest actual defect is $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in Assam (Surma) and the Hill Districts of the Punjab.

The three concluding columns of the table show the average actual rainfall from May 28th to August 26th, 1893, the normal average rainfall for the same period, and the difference between the two. In Lower Burma, Orissa, Coorg, and Mysore the rainfall for the season has been deficient, but in all other parts of the country the rainfall has been about or above the average.

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

Division.	District.	Station.	Amount.
Tenasserim	Amherst	Thaton	11·76 inches.
Central Burma	Shwegyin	Kyaikto	9·27 „
East Bengal	Mymensingh	Kishorganj	5·59 „
North Bengal	Jalpaiguri	Bhagatpur	10·16 „
North-Western Provinces.	Azamgarh	Sagri	5·95 „
Ditto	Cawnpore	Sudder	5·23 „
Punjab	Jullundur	Nawashahr	2·11 „
Ditto	Kangra	Sudder	2·14 „
Malabar	South Kanara	Karikal	9·83 „
Coorg	Mercara	Sudder	9·98 „
Deccan	Kolhapur	Bavda	11·99 „
Berar	Amraoti	Murtazapur	12·36 „
Central India	Bhopal	Sudder	9·26 „
East Coast	Kistna	Dachepalle	6·55 „

PROVINCE.	DIVISION.	Rainfall data for week ending August 26th.			Rainfall data from May 28th to August 26th, 1893.		
		Average actual rainfall of division.	Average normal rainfall of division.	Excess or defect in inches.	Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall, May 28th to August 26th.	Excess or defect (of seasonal) rainfall expressed as a percentage.
		Inches.	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Per cent.*
Burma	Tenasserim	11·68	7·96	+ 3·72	104·48	124·39	— 16
	Lower Burma	3·11	4·43	— 1·32	40·21	61·72	— 25
	Central Burma	3·02	3·71	— 0·69	41·63	49·21	— 15
	Upper Burma	2·22	?	?	18·52	?	?
	Arakan	4·44	5·73	— 1·29	128·74	133·55	— 4
Bengal and Assam	Eastern Bengal	1·79	3·69	— 1·90	66 06	55·93	+ 18
	Assam (Surma)	3·01	6·15	— 2·54	142·06	99·17	+ 43
	Do. (Brahmaputra)	1·44	3·23	— 1·79	42·87	44·28	— 3
	Deltaic Bengal	1·10	2·96	— 1·86	30·61	34·60	+ 14
	Central Bengal	1·28	2·75	— 1·47	40·31	33·65	+ 20
	North Bengal	2·69	3·83	— 1·14	75·98	64·11	+ 19
	Orissa	2·01	2·57	— 0·56	23·51	31·68	— 26
	Chota Nagpur	2·00	2·13	— 1·13	42·17	33·67	+ 22
	Bihar (South)	1·68	2·61	— 0·93	31·76	26·75	+ 19
	Do. (North)	1·23	2·21	— 0·98	36·39	30·95	+ 18
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	North-Western Provinces (East)	1·08	2·68	— 1·60	29·69	25·30	+ 17
	Do. (Submontane) (*a*)	1·47	2·21	— 0·74	23·92	26·74	— 11
	Oudh (South)	1·19	2·45	1·26	29·22	23·43	+ 25
	Do. (North)	1·28	2·36	— 1·08	29·43	25·60	+ 15
	North-Western Provinces (Central).	1·08	2·53	— 1·45	21·62	22·89	— 6
	North-Western Provinces (West).	0·39	1·78	— 1·39	15·90	18·85	— 16
	North-Western Provinces (Submontane) (*b*)	0·94	2·40	— 1·46	27·96	29·40	— 5
Punjab	Punjab (South)	0·13	0·77	— 0·62	8·52	8·71	— 2
	Do. (Central)	0·54	1·12	— 0·58	13·56	13·94	— 3
	Do. (Submontane)	0·57	1·51	— 0·94	20·79	18·27	+ 14
	Do. (Hill Districts)	0·88	3·54	— 2·66	40·63	48·13	— 16
	Do. (North-West)	0·15	1·12	— 0·97	19·90	11·71	+ 70
	Do. (West)	0·04	0·42	— 0·38	4·28	4·66	— 8
Bombay and Malabar Coast Districts (Madras).	Malabar	3·38	3·28	+ 0·10	67·64	83·06	— 19
	Madras (South Central)	0·63	1·04	— 0·41	16·95	15·89	+ 7
	Coorg	5·72	5·88	— 0·16	54·90	91·12	— 40
	Mysore	0·60	0·83	— 0·23	13·12	17·16	— 24
	Konkan	3·74	4·58	— 0·84	83·35	92·75	— 10
	Bombay Deccan	1·38	0·78	+ 0·60	22·79	16·96	+ 34
	Hyderabad (North)	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khandesh	1·08	1·17	— 0·09	19·78	13·95	+ 42
Central Provinces and Berar.	Berar	4·94	1·76	+ 3·18	22·26	23·16	— 4
	Central Provinces (West)	4·87	2·16	+ 2·71	23·84	27·41	— 13
	Ditto (Central)	2·96	2·85	+ 0·11	35·32	37·03	— 6
	Ditto (East)	3·82	2·96	+ 0·86	40·93	35·98	+ 17
Bombay (North)	Guzerat	1·82	2·18	— 0·36	35·64	33·06	+ 8
	Kathiawar	0·02	0·57	— 0·55	14·04	14·75	— 5
	Sind	0·01	0·17	— 0·16	4·51	3·83	+ 18
Rajputana and Central India.	Central India (East)	2·20	2·10	+ 0·10	25·11	27·94	— 10
	Rajputana (East), Central India (West).	0·37	2·15	— 1·78	19·52	20·44	— 5
	Rajputana (West)	0·31	1·02	— 0·71	16·94	9·80	+ 73
Madras	East Coast (North)	1·42	1·28	+ 0·14	20·18	16·36	+ 23
	Ditto (ditto) (*a*)	6·40	2·15	+ 4·25	42·86	37·92	+ 13
	Hyderabad (South)	5·32	1·58	+ 3·74	25·41	15·29	+ 66
	Madras (Central)	1·50	0·65	+ 0·85	11·98	9·84	+ 22
	East Coast (Central)	1·15	0·87	+ 0·28	11·26	9·94	+ 13
	Ditto (South)	0·23	1·03	— 0·80	11·23	9·62	+ 17
	Madras (South)	0·11	0·47	— 0·36	5·31	3·87	+ 37

Simla, *31st August, 1893.*

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

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

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

Madras.—*For week ending 26th August.*—Rainfall good on the West Coast and Nilgiris and in the Circars and Deccan; moderate in parts of the Karnatic; and only light scattered showers elsewhere. Want of rain is being felt in the Southern districts, but generally sowings are proceeding seasonably and standing crops flourishing. Early sown crops have been harvested with fair to average outturn. Water-supply, pasturage, and fodder generally sufficient, and the condition of cattle is good. General prospects good. Prices very slightly easier in some Southern, Karnatic, and Deccan districts, and generally stationary elsewhere.

Bombay.—*For week ending 30th August.*—River continues low in Sind. Rain more or less throughout the Presidency Proper and in one district of Sind; generally beneficial to standing crops, but more rain is required, especially in the Deccan, Karnatic, and Sind. Standing crops withering for want of rain in parts of three, damaged by excessive rain in parts of one, and by rats or insects in parts of seven districts. Sowing and transplantation of early crops completed, except in parts of six districts. Transplantation retarded for want of water in parts of two districts. Preparations for late crops progressing in two districts. Prices steady, except in parts of two districts. Fodder sufficient, except in one district. Agricultural stock good.

Bengal.—*For week ending 26th August.*—Local showers, usually light, fell, except for two days in the middle of the week, when there was fairly general rain. The present fine weather is very favourable to the crops in East Bengal and North Behar. The floods are subsiding and retransplanting of winter rice is being resorted to where possible. Enquiries are being made in Darbhanga, Muzaffarpur, Champaran, Backergunge, Faridpur, and Chittagong with a view to ascertain the amount of damage done by the floods and to concert measures of relief if necessary. In Tipperah it is reported that the raiyats will sustain a serious loss and that agricultural loans may be required. Prices have risen in the Eastern districts; elsewhere stationary. Cattle are in good condition, except in the flooded tracts, where sufficient fodder is not available.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 30th August.*—In several districts heavy rain has fallen, while in others there have been only slight showers. In the latter more rain is urgently needed for the crops. Prospects continue favourable. Harvesting of early crops in progress. Supplies and fodder ample. Prices show a falling tendency.

Punjab.—*For week ending 30th August.*—Rain fell in six districts. Sowings of autumn crops nearly over. Ploughings for spring crops in progress. Condition of standing crops is generally reported average; the crops are withering

for want of rain, which is urgently required throughout the province. Cattle are said to be in good condition. Fodder sufficient in all districts, except Shahpur and parts of Multan, where it is scarce. Prices unsettled in two districts, falling in one, and stationary elsewhere.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 30th August.*—The heavy rain which has fallen during the past week seems to have been beneficial everywhere, and especially in the rice districts to the south, where rain was badly required. Prospects in the southern districts have greatly improved, and are elsewhere very favourable.

Burma.—*For week ending 26th August.*—In Lower Burma agricultural operations are progressing satisfactorily. The rainfall is ample and standing crops generally are in good condition, but some damage from floods is reported from the Hanthawaddy and Tharrawaddy districts. Rain fell in all districts of Upper Burma. Ploughing and sowing of paddy and other crops are progressing, but in Shwebo cultivation is still delayed owing to want of sufficient rain. Early sesamum is being reaped in several districts. The crop prospect generally is good, but more rain is wanted in Shwebo and Yeu, while some damage has been caused by floods in Bhamo and the Lower Chindwin. The price of paddy has risen in Thayetmyo and has fallen in Henzada and Bhamo.

Assam.—*For week ending 29th August.*—Weather seasonable in the plains districts. Transplanting of late rice continues. Fodder insufficient. Prospects of crops improving as floods subside.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 30th August.*—MYSORE: Rainfall slight throughout Mysore. Standing crops in good condition, except in two districts, where they are withering. Prospects generally favourable, but more rain is much needed in parts of five districts. Prices risen in Kolar; no change elsewhere.

COORG: Heavy rain beneficial to all crops. Picking of cardamoms commenced in some parts. Fodder and water for cattle sufficient. Prices stationary.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 30th August.*—BERAR: Rainfall good. Weather cool. Standing crops in good condition. Land under preparation for ensuing spring crops. Sowings almost completed and weeding operations in progress. Fodder and water sufficient. Cattle healthy. Prices almost stationary.

HYDERABAD: Rainfall good during week. Weeding of hot-weather crops still continues. Sowing of irrigated crops finished and weeding commenced. Standing crops in one taluka damaged by excessive rainfall. Prices steady.

Central India.—*For week ending 30th August.*—Rain fell during the week in all parts of Central India, but more rain is required in Baghelkhand and in parts of Gwalior. Weeding operations in progress in all parts. Condition of standing crops generally good, but Indian-corn in parts of Bhopawar has been partially damaged by excessive rain. Condition of agricultural stock generally

good. Pasturage good and sufficient. Prices of food-grains falling in Bhopal, but steady elsewhere.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 30th August.*—Rainfall slight in parts, but good in four States. Agricultural operations, standing crops, and condition of cattle generally satisfactory. Harvest much damaged in Pertabgarh by heavy rain in July last. Pasturage or fodder sufficient. Prices falling in three States, rising in one, fluctuating in one, and steady elsewhere.

Kashmir.—*For week ending 29th August.*—Autumn crops in good condition. Slight rainfall in Muzaffarabad. Ploughings for the spring crops going on. Prices stationary.

Nepal.—*For week ending 26th August.*—Heavy thunderstorms. Prospects continue very good. Prices falling.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

No. $\frac{35}{33}$.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Revenue and Agricultural Department,—dated Simla, the 24th August, 1893.

Read again—

Government of India Circular Resolution No. 6—44, dated 17th March 1892.

Read also—

Letter from Government of Bengal, No. 323, dated 9th June 1892.
Ditto ditto Punjab „ 115-S., dated 14th June 1892.
Ditto Chief Commissioner of Ajmere-Merwara, No. 1854-S., dated 18th June 1892.
Ditto Resident, Hyderabad, No. 160, dated 18th June 1892.
Ditto Chief Commissioner of Assam, No. 4857, dated 19th June 1892.
Ditto ditto Central Provinces, No. 2183, dated 29th June 1892.
Ditto Government of Bombay, No. 5449, dated 2nd July 1892.
Ditto Chief Commissioner of Coorg, No. 1232, dated 3rd August 1892.
Ditto Government of Madras, No. 840, dated 11th August 1892.
Ditto Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, No. 30-S., dated 5th January 1893.

RESOLUTION.

The measures necessitated by the failure of harvests in 1891-92 brought to the notice of the Government of India certain defects in the sanctioned Famine Codes. Towards the close of the period of scarcity some of the questions which were considered to need discussion were referred to Local Governments in the Resolution quoted in the preamble, and their reports have now been received. The following orders are based on the information contained in the reports and on the experience gained in various Provinces during the progress of famine operations.

The subjects dealt with in Famine Codes fall under two heads: (i) the duties of officials *in ordinary times*, such as the supply of information regarding the condition of their charges, and the maintenance of programmes of famine relief works; and (ii) measures required *during famine*, such as the submission of special reports, the management of relief-works, the grant of gratuitous relief, the classification of labour, and the scale of wages.

2. As regards the duties to be performed during ordinary seasons, satisfactory arrangements have now been made in all Provinces for the supply of punctual information and the maintenance of efficient programmes of relief. But the scheme of district analysis explained in this Department's Resolution No. 6—340-50-G., dated 8th December 1881, which involves a careful study of tracts subject to scarcity, has not yet been fully worked out, and the attention of Local Governments has been separately drawn to this subject.

3. The system hitherto prescribed of relief during actual famine is in general conformity with that recommended by the Famine Commissioners in 1879-80, and will not be subjected to any alteration which will materially affect the policy advocated by them. But the Famine Codes in which effect is given to the system are found on examination to require important modifications in detail owing to economic and administrative changes which have taken place during the last eleven years.

The conspicuous improvement in communications throughout India is the most important of the modifying factors. There can be no doubt that in spite of the widespread character of the recent distress, which extended through

Bengal, Burma, Madras, Bombay, Rajputana, Hyderabad, and Mysore, its acuteness nowhere approached that of the great famines of previous years; and although this was partly due to the greater severity of droughts in earlier famines, there is evidence to show that it was also attributable in large measure to the low range of prices, which was the direct result of the extension in recent years of communication by rail and road.

Another important change has been the development of the Local Board system. This has led to the general employment in some form or other of professional agency in the supervision of nearly all works which may be accepted as useful for purposes of famine relief. The distinction between professional and civil agency works is now, therefore, no longer necessary, and is indeed confusing.

The experience of officers administering relief has at the same time brought to notice various circumstances calling for modification in the Codes. It has been found, for instance, that the terms "piece-work" and "task-work" are used with little precision; that the absence of a definite limit to the calculation of the wage which can be earned by the best class of labourers has led to abuses; that differences of opinion as to the wage have distracted the attention of officers engaged on relief operations; that the day-of-rest recommended by the Famine Commissioners is not ordinarily required; and that, except in severe famine, dependants and children may best be relieved by payment to the persons who are responsible for their protection.

4. In view of the above considerations, revised orders are necessary for the amendment of all Famine Codes, and the following instructions, which indicate the main points on which uniformity of practice appears to be essential, are accordingly issued for guidance. The Codes when revised in conformity therewith should be submitted to the Government of India for approval.

5. *The classification of works.*—Works will be primarily distinguished as 'ordinary' and 'relief.'

Ordinary works are those on which labourers are employed in the ordinary manner at the rates prevailing in the labour market, and which are not brought under Famine Code rules. Although it may be desirable, as suggested by the Famine Commissioners as well as in paragraph 21 of the Resolution No. 44 of 9th June 1883, to expand as a temporary measure the ordinary works in tracts where distress is commencing, the additional works thus undertaken must not be confounded with relief-works. When it has been decided that relief-works should be opened, the whole or part of an ordinary work may, as pointed out in the Resolution of 17th March 1892, be converted into a relief-work and brought under the provisions of the Code. But it must be borne in mind that the provisions of this Resolution do not apply to ordinary works.

See Annexure A.

Relief-works are those on which wages are given at special rates, and which are brought under Famine Code rules. The main distinction between an ordinary work and a relief-work is that on the former unlimited piece-work is permitted at ordinary rates, whereas on the latter only limited tasks at reduced rates are allowed.

Relief-works will be divided into two classes—'small' and 'large.' The terms 'professional agency' and 'civil agency' will be definitely abandoned.

The first step towards the above division has been made in the Bengal Code, in which civil agency works are described as those which employ small numbers of unskilled labourers and do not require professional supervision, and professional agency works as those which employ large bodies of labourers, of whom some will generally be skilled, and which require professional supervision. In view of the fact, however, that discretion must be left to Local Governments to decide as to the character of the supervision, and that small works may be placed under a professional engineer, any such reference to the character of the supervision as that which finds place in the Bengal rules seems inconvenient.

For executive purposes there seems indeed little need now for any classification of works. But for purposes of reports the distinction between large and small works must still be retained in order that conclusions may be formed both

as to the character of the relief proposed or accorded in different Provinces, and as to the extent to which Local Governments have followed the principle laid down in paragraph 21 of the Resolution of the 9th June 1883, *viz.*, that while in the later stage of a famine 'large works' will be the backbone of the system of relief, 'small works' should be utilized to the utmost in the early days of a scarcity.

As a guide to the classification of works under the heads of 'large' and 'small,' the following definitions may be observed :

I.—Large works are works calculated to provide simultaneous employment for three months to at least 1,000 persons.

II.—All other works are small works.

The supervision exercised in either large or small works should, as far as possible, be professional.

6. *The classification of persons employed on relief-works.*—The classification must be uniform in all the Provincial Codes; in other words, 'classes' must be described in the same terms. Of the various classifications which have been proposed, that laid down in the Government of India's Resolution No. 6—44 of the 17th March 1892 appears to be the best, and the objection raised that it implies a knowledge of the past history of each person employed is one which applies at least as strongly to all other suggested classifications.

See Annexure B.

Persons on relief works will accordingly be classed as—

(*A*) Able-bodied persons accustomed to labour of the kind required on ordinary works.

(*B*) Able-bodied persons accustomed to labour, but not to labour of the kind required on ordinary works.

(*C*) Able-bodied persons not accustomed to labour.

(*D*) Persons not able-bodied, but fit for light employment on relief-works.

Or more briefly as—

(*A*) Professional labourers.

(*B*) Labourers, but not professional.

(*C*) Able-bodied, but not labourers.

(*D*) Weakly.

Only A labourers are, as a rule, employed on ordinary works, and they receive wages according to the state of the labour market. On relief-works labourers of all four classes may be employed, and will receive the wages fixed for each class. The general term used in this Resolution, and to be adopted hereafter in all Famine Codes, for persons employed on relief-works will be 'relief-workers.'

7. *Piece-work and task-work.*—Some confusion has occurred in dealing with this subject in consequence of the absence in previous Codes of any precise definition of these terms. The term piece-work, as ordinarily used, implies not only that the work performed is paid for by results, but also that it is not subject to any other limit than the actual capacity of able-bodied labourers to perform it. Piece-work in famine operations must, on the other hand, be limited by the estimated (not the actual) capacity of those employed, whether able-bodied or not. Piece-work thus restricted by an estimate of a maximum limit becomes virtually a task. It will be paid for by results, but the results are never allowed to exceed a certain quantity.

The maximum amount of work allotted to a particular class of relief-workers will be described in future as the *task* allotted for the class in question, and the term 'piece-work' will be abandoned. For, although payment will be dependent on results in the sense that short work will entail short payment, the Government of India are of opinion that it will be convenient to avoid the use of the term 'piece-work' in connection with any form of labour imposed for purposes of famine relief.

The principles on which the maximum task should be fixed are explained in the Resolution of the 17th March 1892. In accordance with these, the task for class A labourers will be equal to the amount of work usually performed by able-bodied labourers

See Annexure C.

on ordinary works, and it will rest with the local authorities to determine what this is. The task for class B will be from 10 to 15 per cent., and that for class C about 25 per cent. below the A task. The task for class D will be determined by the local authorities according to circumstances, but should be such as to give weakly relief-workers a reasonable amount of healthy employment.

In Appendix I to this Resolution will be found an extract showing the formulæ adopted in Bengal for calculating the amount of task in earthwork, and it is suggested that similar formulæ may in other provinces be usefully worked out for the guidance of officers in charge of relief-works.

A relief-worker may, at the discretion of the officer in charge of the work, be transferred from one class to another.

8. *Employment of gangs.*—Experience during the recent famine has shown that the system advocated in section 44 of the Provisional Famine Code of 1883 of forming relief-workers into gangs has proved successful. Relief-workers, therefore, after being duly classified, should as a rule be formed into gangs. A task may then be prescribed for each gang, and on the performance of it in whole or in part each member of the gang shall be entitled to the wage prescribed for his class in whole or in part in proportion to the amount of the task performed by the whole gang.

9. *The minimum ration.*—The sufficiency of the subsistence ration prescribed in section 128 of the Provisional Code has been recently questioned. The ration was determined in 1883 after consultation with medical experts and after careful comparison with standards adopted in jails and elsewhere; wages based strictly upon it were during the recent scarcity found sufficient. When in some Provinces in which wages had exceeded the value of the Provisional Code rations steps were taken either spontaneously or at the instance of the Government of India to reduce them to the prescribed standard, the change was not followed by any deterioration in the health and strength of the relief-workers. There seems, therefore, to be no reason for abandoning the ration fixed in section 128 of the Provisional Code.

The local authorities may be left to determine whether the fourth item of the ration should be ghi or oil, but should ordinarily select the cheaper; they will also determine the proportion of condiments to vegetables in the last item.

10. *The minimum wage.*—In exceptional cases, as when the items constituting the ration cannot be bought in the local market and the only grain procurable is that imported by Government, it will be advisable to issue the whole or a part of the ration in kind. But ordinarily payment to relief-workers should be made in cash.

In section 130 of the Provisional Code the minimum wage is defined as the amount of money which at current rates will be sufficient to purchase a minimum ration; that is to say, the amount of money which will purchase a minimum ration at the market rates current at the time for the various items of which it is composed.

The minimum wage may also be defined as the amount of money sufficient at current rates to purchase the grain-equivalent of the minimum ration. By the term 'grain-equivalent' is meant the amount of grain of which the value is in ordinary times equivalent to the total value of the various items of the ration. In other words, the various items of the minimum ration are, as a matter of convenience, reduced to a single basis, and expressed in terms of a staple grain, the value of which represents the minimum wage.

11. *The grain-equivalent of the minimum wage.*—It is open to Local Governments either to prescribe the calculation of wages in the manner indicated by section 130 of the Provisional Code or to adopt the alternative method described in the last part of the preceding paragraph, subject to the following instructions.

The grain selected as a basis for calculation should in every case be the staple or staples in ordinary consumption in the affected tracts, and not the more expensive classes of grain which, though occasionally consumed in times

of plenty, are abandoned for cheaper grains as soon as pressure sets in. After a careful review of the statistics indicating the relations existing at various times in each Province between the price of the staple grain and the prices of other items of the ration, the Governor General in Council is satisfied that the cost of the other items in the minimum adult male ration will seldom, if ever, be found to be more than three-fourths of the cost of the grain item. The value of the minimum ration for an adult male will therefore be found to be fully represented by $1\frac{3}{4}$ lbs. of the grain or grains ordinarily consumed; and this estimate allows for a moderate 'margin' above a subsistence ration. The grain-equivalent of the ration thus estimated should not be exceeded in the rules of any Code without further reference to the Supreme Government. The data upon which the grain-equivalent of the ration has been calculated are set forth in Appendix II attached to this Resolution.

The above conclusion is founded on the assumption that the price of grain fluctuates with sufficient regularity in proportion to the price of the other items of the ration. Statistics prove that the prices of some of the minor items of the ration do not as a rule rise so quickly as the price of the staple grains; but this circumstance would only involve a slight increase in the 'margin' of the wage when scarcity intensifies, and perhaps a corresponding decrease when scarcity declines. His Excellency the Governor General in Council does not regard this result as a serious disadvantage. In cases where the assumption would lead to a material diminution in the margin or to an extravagant expansion of it, recourse may be had to the method of calculation indicated in section 130 of the Provisional Code.

12. *Wages in terms of the grain-equivalent expressed in pounds.*—Taking the standard rate laid down in the preceding paragraph as a basis of calculation, the wages prescribed for the various classes of relief-workers are as follows:—

ADULT MALES:

Maximum ...	Class A.—The money value of	$2\frac{5}{8}$	lbs. of grain.	
	„ B. „	$2\frac{3}{8}$	„	„
	„ C. „	2	„	„
	„ D. „	$1\frac{3}{4}$	„	„
Minimum ...	All classes „	$1\frac{3}{4}$	„	„

ADULT FEMALES:

Maximum ...	Class A.—The money value of	$2\frac{3}{8}$	lbs. of grain.	
	„ B. „	$2\frac{1}{4}$	„	„
	„ C. „	$1\frac{7}{8}$	„	„
	„ D. „	$1\frac{7}{16}$	„	„
Minimum ...	All classes „	$1\frac{7}{16}$	„	„

CHILDREN:

Wages or allowances for children will be determined on a consideration of their ages, their powers of work, and their requirements. The wages or allowances should not be less than one-quarter or more than three-quarters of the wages allowed for adult males.

13. *Corresponding wages expressed in chitaks.*—The conversion of the ration into wage at each serious change in the price of grain will be facilitated by appending to the Codes appropriate tables or 'ready-reckoners,' in which the money value of the ration at different rates will be shown in even pies or paisas.

In transmuting into native weights the English standards given in the last two paragraphs, a pound may be reckoned as the half of a Government sír, *i.e.* as 8 chitaks. In view of the fact that the Government sír is the 40th part of a maund, which is equivalent to something over 82 English pounds, this method of

conversion will add about $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. to the value of the wage reckoned in lbs. The wages as expressed in terms of chitaks will accordingly be—

ADULT MALES:

Maximum ...	Class A.—The money value of	21	chitaks of grain.	
	„ B. „	19	„	„
	„ C. „	16	„	„
	„ D. „	14	„	„
Minimum ...	All classes „	14	„	„

ADULT FEMALES:

Maximum ...	Class A.—The money value of	19	chitaks of grain.	
	„ B. „	17	„	„
	„ C. „	15	„	„
	„ D. „	13	„	„
Minimum ...	All classes „	13	„	„

14. *The day of rest.*—The Famine Commissioners at page 43 of Part I of their Report recommended the grant of wages without work for one day in the week. In making this recommendation the Commission had in view the low condition to which the people had been reduced by the exceptionally severe famine of 1876-77. During the recent scarcity, however, it was only in one Province found advisable to remit work for one day in the week.

It will now be left to Local Governments to decide with regard to the condition of the people whether, in order to enable them to remain in health and strength, it is necessary to close work for one day in the week. If work is stopped by order, all persons employed shall be allowed for that day the minimum wage. Otherwise work shall be performed and paid for on Sundays as on other days, or, if not performed, shall not be paid for.

15. *The relief of children and dependants.*—The system favoured by the Famine Commission and adopted hitherto in the various Codes has been one of separate relief by distribution of grain or of cooked food in kitchens. During the last scarcity, however, it was represented from more than one Province that relief can be most conveniently afforded by means of allowances to the working members of the family; and that although it is possible that in a very severe famine the able-bodied adults cannot be trusted with special allowances for dependants and children, yet that this is not the case under ordinary circumstances.

While for many reasons the Government of India prefer that the former system should be continued wherever practicable, Local Governments are left free to adopt the latter whenever they are satisfied that it will combine efficiency of relief with the minimum of expenditure. If this course be followed, the officer in charge of the work must before granting any allowances to relief-workers in respect of adult dependants ascertain beyond reasonable doubt that such dependants are both unable to work and really depend on the worker to whom the allowance is granted. All allowances given either to or on account of non-working children must be shown in the accounts as "gratuitous relief." The number of dependants and non-working children for whom allowances are granted must also be shown in the monthly reports, and special explanation should be required from officers in charge of works whenever the number of such dependants exceeds 10 per cent. of the number of persons employed; it should then be considered whether it would not be advisable to substitute a system of separate relief for dependants.

16. In re-casting the Codes, a uniform system of division into Chapters must be followed, and in Appendix III of this Resolution will be found the headings of Chapters which the Government of India wish to be adopted. The revised Codes must embody the instructions contained in the present Resolution and also, so far as they are not superseded by present orders, the instructions communicated in the

No. 63—77, dated 19th December 1889.
No. 25— 1, dated 10th September 1891.
No. 5—48, dated 2nd March 1892.
No. 6—44, dated 17th March 1892.
No. 7—48, dated 18th March 1892.
No. 8—52, dated 21st March 1892.

circulars marginally noted. They should, moreover, after being approved by the Government of India, be carefully indexed.

17. The revised Codes will in no case provide for the notification in the Provincial Gazettes of the commencement or cessation of famine.

18. Codes revised in accordance with the orders conveyed in this Resolution should be submitted for the approval of the Government of India not later than the 1st of April 1894.

Government of Madras.
" Bombay.
" Bengal.
" the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.
Government of the Punjab.
Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces.
Chief Commissioner of Burma.
" " Assam.
" " Coorg.
" " Ajmere.
Resident at Hyderabad.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of the above Resolution be forwarded to the Local Governments and Administrations noted in the margin for information and guidance, and that it be published for general information in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

Ordered also, that a copy be forwarded to the Foreign Department for information and communication to Political Officers in Native States, and to the Finance and Public Works Departments for information.

[True Extract.]

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

APPENDIX I.

Extract from a Resolution by the Government of Bengal, No. 737-T. R., dated Darjeeling, the 5th October 1892.

* * * * * *

10. The following formula * * * * * * * * * has worked out well as regards all road work, and also in tank work where the lead is short. It is, however, a little too liberal where the lead is long, and in such cases has had to be reduced. For all other works it is fair.

$R = W\ (A + \frac{L + 50}{12 \cdot 5})$ in which—

R=the rate per 1,000 cubic feet, lift not exceeding 5 feet.

W=the daily wage, as calculated under Chapter XIV of the Famine Code (see Appendix I).

A=a co-efficient varying from 6·66 for soft to 10 for hard soil, which can be dug with a *kodali*.

L=the lead in feet taken in multiples of 50 feet, as 100, 150, 200, &c.

As an example, let it be assumed that in a certain case the daily wage is 5 pice; that the soil is soft, in which case A=6·66; and that the lead is 100 feet; then—

$R = 5\ (6 \cdot 66 + \frac{100 + 50}{12 \cdot 5}) = 93 \cdot 3$ pice=Rs. 1-7-4 per 1,000 cubic feet. Here it would suffice to fix the rate at Rs. 1-8 per 1,000 cubic feet.

The formula is based on the assumption that—

(1) a man can cut 100 cubic feet of hard soil a day; 150 of soft soil;

(2) a man can carry 125 cubic feet of soil for 50 feet in a day with a five-foot lift;

(3) he can carry the same quantity for an additional 100 feet in another day.

Allowing for a woman doing a little less carrying than a man, the following rule may be laid down:—

A man and a woman working together can cut and carry 100 cubic feet for a 50-foot lead, and a man and two women can do the same for a 150-foot lead. Therefore, the piece-work rate for 100 cubic feet should be the maximum ration wages for a man and woman for a 50-foot lead, and similar wages for a man and two women for a lead exceeding 50 feet, or a lift exceeding 5 feet.

11. In the case of task-work, which is only permitted for persons of a slightly inferior physique, it will be necessary to allow a further margin: for instance, it might be said that 100 cubic feet is the daily task for one man and two women (or a man, a woman, and a child), and a similar addition should be made for any increase in the lead. Each labourer should be made to perform a certain amount of task-work each day before the wage is paid.

APPENDIX II.

1. The following table indicates the data upon which the grain-equivalents prescribed in paragraph 12 have been calculated. The price of grain assumed in this table is that of 12 sírs to the rupee:—

Item.	Rate per rupee assumed.		Minimum ration for adult male.			Maximum ration for adult male.		
	In sírs.	In lbs. at 2 lbs. = 1 sír.	Weight in ounces allowed by Provisional Code.	Price of each item in annas.	Price in annas of (1) grain, and (2) other items.	Weight in ounces allowed by Provisional Code.	Price of each item in annas.	Price in annas of (1) grain, and (2) other items.
Grain ...	12	24	16	$\frac{2}{3}$	$\frac{2}{3}$ or ·666	24	1	1
Other Items. Pulse ...	12	24	2	$\frac{1}{12}$	$\frac{59}{240}$ or ·246	4	$\frac{1}{6}$	$\frac{17}{30}$ or ·566
Other Items. Salt ...	10	20	$\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{1}{60}$		$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{40}$	
Other Items. Ghi ...	2	4	$\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{1}{12}$		1	$\frac{1}{4}$	
Other Items. Condiments and vegetables.	4	8	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{16}$		1	$\frac{1}{8}$	

2. The above table shows that the proportion between the total price of the other items of the *minimum ration* for adult males and the price of the grain item is when grain is at 12 sírs represented by the ratio of ·246 to ·666 or 369 to 1,000. The proportion assumed in the Resolution is $\frac{3}{4}$ to 1 or 750 to 1,000, so that ample margin is left for fuel, &c., and for fluctuation in prices. Instead of a grain-equivalent of something slightly over 1¼lbs., the Resolution prescribes one of 1½lbs.

3. Similarly, the proportion between the total price of the other items of the *maximum ration* for adult males and the price of the grain item is when grain is at 12 sírs represented by the ratio of ·566 to 1 or 566 to 1,000, whereas the Resolution assumes a proportion of 750 to 1,000. The table indicates a grain-equivalent of 2⅞lbs. in place of which the Resolution has prescribed a grain-equivalent of 2¾ lbs.

4. In the rations both maximum and minimum for adult females the "other items" are the same as in those for adult men, the grain item alone differing.

The grain item of the *minimum ration* for adult females is 14 oz., which, at 12 sírs to the rupee, would cost $\frac{7}{12}$ths or ·583 of an anna. The relation between the price of the other items and that of the grain item may, therefore, be represented by the ratio of ·246 to ·583 or 422 to 1,000. This would give a grain-equivalent of 1¼lbs. against $1\frac{7}{10}$lbs. allowed by the Resolution.

The *maximum ration* for adult females is 20 oz., which at 12 sírs would cost $\frac{5}{6}$ or ·833 annas. The relation between the price of the other items and that of the grain item may, therefore, be represented by the ratio of ·566 to ·833 or 679 to 1,000. This would give a grain-equivalent of something under 2 lbs. against one of 2¾ lbs. allowed by the Resolution.

APPENDIX III.

Headings of Chapters in Provincial Famine Codes.

PREVIOUS TO FAMINE.

(I) Duties of Revenue and Village officers (*a*) in ordinary times (*e.g.*, collection of information and preparation for famine; reports of prices and crops; programme of famine relief works, including railways; duties of Director, Commissioner, district officers, engineers, &c.)

(II) (*b*) when serious scarcity is imminent (*e.g.*, urgent reports by village and district officers; duties of officers as above).

DURING FAMINE.

(III) Duties of superior Revenue and Engineer officers (*e.g.*, Quarterly programme reports; Commissioner; Chief Engineer; budgets; tools; Director).

(IV) Circle organization and duties of circle officers (*e.g.*, division of districts; inspectors; village agency; grain contractors; reports; starving wanderers; emigrants).

(V) Gratuitous relief.

(VI) Famine relief works.

(VII) Wages and rations.

(VIII) Poor-house.

(IX) Kitchens for children.

(X) Other measures of relief.

(XI) Measures for the protection of cattle.

(XII) Utilization of forests.

(XIII) Duties of police.

(XIV) Duties of medical officers.

(XV) Accounts.

Appendices.

No rules are laid down for the headings of appendices, but the appendices attached to Codes will appropriately include—

(*a*) A list of reports and returns due to the Government of India both before and during famine;

(*b*) A ready reckoner, if prescribed, for calculating the money value of rations at varying prices;

(*c*) Formulæ, if prescribed, for calculating tasks.

The following will be substituted for columns 4 to 6 of Form C and for columns 3 to 5 of Form D prescribed by Circular No. 8—52 of 21st March 1892:

NUMBER OF PERSONS PROVIDED FOR BY RELIEF WORKS DAILY FOR THREE MONTHS.

	Small works.	
Large works.	For relief of agricultural population in neighbourhood of villages.	Others.
4	5	6

Extracts from Government of India Resolution No. 6—44, dated 17th March 1892.

ANNEXURE A.

8. In order, on the one hand, to secure the object which the framers of the Code had in view of preventing any undue restriction on the progress of a public work which is required as such independently of its use as a relief-work, and, on the other, to prevent any transgression of the principles of the Code, which requires that no remuneration should be given to a labourer on a relief-work materially in excess of the amount sufficient to maintain health and strength, it is desirable that, where this has not already been done, a rule to the following effect should be incorporated in the Provincial Code:

When a public work for which provision had already been made in the ordinary Public Works Budget of the year is included in the sanctioned list of Professional Agency works, the Local Government shall decide, in the event of its being utilised as a relief-work, whether any portion of it is of such a character, or requires to be executed with such urgency, as to demand the employment of ordinary public works labour at full piece-work rates. Such portion shall be separated from the portion utilised as a relief-work, and shall not be opened to labourers admitted on the work simply for purposes of relief. On the portion retained as a relief-work, the wages of able-bodied labourers, however skilled, shall not exceed the amount in money which is equivalent to a little more than the full famine wage.

ANNEXURE B.

5. Relief-works were in this Code required to be distinguished as—

(i) Civil Agency works; and

(ii) Professional Agency works;

the former whether professionally managed or not being under the control of the district authority, and the latter under the control of the Public Works Department. Labourers were, reading sections 30 and 71 together, divided into four classes—

A.—Able-bodied persons accustomed to labour of the kind required at works coming under class II.

B.—Able-bodied persons accustomed to labour, but not to labour of the kind required on works under class II.

C.—Able-bodied persons not accustomed to labour.

D.—Persons not able-bodied, but fit for light employment of the kind required at works of class I.

Labourers of class A were (sections 71 and 72 of the Code) eligible for employment on Professional Agency works and for treatment as ordinary able-bodied labourers in public works. All others were to be dealt with under the rules for Civil Agency works.

ANNEXURE C.

6. Chapter X of the Provisional Code, which dealt with wages and rations on relief-works, prescribed a "full ration" sufficient to keep able-bodied labourers in health and strength, leaving it to Local Governments to suggest such modifications as might be required by the circumstances of each province. The "full wage" was defined as the amount of money which at the current prices is sufficient to purchase a "full ration." Section 132 laid down that payment for labour on Professional Agency works might be made at the rate ordinarily given under the rules in force in the Public Works Department, provided that the sum which a labourer can ordinarily be expected to earn by a fair day's labour shall in no case be less than the "full wage." This rule applied to labourers of Class A only, since all other labourers were brought by section 72 of the Code under the rules for Civil Agency Works. It will be observed, however, that the wording of the rule prescribed the "full wage" as a minimum only, and placed no restriction on the amount which might be earned by a class A labourer at departmental rates for piece-work. An opening was thus left for a departure from the intention of the Famine Commissioners that even skilful and able-bodied labourers should only receive "a little more than the ordinary wage," which would, in the terms of the Provisional Famine Codes, mean "a little more than the full wage." The object of the framers of the Code was, however, not to controvert the principles laid down by the Famine Commissioners and accepted by the Government of India, but to prevent undue restriction being placed on the progress of Public Works, of which, for special reasons, the early completion might be desirable. This has not been generally understood. Consequently, the result of the absence of any positive restriction on the wages of class A labourers has sometimes been that on earth-work, which is, wherever it can be provided, the most usual as it is the most appropriate relief-work, ordinary agricultural labourers have been considered to be sufficiently accustomed to the kind of labour required at the work to entitle them to be brought under class A, and to be given any amount of piece-work that the Public Works officer in charge of the work might deem to be desirable to secure the rapid and effective progress of the work itself. The principles laid down by the Famine Commissioners have thus been transgressed.

7. It has, on the other hand, occurred that the intention of the Famine Commissioners that all skilful and able-bodied labourers should, for the reasons given in the passage quoted in paragraph 2 of this Resolution, receive a small margin above the full famine wage has not been sufficiently appreciated; nor was this intention explained with sufficient distinctness in the Provisional Famine Code. The opportunity is now taken to give clear expression to the opinion of the Government of India that this consideration should be applied to all labourers of class A, and, subject to the remarks regarding the classification of ordinary cultivators which are made below in paragraph 10 of this Resolution, also to labourers of class B; money-wages and tasks being so adjusted from time to time as to admit of the labourers receiving "a little more than" the equivalent of the "full ration" of the Code.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY STATISTICS.

STATEMENT OF GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS FROM 1ST JULY TO 20TH AUGUST 1892, AND FROM 1ST JULY TO 19TH AUGUST 1893.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Receipts from 1st July 1893*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

Railway.	Average earnings per mile per week during the 2nd-half of 1892.	Week ending 20th August 1892. Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Earnings. Per mile open per week.	Week ending 19th August 1893. Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Earnings. Per mile open per week.	Earnings from 1st July to 20th August 1892.	Earnings from 1st July to 19th August 1893.	Increases during the 2nd-half of 1893.	Decreases during the 2nd-half of 1893.
State lines worked by companies.	*Rs.*	*Miles.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Miles.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
Standard gauge—											
East Indian	521	1,639	7,01,470	428	1,634	7,05,183	487	51,81,450	57,13,341	5,31,891	...
Bengal-Nágpur	101	831	63,578	77	802	68,848	80	4,62,241	5,17,740	55,499	...
Indian Midland	106	752	68,970	92	752	56,728	75	4,71,491	4,51,573	...	19,918
Bezváda Extension (*a*)	95	21	1,693	81	112	6,506	58	15,092	38,400	23,428	...
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa (*b*)	216	1,674	2,19,455	131	1,699	2,88,810	170	21,58,271	20,87,216	...	71,055
South Indian	135	1,106	1,27,883	116	1,043	1,42,093	137	9,93,654	10,86,884	93,230	...
Southern Mahratta (*c*)	78	1,044	71,985	69	1,156	79,815	69	5,03,864	7,13,630	2,09,766	...
Bengal and North-Western (*d*)	111	755	66,899	89	756	69,220	92	5,20,666	5,48,230	27,564	...
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Lucknow-Bareilly section)	56	199	10,195	51	199	8,887	45	67,544	69,813	2,269	...
TOTAL	213	8,021	13,32,128	166	8,213	15,16,960	185	1,03,74,243	1,12,26,917	8,52,674	...
State lines worked by the State.											
Standard gauge—											
North Western (state) (*e*)	178	2,450	2,65,379	108	2,509	5,17,706	218	24,90,220	33,30,394	8,40,174	...
Oudh and Rohilkhand (state)	193	692	1,12,235	162	692	1,51,745	219	8,10,451	9,21,842	1,11,391	...
Eastern Bengal (state) (including metre and 2′ 6″ gauges)	344	777	2,44,675	315	777	2,48,600	320	14,33,839	14,28,690	...	5,149
Bengal Central (*f*)	121	125	12,820	103	125	16,370	131	91,471	1,01,740	10,269	...
East Coast (state)	...	...	...	...	172	1,951	11	...	(*g*) 8,915	8,915	...
Metre gauge—											
Burma (state)	157	715	82,090	115	730	83,830	115	6,88,116	6,42,542	...	45,574
Special gauges—											
Jorhát (state provincial)	55	25	1,555	62	25	1,250	50	10,787	11,452	665	...
Cherra-Companyganj (state provincial)	44	8	155	19	8	315	39	1,914	2,360	446	...
TOTAL	202	4,792	7,18,009	150	5,038	10,51,767	209	55,26,798	64,47,935	9,21,137	...
Lines worked by guaranteed companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Great Indian Peninsula (*h*)	399	1,492	5,01,468	336	1,490	3,46,478	233	33,80,525	30,93,830	...	2,86,695
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	441	461	1,13,209	246	461	1,80,000	403	11,20,334	12,72,930	1,43,605	...
Madras	224	840	1,47,300	175	840	1,99,061	233	11,88,911	14,09,387	2,20,476	...
TOTAL	353	2,793	7,61,977	273	2,791	7,28,539	261	56,98,770	57,76,156	77,386	...
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	234	15,606	28,13,014	180	16,042	32,97,266	206	2,15,99,811	2,34,51,008	18,51,197	...
Assisted companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	126	162	16,053	105	161	16,925	124	1,30,544	1,47,387	16,843	...
Tarkessur	226	22	3,632	165	22	3,960	180	36,140	30,243	...	5,897
Metre gauge—											
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Company's section)	115	67	6,853	102	67	5,744	86	57,083	47,160	...	10,823
Dibru-Sadiya	121	78	9,184	118	78	7,614	98	77,099	66,080	...	11,019
TOTAL	129	329	36,622	111	328	37,243	114	3,01,760	2,90,870	...	10,896
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.											
Standard gauge—											
The Nizam's guaranteed state	148	333	44,830	135	333	41,153	124	3,41,324	3,19,577	...	21,747
The Gaekwar's Petlád	78	13	819	63	13	810	62	6,274	5,997	...	277
Rájpura-Bhátinda	92	108	8,746	81	108	11,160	103	64,459	94,570	30,117	...
Metre gauge—											
Southern Mahratta (Mysore section) (*i*)	95	311	23,381	75	331	31,070	94	1,74,781	2,14,443	39,662	...
The Gaekwar's Mehsána	44	93	2,461	26	93	3,630	39	23,510	26,966	3,456	...
Kolhápur	61	29	1,480	51	29	1,448	50	10,587	13,424	2,837	...
Special gauge—											
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	49	72	2,984	41	72	2,720	38	19,565	22,159	2,594	...
TOTAL	103	959	84,701	88	979	91,991	94	6,40,500	6,97,142	56,642	...
Lines owned and worked by native states.											
Metre gauge—											
Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junagarh-Porbandar	70	334	17,566	53	334	26,646	80	1,31,503	1,81,466	49,963	...
Jetalsar-Rájkot	...	...	...	...	46	2,287	50	...	16,942	16,942	...
Jodhpur-Bickaneer	55	292	11,919	41	364	14,300	39	1,19,697	95,648	...	24,049
Special gauge—											
Morvi	57	94	3,434	37	94	5,279	56	34,288	36,888	2,600	...
TOTAL	62	720	32,919	46	838	48,512	58	2,85,488	3,30,944	45,456	...
GRAND TOTAL	218	17,614	29,67,256	168	18,187	34,75,012	191	2,28,27,565	2,47,60,964	19,42,399	...

(*a*) Includes the Bezváda-Godaveri section of the East Coast (state) railway.
(*b*) Includes the Godhra-Rutlam railway.
(*c*) Includes the Guntakal-Mysore frontier section from 1st April 1893.
(*d*) Includes the Tirhoot State railway. Although for convenience classed amongst the State railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North-Western railway company.
(*e*) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Umarkot railways.
(*f*) Although for convenience classed amongst the State railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central railway company.
(*g*) Total receipts from 15th July to 19th August 1893.
(*h*) Includes the Wardha Coal, Dhond-Manmád, Khámgaon, and Amráoti railways.
(*i*) Includes the Bangalore-Nanjangúd and the Bangalore-Mysore frontier sections.

F. B. HEBBERT,
Under-Secretary.

SIMLA, *the 31st August, 1893.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY STATISTICS.

No. XIX OF 1893-94.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Receipts from 1st April 1893*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

Railway.	Average earnings per mile per week in 1892-93.	Week ending 20th August 1892. Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Earnings. Per mile open per week.	Week ending 19th August 1893. Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Earnings. Per mile open per week.	Earnings from 1st April to 20th August 1892.	Earnings from 1st April to 19th August 1893.	Increases in 1893-94.	Decreases in 1893-94.
State lines worked by companies.	*Rs.*	*Miles.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Miles.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
Standard gauge—											
East Indian	580	1,639	7,01,470	428	1,634	7,95,183	487	1,91,75,863	1,92,47,502	71,639	...
Bengal-Nágpur	140	831	63,578	77	862	68,848	80	22,83,389	24,61,357	1,77,968	...
Indian Midland	129	752	68,970	92	752	56,728	75	19,79,994	19,38,779	...	41,215
Bezváda Extension (*a*)	80	21	1,093	81	112	6,506	58	33,751	1,28,332	94,581	...
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa (*b*)	258	1,674	2,19,455	131	1,699	2,88,810	170	88,27,364	86,48,413	...	1,78,951
South Indian	139	1,106	1,27,883	116	1,043	1,42,903	137	29,77,993	32,81,269	3,03,276	...
Southern Mahratta (*c*)	87	1,044	71,985	69	1,156	79,815	69	17,17,200	24,73,718	7,56,458	...
Bengal and North-Western (*d*)	137	755	66,899	89	756	69,220	92	21,68,349	21,71,686	3,337	...
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Lucknow-Bareilly section)	66	199	10,195	51	199	8,887	45	2,67,018	2,72,302	5,284	...
TOTAL	243	8,021	13,32,128	166	8,213	15,16,960	185	3,94,30,981	4,06,23,358	11,92,377	...
State lines worked by the State.											
Standard gauge—											
North Western (state) (*e*)	201	2,450	2,65,379	108	2,509	5,47,706	218	95,11,135	1,06,77,588	11,66,453	...
Oudh and Rohilkhand (state)	235	692	1,12,235	162	692	1,51,745	219	34,52,891	33,93,881	...	59,010
Eastern Bengal (state) (including metre and 2′ 6″ gauges)	292	777	2,44,675	315	777	2,48,600	320	36,84,264	38,49,437	1,65,173	...
Bengal Central (*f*)	120	125	12,820	103	125	16,370	131	2,74,816	2,89,613	14,797	...
East Coast (state)	...	...	...	...	172	1,951	11	...	(*g*) 8,915	8,915	...
Metre gauge—											
Burma (state)	194	715	82,090	115	730	83,830	115	25,01,439	23,53,352	...	1,48,087
Special gauges—											
Jorhát (state provincial)	46	25	1,555	62	25	1,250	50	27,049	29,789	2,740	...
Cherra-Companyganj (state provincial)	47	8	155	19	8	315	39	6,122	7,980	1,858	...
TOTAL	217	4,792	7,18,909	150	5,038	10,51,767	209	1,04,57,716	2,06,10,555	11,52,839	...
Lines worked by guaranteed companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Great Indian Peninsula (*h*)	513	1,492	5,01,468	336	1,490	3,46,478	233	1,61,56,369	1,51,12,201	...	10,44,168
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	605	461	1,13,209	246	461	1,86,000	403	62,39,711	63,46,545	1,06,834	...
Madras	226	840	1,47,300	175	840	1,96,061	233	35,29,201	40,40,000	5,10,859	...
TOTAL	442	2,793	7,61,977	273	2,791	7,28,539	261	2,59,25,281	2,54,98,806	...	4,26,475
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	271	15,606	28,13,014	180	16,042	32,97,266	206	8,48,13,978	8,67,32,719	19,18,741	...
Assisted companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	132	162	16,953	105	161	19,925	124	4,10,950	4,65,379	54,429	...
Tarkessur	252	22	3,632	165	22	3,960	180	1,16,335	1,12,036	...	4,299
Metre gauge—											
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Company's section)	118	67	6,853	102	67	5,744	86	1,96,442	1,77,457	...	18,985
Dibru-Sadiya	123	78	9,184	118	78	7,614	98	2,09,344	1,97,921	...	11,423
TOTAL	135	329	36,622	111	328	37,243	114	9,33,071	9,52,793	19,722	...
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.											
Standard gauge—											
The Nizam's guaranteed state	151	333	44,830	135	333	41,153	124	9,87,971	10,78,215	90,244	...
The Gaekwar's Petlád	96	13	819	63	13	810	62	26,033	23,636	...	2,397
Rájpura-Bhátinda	92	108	8,746	81	108	11,160	103	1,93,988	2,75,006	81,018	...
Metre gauge—											
Southern Mahratta (Mysore section) (*i*)	94	311	23,381	75	331	31,070	94	4,99,819	6,69,575	1,69,756	...
The Gaekwar's Mehsána	59	93	2,461	26	93	3,630	39	1,10,188	1,23,637	13,449	...
Kolhápur	67	29	1,480	51	29	1,448	50	33,750	44,565	10,815	...
Special gauge—											
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	68	72	2,984	41	72	2,720	38	1,09,112	1,02,365	...	6,747
TOTAL	107	959	84,701	88	979	91,991	94	19,60,861	23,16,909	3,56,138	...
Lines owned and worked by native states.											
Metre gauge—											
Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágarh-Porbandar	102	334	17,566	53	334	26,646	80	7,19,650	8,84,169	1,64,519	...
Jetalsar Rájkot	...	...	...	...	46	2,287	50	...	(*j*) 46,227	46,227	...
Jodhpur-Bickaneer	60	292	11,919	41	364	14,300	39	3,84,812	3,21,280	...	63,532
Special gauge—											
Morvi	65	94	3,434	37	94	5,279	56	1,32,549	1,27,327	...	5,222
TOTAL	80	720	32,919	46	838	48,512	58	12,37,011	13,79,003	1,41,992	...
GRAND TOTAL	251	17,614	29,67,256	168	18,187	34,75,012	191	8,89,44,921	9,13,81,514	24,36,593	...

(*a*) Includes the Bezváda-Godaveri section of the East Coast (state) railway.
(*b*) Includes the Godhra-Rutlam railway.
(*c*) Includes the Guntakal-Mysore frontier section from 1st April 1893.
(*d*) Includes the Tirhoot state railway. Although for convenience classed amongst the state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North Western railway company.
(*e*) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Umarkot railways.
(*f*) Although for convenience classed amongst the state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central railway company.
(*g*) Total receipts from 15th July to 19th August 1893.
(*h*) Includes the Wardha Coal, Dhond-Manmád, Khámgaon, and Amráoti railways.
(*i*) Includes the Bangalore-Nanjangúd and the Bangalore-Mysore frontier sections.
(*j*) Total receipts from 12th April to 19th August 1893.

F. B. HEBBERT,
Under-Secretary.

SIMLA, *the 31st August, 1893.*

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OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

RULES FOR THE GUIDANCE OF INDIAN GOVERNMENT SCHOLARS IN ENGLAND.

PUBLIC.
No. 78.

INDIA OFFICE;
London, 27th July, 1893.

To His Excellency the Most Honourable the Governor General of India in Council.

MY LORD MARQUIS,—With reference to my predecessor's Despatch No. 122, dated the 7th of November 1889, I forward, for the information of Your Excellency in Council, 25 copies of amended rules for the guidance of Indian Government Scholars in this country.

I have, &c.,

KIMBERLEY.

RULES FOR INDIAN GOVERNMENT SCHOLARS IN ENGLAND.

(As amended by Secretary of State in Council, 11th July 1893.)

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

2. Every scholar shall, without any unnecessary delay, inform the Secretary of State to which University he intends to proceed, and shall at once take steps to enter himself at the College he has selected.

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

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

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

6. Subject to a due compliance with the above conditions, the allowance, at the rate of £200 a year for three years, will be paid quarterly in advance by the India Office, commencing from the date of the scholar's reporting his arrival in England; but this allowance shall be reduced by the amount of any other sum which may become payable to him out of the revenues of India in respect of residence at a University during the same period or any part of it.

7. Every scholar will forfeit his scholarship who, not being disabled by illness or prevented by any other cause which the Secretary of State may consider sufficient, fails to complete a residence of three years in England according to the terms and conditions approved by the Secretary of State under Rule 3, or who is guilty of misconduct or disregard of the orders of the Secretary of State. If a scholarship be forfeited, the scholar will lose his claim to a free return passage to India, and will further become liable to refund the cost of his free passage to England.

8. The scholars will be under the special supervision and charge of the Political Aide-de-Camp to the Secretary of State, through whom the necessary orders will be given, and to whom all reports and other communications respecting them should be sent.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weather Review of India for the week ending at 8 a.m. on Saturday, September 2nd, 1893.

Monsoon weather has prevailed steadily over the Indian region during the week under review. At first these conditions were of slight intensity, and the rainfall, though fairly general, did not extend much into North-Western India, and was only moderate or light over the greater part of the country. On the 1st and 2nd of September, however, a well defined cyclonic storm appeared over the Bay, barometric gradients increased, and rain extended quickly over the Punjab as far west as Rawalpindi and Murree. During the greater part of the week the mean temperature ranged above the normal average, but on Saturday, the 2nd, a considerable fall occurred over part of Northern and Central India as well as over Madras, and the mean temperature fell below the normal.

The chart of the 27th showed the normal monsoon distribution of pressure. Readings were highest over Malabar and Ceylon, lowest over the Indus Valley, and relatively low over the South Gangetic plain, the Central Provinces, and North Madras. The winds were westerly over the Peninsula, variable within the relatively low pressure area, and easterly over Northern India. The weather was fair to showery over Northern India and Madras, but elsewhere rain was general. The following were the principal amounts: Khammamett, 3·53 inches; Saugor, 3·21 inches; Nagpur, 2·86 inches; Akyab, 2·12 inches; and numerous stations with over 1 inch. On the morning of the 28th the barometer was rising over the Punjab and Madras and falling elsewhere, but the general distribution of pressure and the general circulation of the winds were unchanged. Rain had extended into the north of the Punjab, but in other parts of North-Western India as well as in Madras hardly any rain had been received. Elsewhere the fall was general, and in several places moderately heavy. Surat reported 4·50 inches, Silchar 3·24 inches, Chakrata 2·90 inches, Bhamo and Saugor 2·44 inches, Dehra Dun 2·28 inches, Ajmere 2·16 inches, and several stations over 1 inch. On the 29th the barometer was falling, except at some stations in the central parts of the country and in North Bombay. The area of relatively low pressure over the central parts of the country had contracted and moved somewhat northward, but otherwise there was no important change in the distribution. The winds were westerly over the greater part of the country, but irregularly easterly up the Gangetic plain. Rain was fairly general, except in the Punjab, Western Rajputana, Sind, and Madras, where hardly any had fallen. Diamond Island, Tavoy, Ratnagiri, and Sambhar received over 2 inches, and several stations over 1 inch. On the 30th pressure continued to fall, except at some stations in the Central Provinces and North Bombay, where the barometer still rose. The general distribution of pressure and the winds were little changed. Showery weather prevailed over the greater part of the country, except North-Western India and the South Carnatic, where the weather was fair. The rainfall amounts were generally small, the heaviest being 2·49 inches at Moulmein, 2·46 inches at Tavoy, 1·98 inches at

Jhansi, and 1·68 inches at Mount Abu. The chart of the 31st showed that pressure was rising along the foot of the Himalayas from Assam to the North-West Provinces, but was falling elsewhere. The general distribution was fairly normal, but the barometric differences were increasing, and the winds which blew from the normal monsoon directions were rising. The area which received rain was about the same as on the preceding day, but the amounts were larger. Tavoy had received 6·91 inches, Moulmein 5·00 inches, Diamond Island 3·34 inches, Raipur 3·30 inches, Seoni 2·95 inches, Karwar 2·65 inches, and several stations over 1 inch. On the 1st a well defined depression had appeared over the head of the Bay and the barometer had fallen, except in the south of the Peninsula. Gradients had increased considerably over the Peninsula and the Bay, and a strongish monsoon was blowing, except in the neighbourhood of the depression, where the winds were cyclonic. Rain had extended to the north of the Punjab and to Madras, and showers were reported from most parts of the country, except Bengal and part of North-Western India. Moulmein had received 7 inches, Bassein, Mormugao, Karwar, and Indore over 2 inches, and several stations over 1 inch. On the 2nd the barometer was rising over the extreme south of the Peninsula and in Burma, but was still falling elsewhere. The depression over the head of the Bay had not moved much, but it had become deeper, and steep gradients prevailed over the greater part of the country. The winds blew from the normal monsoon directions, except at the head of the Bay, where they were cyclonic. Rain had fallen very generally, except in part of North-Western India and of Madras, and the amounts in Orissa and the Central Provinces were heavy. Jubbulpore received over 5 inches; Akyab, False Point, and Murree over 3 inches; and Balasore, Sutna, Chanda, Pachmarhi, and Hoshangabad 2 inches or over.

Temperature.—The following table shows the variations of the mean temperature from the normal on each day of the week for the different Provinces of India:

Province.	August 1893.					September 1893.		Mean variation of week.
	27th.	28th.	29th.	30th.	31st.	1st.	2nd.	
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
Burma	+0·4	+0·2	−0·4	+1·0	+0·5	−0·9	−1·8	−0·1
Bengal and Assam	+1·5	+0·8	+0·8	+1·4	+1·9	+2·1	+1·9	+1·5
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	+1·8	+0·9	+1·1	+1·7	+2·3	+1·3	−1·3	+1·1
Punjab	+2·7	+0·2	−1·2	+2·5	+4·4	+4·0	+1·8	+2·1
Bombay	+0·4	−1·9	−2·3	−0·4	+0·7	−0·4	−0·5	−0·6
Central Provinces and Berar	−0·1	−1·9	−2·2	−0·8	−0·3	−1·0	−2·0	−1·2
Central India and Guzerat	+1·0	+0·4	+1·2	+0·1	+1·2	+0·7	−0·8	+0·5
Sind and Rajputana	+3·2	+2·6	+0·5	+1·4	+2·2	+1·6	+0·7	+1·7
Madras	−0·4	−1·4	+0·1	+0·6	+0·2	+0·1	−2·0	−0·4
Mean for whole of India	+1·2	0	−0·3	+0·8	+1·4	+0·8	−0·3	+0·5

The variations were irregular. On the 27th, the 30th, the 31st of August, and the 1st of September the mean temperature of the whole of India was above the normal average, while on the other days it was below. The provincial variations show that in Burma, Bombay, the Central Provinces, and Madras the heat

during the week was less than usual, while in the other Provinces it was more than usual. The hottest place relatively to the average was the Punjab.

Rain.—The closing table shows that during the week rain has fallen in all the rainfall divisions, except Sind and Madras (South). The heaviest average actual rainfall reported in any division was 19·32 inches in Tenasserim. This was followed by 6·32 inches in Arakan, by 6·29 inches in Lower Burma, and by 5·72 inches in the Konkan, while the lightest fall reported was 0·03 inch in the West Punjab. According to the normal distribution, the average rainfall should range from 7·35 inches in Tenasserim, 6·49 inches in Assam (Surma), 6·13 inches in Arakan, and 5·46 inches in Coorg to 0·14 inch in Sind, and 0·34 inch in the West Punjab. Except for the very heavy rainfall in Tenasserim, the distribution of the actual and normal average rainfall agreed fairly closely. The third column of the table shows a good deal of irregularity in the amount of rain received as compared with the normal. Twenty-two divisions reported an excess and twenty-eight a deficiency of rain, while in the hill districts of the Punjab the actual average rainfall exactly equalled the normal average. The region of excessive rain included all the Burma divisions, Orissa, Oudh (South), the North-West Provinces (West and Submontane), the Punjab (Central), the Konkan, Khandeish, all the Central Provinces divisions, Guzerat, the Central India, and Rajputana divisions, the East Coast (North), and Hyderabad (South). In all the other divisions the rainfall was deficient. The greatest actual excess was 11·97 inches in Tenasserim, and the greatest actual defect was 2·17 inches in Assam (Surma) and 2·15 inches in Coorg.

The three concluding columns of the table give the actual total rainfall from May 28th to September 2nd, 1893, and the normal total rainfall for the same period. Over the greater part of the country the rainfall has been about normal.

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

Division.	District.	Station.	Amount.
Tenasserim	Amherst	Thaton	20·34 inches.
Central Burma	Shwegyin	Sudder	17·32 „
Arakan	Akyab	Ditto	7·42 „
Assam	Sylhet	Karimganj	9·19 „
North Bengal	Jalpaiguri	Bhagatpur	11·70 „
Oudh	Rae Bareli	Sudder	16·92 „
Punjab	Rohtak	Ditto	6·60 „
Malabar	South Kanara	Coondapoor	8·43 „
Deccan	Kolhapur	Bavda	14·15 „
Central Provinces	Bhandara	Sakoli	9·09 „
Central India (East)	Bhopal	Maksudangarh	8·12 „

PROVINCE.	DIVISION.	Rainfall data for week ending September 2nd.			Rainfall data from May 28th to September 2nd, 1893.		
		Average actual rainfall of division.	Average normal rainfall of division.	Excess or defect in inches.	Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall, May 28th to September 2nd.	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a percentage.
		Inches.	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Per cent.*
Burma	Tenasserim	19·32	7·35	+11·97	123·80	131·74	— 6
	Lower Burma	6·29	4·94	+ 1·35	52·50	66·66	— 21
	Central Burma	4·21	3·20	+ 1·01	45·84	52·41	— 13
	Upper Burma	1·65	?	?	20·16	?	?
	Arakan	6·32	6·13	+ 0·19	135·06	139·68	— 3
Bengal and Assam	Eastern Bengal	1·96	2·95	— 0·99	68·02	58·88	+ 16
	Assam (Surma)	4·32	6·49	— 2·17	140·38	105·66	+ 39
	Do. (Brahmaputra)	1·79	2·93	— 1·14	44·06	47·21	— 5
	Deltaic Bengal	0·83	2·03	— 1·20	40·45	36·63	+ 10
	Central Bengal	1·19	2·52	— 1·33	41·51	36·17	+ 15
	North Bengal	2·93	4·64	— 1·71	78·91	68·76	+ 15
	Orissa	3·95	2·01	+ 1·94	27·46	33·69	— 18
	Chota Nagpur	1·03	2·31	— 1·28	43·19	35·98	+ 20
	Bihar (South)	0·50	2·16	— 1·66	32·27	28·91	+ 12
	Do. (North)	0·92	2·82	— 1·90	38·09	33·60	+ 13
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	North-Western Provinces (East)	0·82	2·08	— 1·26	30·51	27·38	+ 11
	Do. (Submontane) (*a*)	0·41	2·40	— 1·99	24·33	29·14	— 17
	Oudh (South)	3·04	2·41	+ 0·63	32·26	25·84	+ 25
	Do. (North)	1·68	2·47	— 0·79	31·11	28·06	+ 11
	North-Western Provinces (Central).	1·55	2·20	— 0·65	23·17	25·09	— 8
	North-Western Provinces (West).	2·14	1·90	+ 0·24	18·04	20·75	— 13
	North-Western Provinces (Submontane) (*b*)	3·09	2·91	+ 0·18	31·05	32·31	— 4
Punjab	Punjab (South)	0·41	0·67	— 0·26	8·93	9·38	— 5
	Do. (Central)	2·20	1·26	+ 0·94	15·76	15·20	+ 4
	Do. (Submontane)	0·96	1·57	— 0·61	21·75	19·84	+ 10
	Do. (Hill Districts)	2·66	2·66	0	43·29	50·79	— 15
	Do. (North-West)	0·71	0·94	— 0·23	20·61	12·65	+ 63
	Do. (West)	0·03	0·34	— 0·31	4·32	5·00	— 14
Bombay and Malabar Coast Districts (Madras).	Malabar	2·57	3·50	— 0·93	70·21	86·56	— 19
	Madras (South Central)	0·36	1·27	— 0·91	17·31	17·17	+ 1
	Coorg	3·31	5·46	— 2·15	58·30	96·58	— 40
	Mysore	0·54	1·25	— 0·71	13·67	18·41	— 26
	Konkan	5·72	4·49	+ 1·23	89·32	97·23	— 8
	Bombay Deccan	1·01	1·22	— 0·21	23·80	18·18	+ 31
	Hyderabad (North)	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khandesh	2·15	1·20	+ 0·95	21·95	15·15	+ 45
Central Provinces and Berar.	Berar	3·10	2·50	+ 0·60	25·36	25·66	— 1
	Central Provinces (West)	4·36	2·14	+ 2·22	28·21	29·54	— 5
	Ditto (Central)	5·59	2·65	+ 2·94	40·91	40·28	+ 2
	Ditto (East)	3·07	2·35	+ 0·72	44·00	37·43	+ 18
Bombay (North)	Guzerat	3·94	1·30	+ 2·64	39·58	34·36	+ 15
	Kathiawar	0·31	0·83	— 0·52	14·35	15·58	— 8
	Sind	0	0·14	— 0·14	4·51	3·97	+ 14
Rajputana and Central India.	Central India (East)	4·43	1·89	+ 2·54	29·54	29·83	— 1
	Rajputana (East), Central India (West).	2·78	1·65	+ 1·13	22·30	22·08	+ 1
	Rajputana (West)	2·64	1·06	+ 1·58	19·58	10·86	+ 80
Madras	East Coast (North)	2·21	1·86	+ 0·35	22·39	18·22	+ 23
	Ditto (ditto) (*a*)	5·25	1·84	+ 3·41	48·11	39·76	+ 21
	Hyderabad (South)	1·79	1·12	+ 0·67	27·20	16·41	+ 66
	Madras (Central)	0·37	1·13	— 0·76	12·35	10·96	+ 12
	East Coast (Central)	0·86	1·31	— 0·45	12·12	11·25	+ 8
	Ditto (South)	0·20	1·26	— 1·06	11·43	10·88	+ 5
	Madras (South)	0	0·73	— 0·73	5·31	4·60	+ 15

Simla, *7th September, 1893.*

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

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

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

Madras.—*For week ending 2nd September.*—Rainfall fair on the West Coast and in the Circars; light in the Deccan and Karnatic; little or no rain in the Central and Southern districts. Rainfall to date up to or over average, except in the Karnatic, in Tinnevelly, and Malabar, though deficiency nowhere great. Rain wanted almost throughout the southern half of the Presidency. Cultivation and sowing proceeding generally, and, except in the more southerly districts, supplies, irrigation, and water ample. Standing crops generally flourishing, but need rain in parts. Fair harvest of early crops being gathered. Pasture growing scarce in parts, but fodder generally sufficient, and condition of cattle good. Prices steady, but very high almost everywhere.

Bombay.—*For week ending 6th September.*—River still low, and want of water much felt in Sind. Rain throughout the Presidency Proper beneficial to standing crops. More rain is required in parts of the Deccan, Karnatic, and Kathiawar. Standing crops withering for want of rain in parts of nine, and damaged by rats or insects in parts of six, districts. Sowing continues in four districts and transplantation in one. Preparation of land for late crops progressing in six districts. Prices steady, except in two districts. Fodder sufficient, except in one district. Agricultural stock good.

Bengal.—*For week ending 2nd September.*—There was general, but usually light, rain over the greater part of the province during the week. In Behar the falls were scanty, and more rain is wanted in parts. Prospects of crops are generally good, except in the flooded tracts of Behar and Eastern Bengal. In these tracts the winter rice crop is said to be somewhat improving with the subsidence of the floods, but the loss of the early rice, jute, and other autumn crops is considerable. Early rice and jute have also been much damaged in parts of the 24-Parganas, Nadia, Khulna, and Pubna. Prices of common rice are steady, and in the eastern districts abnormally high. Cattle are generally in good condition, and the fodder supply is sufficient, except in the flooded localities.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 6th September.*—Rain has been general, and towards the end of the week very heavy in several districts. Prospects have much improved everywhere, but damage by flooding is reported in one district. Early crops are being harvested. Weeding of cotton and rice crops in progress. Supplies ample. Prices show a falling tendency.

Punjab.—*For week ending 6th September.*—Rain has fallen in all but five districts. Sowings of autumn crops finished. Irrigation of crops by wells in progress. Ploughings for spring crops going on. Condition of standing crops is generally fair, but more rain is still needed in some districts. The cotton

crop is suffering for want of rain in Dera Ismail Khan. Sugarcane and maize have been injured in parts of Lahore and millet (*Penicillaria spicata*) in Dera Ismail Khan by insects. Cattle generally in good condition. Fodder sufficient in all districts, except Shahpur, where it is scarce. Prices unsettled in one district, falling in two others, and stationary elsewhere.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 6th September.*—Heavy rain has continued during the week. It has been of great benefit in the rice districts, and does not appear to have generally caused any injury as yet to the cotton and millet crops, though in places the *jowar* (*Sorghum vulgare*) crop is suffering from swamping. Reports continue favourable.

Burma.—*For week ending 2nd September.*—In Lower Burma agricultural operations are progressing satisfactorily, and transplanting in some districts is nearly finished. There has been ample rain, and the standing crops continue in good condition, except that considerable damage has been caused by floods in Hanthawaddy and Tharrawaddy. Rain fell generally in Upper Burma, where ploughing and sowing of wet weather paddy and millets continue, while sesamum and early paddy are being reaped. The crop prospect has improved and is generally good, but some damage by floods is reported from Bhamo, and more rain is required in two other districts. The price of paddy rose in three districts and fell in four others.

Assam.—*For week ending 5th September.*—Weather seasonable. Prospects fair. Transplanting of winter paddy continues in the plains districts. Condition of cattle and supply of fodder normal.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 6th September.*—MYSORE: Rainfall good in parts of two districts; slight rain elsewhere. Standing crops withering, except in four districts. Prospects favourable, but more rain is needed. No marked change in prices.

COORG: Rainfall good. Rice, *ragi* (*Eleusine coracana*), and coffee crops in good condition. Picking of cardamoms in progress in one taluk only. Fodder and water for cattle ample. Slight rise in prices.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 6th September.*—BERAR: Rainfall good. Weather cool and cloudy. Standing crops in good condition. Land under preparation for next spring crops. Weeding operations in progress. Fodder and water sufficient. Prices steady. Cattle healthy.

HYDERABAD: Rainfall good. Weeding of autumn crops and irrigated paddy in progress. Sowing of spring crops continues. Tanks have received sufficient quantity of water. Prices steady.

Central India.—*For week ending 6th September.*—Rainfall during the week throughout Central India. Sufficient rain has now fallen in Baghelkhand, but more is still required in parts of Gwalior. Agricultural operations continue in most parts. Land in Bundelkhand is being prepared for the spring crops. Standing crops generally in good condition, but Indian-corn in parts of Bhopawar and the Neemuch district has been partially destroyed by excessive rain. Cattle in good condition. Prices of food-grains falling in Bhopal and parts of Bhopawar, rising in the Neemuch district, and steady elsewhere.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 6th September.*—Rainfall generally good throughout Rajputana, except in Bhurtpore. Agricultural operations, standing crops, and cattle generally satisfactory. Pasturage or fodder sufficient. Prices falling in five States, fluctuating in one, and steady elsewhere.

Kashmir.—*For week ending 5th September.*—Slight rainfall has done good to crops. Spring sowings commenced. Maize crop almost ready for reaping. Prices stationary.

Nepal.—*For week ending 2nd September.*—Days clear: slight showers at night. Prospects very good.

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY STATISTICS.

STATEMENT OF GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS FROM 1ST JULY TO 27TH AUGUST 1892, AND FROM 1ST JULY TO 26TH AUGUST 1893.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Receipts from 1st July 1893*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

Railway.	Average earnings per mile per week during the 2nd-half of 1893.	Week ending 27th August 1892. Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Earnings. Per mile open per week.	Week ending 26th August 1893. Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Earnings. Per mile open per week.	Earnings from 1st July to 27th August 1892.	Earnings from 1st July to 26th August 1893.	Increases during the 2nd-half of 1893.	Decreases during the 2nd-half of 1893.
State lines worked by companies.	*Rs.*	*Miles.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Miles.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
Standard gauge—											
East Indian	521	1,639	7,45,419	455	1,634	7,95,782	487	59,26,869	65,14,605	5,87,736	...
Bengal-Nágpur	101	831	74,697	90	862	80,877	94	5,30,938	5,81,069	44,731	...
Indian Midland	100	752	72,236	96	752	69,923	93	5,43,727	5,23,251	...	20,476
Bezváda Extension (*a*)	95	21	2,108	100	112	5,575	50	17,170	44,177	27,007	...
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa (*b*)	216	1,674	3,29,835	197	1,699	2,85,910	168	24,88,106	23,69,353	...	1,18,753
South Indian	135	1,106	1,30,240	118	1,043	1,48,110	142	11,23,894	12,35,943	1,12,049	...
Southern Mahratta (*c*)	78	1,044	68,271	65	1,150	80,118	69	5,72,135	8,02,209	2,30,074	...
Bengal and North-Western (*d*)	111	755	70,314	93	756	69,090	91	5,90,980	6,14,211	23,231	...
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Lucknow-Bareilly section)	56	199	12,199	61	199	9,315	47	79,743	80,261	518	...
TOTAL	213	8,021	15,05,319	188	8,213	15,24,700	186	1,18,79,562	1,27,65,679	8,86,117	...
State lines worked by the State.											
Standard gauge—											
North Western (state) (*e*)	178	2,511	3,33,541	133	2,509	5,08,079	203	28,23,761	38,58,710	10,34,949	...
Oudh and Rohilkhand (state)	193	692	1,15,547	167	692	1,36,695	198	9,25,998	10,58,537	1,32,539	...
Eastern Bengal (state) (including metre and 2′ 6″ gauges)	344	777	2,89,835	373	777	3,06,200	394	17,23,674	16,99,350	...	24,324
Bengal Central (*f*)	121	125	13,222	106	125	16,420	131	1,04,693	1,15,695	11,002	...
East Coast (state)	...	...	...	...	172	8,947	52	...	(*g*) 17,862	17,862	...
Metre gauge—											
Burma (state)	157	715	97,480	136	730	89,949	123	7,88,596	7,32,491	...	53,105
Special gauges—											
Jorhát (state provincial)	55	25	1,392	56	25	1,643	66	12,179	13,108	929	...
Cherra-Companyganj (state provincial)	44	8	96	12	8	403	50	2,010	2,703	753	...
TOTAL	202	4,853	8,51,113	175	5,038	10,68,336	212	63,77,911	74,98,516	11,20,605	...
Lines worked by guaranteed companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Great Indian Peninsula (*h*)	399	1,492	4,19,540	281	1,490	3,93,346	264	38,00,065	35,02,463	...	2,97,602
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	441	461	1,92,011	417	461	1,92,000	416	13,21,345	14,58,082	1,36,737	...
Madras	224	840	1,63,059	194	840	1,99,617	238	13,51,970	16,09,004	2,57,034	...
TOTAL	353	2,793	7,74,610	277	2,791	7,84,963	281	64,73,380	65,69,549	96,169	...
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	234	15,667	31,31,042	200	16,042	33,77,999	211	2,47,39,853	2,68,33,744	21,02,891	...
Assisted companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	126	162	19,493	120	161	20,733	129	1,50,037	1,69,375	19,338	...
Tarkessur	226	22	3,822	174	22	4,556	207	39,902	35,842	...	4,120
Metre gauge—											
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Company's section)	115	67	6,541	98	67	5,011	75	64,524	54,201	...	10,323
Dibru-Sadiya	121	78	11,172	143	78	13,875	178	88,271	79,955	...	8,316
TOTAL	129	329	41,028	125	328	44,175	135	3,42,794	3,39,373	...	3,421
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.											
Standard gauge—											
The Nizam's guaranteed state	148	333	37,930	114	333	41,203	124	3,70,254	3,60,668	...	18,586
The Gaekwar's Petlád	78	13	855	66	13	920	71	7,129	7,101	...	28
Rájpura-Bhatinda	92	108	8,740	81	108	11,160	103	73,205	1,05,736	32,531	...
Metre gauge—											
Southern Mahratta (Mysore section) (*i*)	95	311	23,259	75	331	27,799	84	1,98,040	2,42,815	44,775	...
The Gaekwar's Mehsána	44	93	3,042	33	93	3,040	39	20,552	30,727	4,175	...
Kolhapur	61	29	1,355	47	29	1,493	51	11,942	14,922	2,980	...
Special gauge—											
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	49	72	2,818	39	72	3,530	49	22,383	25,749	3,366	...
TOTAL	103	959	78,005	81	979	89,745	92	7,18,505	7,87,718	69,213	...
Lines owned and worked by native states.											
Metre gauge—											
Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junagarh-Porbandar	70	334	19,213	58	334	22,810	68	1,50,716	2,04,276	53,560	...
Jetalsar-Rájkot	...	...	...	...	46	2,035	57	...	19,577	19,577	...
Jodhpur-Bickaneer	55	292	14,522	50	364	14,800	41	1,34,219	1,11,859	...	22,360
Special gauge—											
Morvi	57	94	4,360	46	94	5,206	55	38,648	41,593	2,945	...
TOTAL	62	720	38,095	53	838	45,451	54	3,23,583	3,77,305	53,722	...
GRAND TOTAL	218	17,675	32,88,170	186	18,187	35,57,370	196	2,61,15,735	2,83,38,140	22,22,405	...

(*a*) Includes the Bezváda-Godaveri section of the East Coast (state) railway.
(*b*) Includes the Godhra-Rutlam railway.
(*c*) Includes the Guntakal-Mysore frontier section from 1st April 1893.
(*d*) Includes the Tirhoot State railway. Although for convenience classed amongst the State railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North-Western railway company.
(*e*) Includes the Jummu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Umarkot railways.
(*f*) Although for convenience classed amongst the State railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central railway company.
(*g*) Total receipts from 15th July to 26th August 1893.
(*h*) Includes the Wardha Coal, Dhond-Manmád, Khámgaon, and Amráoti railways.
(*i*) Includes the Bangalore-Nanjangúd and the Bangalore-Mysore frontier sections.

F. B. HEBBERT,
Under-Secretary.

SIMLA, *the 7th September, 1893.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY STATISTICS.

No. XX of 1893-94.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Receipts from 1st April 1893*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

Railway.	Average earnings per mile per week in 1892-93.	Week ending 27th August 1892. Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Earnings. Per mile open per week.	Week ending 26th August 1893. Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Earnings. Per mile open per week.	Earnings from 1st April to 27th August 1892.	Earnings from 1st April to 26th August 1893.	Increases in 1893-94.	Decreases in 1893-94.
State lines worked by companies.	*Rs.*	*Miles.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Miles.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
Standard gauge—											
East Indian	580	1,639	7,45,419	455	1,634	7,95,782	487	1,99,21,282	2,00,48,766	1,27,484	...
Bengal-Nágpur	140	831	74,697	90	862	80,877	94	23,18,086	25,25,286	1,67,200	...
Indian Midland	129	752	72,236	96	752	69,923	93	20,52,230	20,10,457	...	41,773
Bezváda Extension (*a*)	80	21	2,108	100	112	5,575	50	35,859	1,34,019	98,160	...
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa (*b*)	258	1,674	3,29,835	197	1,699	2,85,910	168	91,57,199	89,30,550	...	2,26,649
South Indian	139	1,106	1,30,240	118	1,043	1,48,110	142	31,08,233	34,30,328	3,22,095	...
Southern Mahratta (*c*)	87	1,044	68,271	65	1,150	80,118	69	17,85,531	25,62,297	7,76,766	...
Bengal and North-Western (*d*)	137	755	70,314	93	756	69,090	91	22,38,663	22,37,667	...	996
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Lucknow-Bareilly section)	66	199	12,199	61	199	9,315	47	2,79,217	2,82,750	3,533	...
TOTAL	243	8,021	15,05,319	188	8,213	15,24,700	186	4,09,36,300	4,21,62,120	12,25,820	...
State lines worked by the State.											
Standard gauge—											
North Western (state) (*e*)	201	2,511	3,33,541	133	2,509	5,08,079	203	98,41,676	1,13,60,048	15,15,372	...
Oudh and Rohilkhand (state)	235	692	1,15,547	167	692	1,36,695	198	35,08,438	35,96,251	27,813	...
Eastern Bengal (state) (including metre and 2′ 6″ gauges)	292	777	2,89,835	373	777	3,06,200	394	39,74,099	41,40,964	1,66,865	...
Bengal Central (*f*)	120	125	13,222	106	125	16,420	131	2,88,038	3,03,568	15,530	...
East Coast (state)	...	...	...	...	172	8,947	52	...	(*g*) 17,862	17,862	...
Metre gauge—											
Burma (state)	194	715	97,480	136	730	89,949	123	25,98,919	24,35,701	...	1,63,218
Special gauges—											
Jorhát (state provincial)	46	25	1,392	56	25	1,643	66	28,441	31,445	3,004	...
Cherra-Companyganj (state provincial)	47	8	96	12	8	403	50	6,218	8,383	2,165	...
TOTAL	217	4,853	8,51,113	175	5,038	10,68,336	212	2,03,08,829	2,18,94,222	15,85,393	...
Lines worked by guaranteed companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Great Indian Peninsula (*h*)	513	1,492	4,19,540	281	1,490	3,93,346	264	1,65,75,909	1,55,20,834	...	10,55,075
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	605	461	1,92,011	417	461	1,92,000	416	64,31,722	65,31,688	99,966	...
Madras	226	840	1,63,059	194	840	1,99,617	238	30,92,260	42,39,677	5,47,417	...
TOTAL	442	2,793	7,74,610	277	2,791	7,84,963	281	2,66,99,891	2,62,92,199	...	4,07,692
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	271	15,667	31,31,042	200	16,042	33,77,999	211	8,79,45,020	9,03,48,541	24,03,521	...
Assisted companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	132	162	19,493	120	161	20,733	129	4,30,443	4,90,100	59,657	...
Tarkessur	252	22	3,822	174	22	4,556	207	1,20,157	1,17,635	...	2,522
Metre gauge—											
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Company's section)	118	67	6,541	98	67	5,011	75	2,02,683	1,84,498	...	18,485
Dibru-Sadiya	123	78	11,172	143	78	13,875	178	2,20,516	2,11,796	...	8,720
TOTAL	135	329	41,028	125	328	44,175	135	9,74,099	10,04,029	29,930	...
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.											
Standard gauge—											
The Nizam's guaranteed state	151	333	37,930	114	333	41,203	124	10,25,901	11,19,306	93,405	...
The Gaekwar's Petlád	96	13	855	66	13	920	71	26,888	24,740	...	2,148
Rájpura-Bhatinda	92	108	8,746	81	108	11,160	103	2,02,734	2,86,166	83,432	...
Metre gauge—											
Southern Mahratta (Mysore section) (*i*)	94	311	23,259	75	331	27,799	84	5,23,078	6,97,947	1,74,869	...
The Gaekwar's Mehsána	59	93	3,042	33	93	3,640	39	1,13,230	1,27,398	14,168	...
Kolhápur	67	29	1,355	47	29	1,493	51	35,105	46,063	10,958	...
Special gauge—											
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	68	72	2,818	39	72	3,530	49	1,11,930	1,05,955	...	5,975
TOTAL	107	959	78,005	81	979	89,745	92	20,38,866	24,07,575	3,68,709	...
Lines owned and worked by native states.											
Metre gauge—											
Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágarh-Porbandar	102	334	19,213	58	334	22,810	68	7,38,863	9,06,979	1,68,116	...
Jetalsar-Rájkot	...	...	...	...	46	2,635	57	...	(*j*) 48,862	48,862	...
Jodhpur-Bickaneer	60	292	14,522	50	364	14,800	41	3,99,334	3,37,491	...	61,843
Special gauge—											
Morvi	65	94	4,360	46	94	5,206	55	1,36,909	1,32,032	...	4,877
TOTAL	80	720	38,095	53	838	45,451	54	12,75,106	14,25,364	1,50,258	...
GRAND TOTAL	251	17,675	32,88,170	186	18,187	35,57,370	196	9,22,33,091	9,51,85,509	29,52,418	...

(*a*) Includes the Bezváda-Godaveri section of the East Coast (state) railway.
(*b*) Includes the Godhra-Rutlam railway.
(*c*) Includes the Guntakal-Mysore frontier section from 1st April 1893.
(*d*) Includes the Tirhoot state railway. Although for convenience classed amongst the state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North Western railway company.
(*e*) Includes the Jummu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Umarkot railways.
(*f*) Although for convenience classed amongst the state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central railway company.
(*g*) Total receipts from 15th July to 26th August 1893.
(*h*) Includes the Wardha Coal, Dhond-Manmád, Khámgaon, and Amráoti railways.
(*i*) Includes the Bangalore-Nanjangúd and the Bangalore-Mysore frontier sections.
(*j*) Total receipts from 12th April to 26th August 1893.

F. B. HEBBERT,
Under-Secretary.

SIMLA, *the 7th September, 1893.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

ACCOUNT.
Railway.

GUARANTEED RAILWAYS.

Synopsis of transactions for, and to the end of, the year 1892.

No. 572-A.R., dated Simla, the 31st August, 1893.

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

Read again—

Public Works Department Resolution No. 522-A.R., dated 24th August 1892.

Read also the following:

Note by R. G. MACDONALD, Esq., Accountant General, Public Works Department, No. 853-R., dated 12th August 1893.

I beg to lay before the Government of India the usual synopsis of transactions of the three Railway Companies still designated as Guaranteed Railways for, and to end of, the year 1892.

2. The subscribed Capital on 31st December 1892 of these Railway Companies bears interest as shown below:

Railway.	Capital bearing interest at							Premium on stock.	Discount on stock.	Total Capital raised.
	3%	3½%	3¾%	4%	4½%	4¾%	5%			
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Madras	197,800	462,200	110,000	...	500,000	999,960	8,757,670	12,014	...	11,039,644
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	...	1,238,500	...	...	...	...	7,550,300	18,419	...	8,807,219
Great Indian Peninsula ...	40,400	1,866,100	804,800	2,701,450	...	...	20,000,000	204,074	225,891	25,476,933
(1) Total to end of 1892 ...	238,200	3,566,800	944,800	2,701,450	500,000	999,960	36,307,970	320,507	225,891	45,353,796
(2) Ditto ditto 1891 ...	...	3,566,800	1,083,000	2,701,450	500,000	999,960	36,307,970	320,507	225,891	45,253,796
(3) Ditto ditto 1890 ...	...	2,250,000	1,871,500	2,701,450	500,000	999,960	36,307,970	334,507	239,891	44,725,496
(4) Ditto ditto 1889 ...	...	1,074,000	2,873,000	2,803,650	500,000	999,960	36,307,970	342,007	247,391	44,653,796
(5) Ditto ditto 1888 ...	...	361,000	3,033,600	2,803,650	500,000	999,960	36,307,970	341,589	247,391	44,103,378
(1) Compared with (2) Increase	238,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100,000
(1) Compared with (2) Decrease	...	...	138,200	..	...	...	...	...	...	...

3. The following table shows the growth of the Capital account of the Guaranteed Railways during the last five years, the net increase to the aggregate subscribed Capital during that period being £1,250,218:

Total Capital subscribed. Year.	Amount.	Increase.	Decrease.	Remarks.
	£	£	£	
To end of 1888	44,103,378	...	200	
„ 1889	44,653,796	550,418	...	
„ 1890	44,725,496	71,700	...	
„ 1891	45,253,796	528,300	...	
„ 1892	45,353,796	100,000	...	
		1,250,418	200	
Net Increase ...	...	1,250,218		

Capital Outlay.

4. The aggregate outlay finally charged off to "Construction" has stood at the end of each of the last five years as follows:

	£	Increase. £
To end of 1888	43,158,362	453,015
„ 1889	43,472,608	314,246
„ 1890	43,715,546	242,938
„ 1891	44,015,818	300,272
„ 1892	44,188,000	172,182
Increase in five years		1,482,653

5. The expenditure charged to "Construction" during and to end of the year gives the following as the cost of open lines per mile:

Railway.	Construction expenditure per open mile. During 1892.	To end of 1892.	Remarks.
	Rs.	Rs.	
Madras	784·54	1,39,298·83	
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	763·08	2,11,881·98	
Great Indian Peninsula	687·87	2,11,519·99	
Average outlay	732·37	1,87,950·20	

The cost expressed in rupees is as regards payments in England at the contract rates of exchange, which for many years have been higher than the actual rates, and consequently the cost is understated by the difference.

Capital locked up in stores.

6. The subjoined table shows the fluctuations in the value of stores in stock during the past five years. The figures in antique represent increases of stock:

Railway.	Reduction in stock. 1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	Total reduction in five years.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Madras	17,704	3,72,463	9,68,360	56,105	60,783	4,61,305
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	5,90,250	2,76,438	18,918	3,25,769	3,73,517	3,66,556
Great Indian Peninsula ...	9,60,488	8,63,904	10,85,351	16,41,878	11,25,422	17,78,533
Total ...	3,87,942	2,15,003	20,72,629	20,23,752	15,59,722	16,83,784

7. The reduction in the stores balances during the year 1892 occurs mainly on the Bombay, Baroda and Central India and Great Indian Peninsula Railways. The decrease on the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway is attributed to large issues of permanent-way material and bridge work for repairs of damages caused by floods, to the abnormal issue of iron work and other stores for repairs of carriages and wagons and renewal of 100 covered steel wagons, and to large sales of permanent-way material and other stores to the Rajputana-Malwa and Godhra-Rutlam Railways. The reduction on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway is said to be due to careful scrutiny of Home indents and to the sale of old stock.

8. On 31st December 1892 the value of the stores in stock on Guaranteed Railways exceeded the limits provisionally assigned for Capital to be locked up in stores to the following extent :

Railway.	Limit assigned.	Stock in hand.	Excess.
	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.
Madras	22⅔	29¼	6¼
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	21½	28	6½
Great Indian Peninsula	63	52½	−10½
TOTAL ...	107	109¾	2¾

Revenue accounts.

9. Excluding the Oudh and Rohilkhand and South Indian Railways, which have now become State lines, the gross earnings, working expenses, and net earnings of the Guaranteed Railways during the last five years have been as under :

Year.	Gross earnings.	Working expenses	Net earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1888	6,23,29,206	2,99,09,247	3,24,19,959
1889	5,94,14,079	3,00,48,931	2,93,65,148
1890	6,05,91,746	2,94,21,830	3,11,69,916
1891	6,87,37,790	3,31,02,310	3,56,35,480
1892	6,45,34,775	3,11,40,766	3,33,94,009

10. For the year 1892 the net earnings amounted to ... Rs. 3,33,94,009

Deduct—

	Rs.	Rs.
Interest on overdrawn capital	2,065	
Moiety of surplus profits to shareholders ...	56,00,261	
Contributions to Provident Fund	2,23,448	
Amount payable by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company on account of rent of leased lines...	5,29,160	
Irrecoverable outstanding earnings written off ...	23,212	
		63,78,146
Net receipts by Government		2,70,15,863

11. The results of the working of the Guaranteed Railways for the year 1892, based on the contract rates of exchange, is shown in the following table, as also the percentage of interest and net profits on the Capital received. The figures in antique represent gain :

Railway.	Net receipts after deducting from net earnings payments on account of moiety of Surplus Profits and contribution to the Provident Fund and interest on overdrawn Capital.	Guaranteed interest at contract rates.	Loss to State. Amount.	Loss to State. Per open mile.	Loss to State. Per cent. of guaranteed interest.	Per cent. of interest paid on total Capital received.	Per cent. of Net Earnings realised during 1892 on Capital received.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	*Loss.*		
Madras	42,90,068	58,08,890	15,18,822	1,809·78	26·15	4·81	3·55
Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	63,44,205	45,57,450	17,86,755	4,072·10	*Gain.* 39·21	4·74	6·60
Great Indian Peninsula	1,63,81,590	1,30,72,235	33,09,355	2,571·83	25·32	4·70	5·90
Total, 1892 ...	2,70,15,863	2,34,38,575	35,77,288	1,394·77	15·26	4·74	5·46
1891 ...	2,80,40,977	2,31,23,122	49,17,855	1,916·31	21·27	4·68	5·68
1890 ...	2,63,90,419	2,33,52,427	30,37,992	1,183·79	13·01	4·79	5·41
1889 ...	2,49,51,530	2,31,91,534	17,59,996	685·81	7·59	4·76	5·12
1888 ...	2,65,83,702	2,31,11,537	34,72,165	1,352·98	15·02	4·80	5·53

12. The actual loss to the State during the last five years due to its connection with the Guaranteed Railways, if the payments in England on account of guaranteed interest are converted at the average rates of exchange for the different years, is shown in the following statements :

Year.	Net earnings —*vide* para. 11	Guaranteed Interest at contract rates.	Loss to State based on preceding column.	Guaranteed Interest at the actual rate of the year.	Loss to State based on preceding column.	Loss involved in fall in Exchange, being difference between columns 4 and 2.
	1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1888	2,65,83,702	2,31,11,537	34,72,165	3,09,08,272	13,24,570	77,96,735
1889	2,49,51,530	2,31,91,534	17,59,996	3,12,12,351	62,60,821	80,20,817
1890	2,63,90,419	2,33,52,427	30,37,992	2,78,75,456	14,85,037	45,23,029
1891	2,80,40,977	2,31,23,122	49,17,855	2,96,65,419	16,24,442	65,42,297
1892	2,70,15,863	2,34,38,575	35,77,288	3,37,22,563	67,06,700	1,02,83,988

The details for each year are as follows :

1888.

Railway.	Net earnings.	Guaranteed interest at contract rates.	Loss to State based on column 2.	Guaranteed interest at 1s. 4·445d., the actual rate of the year.	Loss to State based on column 4.	Loss by Exchange, being difference between columns 4 and 2.
	1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Madras	35,21,645	56,98,828	21,77,183	76,23,851	41,02,206	19,25,023
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	57,64,106	44,93,045	12,71,061	60,09,715	2,45,609	15,16,670
Great Indian Peninsula	1,72,97,951	1,29,19,664	43,78,287	1,72,74,706	23,245	43,55,042
TOTAL ...	2,65,83,702	2,31,11,537	34,72,165	3,09,08,272	43,24,570	77,96,735

1889.

Railway.	Net earnings.	Guaranteed interest at contract rates.	Loss to State based on column 2.	Guaranteed interest at 1s. 4·3415d., the actual rate of the year.	Loss to State based on column 4.	Loss by Exchange, being difference between columns 4 and 2.
	1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Madras	37,38,244	56,97,193	19,58,949	76,69,934	39,31,690	19,72,741
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	60,25,851	45,39,458	14,86,393	61,10,257	84,406	15,70,799
Great Indian Peninsula	1,51,87,435	1,29,54,883	22,32,552	1,74,32,160	22,44,725	44,77,277
TOTAL ...	2,49,51,530	2,31,91,534	17,59,996	3,12,12,351	62,60,821	80,20,817

1890.

Railway.	Net earnings.	Guaranteed interest at contract rates.	Loss to State based on column 2.	Guaranteed interest at 1s. 6·4274d., the actual rate of the year.	Loss to State based on column 4.	Loss by Exchange, being difference between columns 4 and 2.
	1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Madras	45,20,609	57,67,615	12,47,006	68,85,958	23,65,349	11,18,343
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	60,01,074	45,78,954	14,22,120	54,66,227	5,34,847	8,87,273
Great Indian Peninsula	1,58,68,736	1,30,05,858	28,62,878	1,55,23,271	3,45,465	25,17,413
TOTAL ...	2,63,90,419	2,33,52,427	30,37,992	2,78,75,456	14,85,037	45,23,029

1891.

Railway.	Net earnings.	Guaranteed interest at contract rates.	Loss to State based on column 2.	Guaranteed interest at 1s. 5·114d., the actual rate of the year.	Loss to State based on column 4.	Loss by Exchange, being difference between columns 4 and 2.
	1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Madras	38,97,877	57,53,786	18,55,909	73,83,533	34,85,656	16,29,747
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	62,20,909	44,14,561	18,06,348	56,64,133	5,56,776	12,49,572
Great Indian Peninsula	1,79,22,191	1,29,54,775	49,67,416	1,66,17,753	13,04,438	36,62,978
TOTAL ...	2,80,40,977	2,31,23,122	49,17,855	2,96,65,419	16,24,442	65,42,297

1892.

Railway.	Net earnings.	Guaranteed interest at contract rates.	Loss to State based on column 2.	Guaranteed interest at 1s. 3·286d., the actual rate of the year.	Loss to State based on column 4.	Loss by Exchange, being difference between columns 4 and 2.
	1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Madras	42,90,068	58,08,890	15,18,822	83,60,301	40,70,236	25,51,414
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	63,44,205	45,57,450	17,86,755	65,57,945	2,13,740	20,00,495
Great Indian Peninsula	1,63,81,590	1,30,72,235	33,09,355	1,88,04,314	24,22,724	57,32,079
TOTAL ...	2,70,15,863	2,34,38,575	35,77,288	3,37,22,563	67,06,700	1,02,83,988

ORDER.—Ordered, that the note by the Accountant General, Public Works Department, and enclosure, be forwarded to the Governments of Madras and Bombay and to the Department of Finance and the Accountant General, Public Works Department, for information.

R. G. MACDONALD,
Depy. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Accompaniment to Note by Accountant General, Public Works Department, No. 853-R., dated 12th August 1893.

SYNOPSIS OF TRANSACTIONS OF THE GUARANTEED RAILWAY COMPANIES FROM THE COMMENCEMENT OF OPERATIONS TO END OF THE YEAR 1892.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Mileage.				Capital Subscribed.						Capital Withdrawn.							Capital Outlay.					
				During 1892.			To end of 1892.			During 1892.			To end of 1892.				On Construction Account.		On Stores			
Open for traffic.	Mean length open during 1892.	Under construction on 31st December 1892.	Railway.	In England.	In India.	Total.	In England.	In India.	Total.	In England.	In India.	Total.	In England.	In India.	Total.	Failure of Capital to be Guaranteed to meet further expenditure.	During 1892.	To end of 1892.	During 1892.	To end of 1892.	On suspense (Capital Advance Account).	Total.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
839·23	839·26	...	Madras	10,90,909	...	10,90,909	12,07,50,753	...	12,07,50,753	11,05,218	−2,85,312	8,19,736	7,13,21,816	1,54,16,989	11,97,71,805	9,87,918	6,58,167	11,69,03,761	10,783	29,25,391	−37,319	11,97,77,835
(a) 138·78	138·78	...	Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	...	...	...	3,58,12,323	2,35,125	3,60,78,718	14,62,381	−15,20,435	−58,054	6,01,97,231	2,81,37,502	9,55,28,787	5,50,013	3,31,926	9,39,60,755	3,75,317	27,87,786	−2,97,026	9,37,28,758
(b) 1,296·77	1,287·50	...	Great Indian Peninsula ...	...	...	...	27,16,32,075	62,38,099	27,79,30,174	30,45,745	−34,18,271	−3,02,526	20,06,87,152	7,65,29,103	27,72,17,255	7,12,919	8,85,127	27,31,77,576	11,24,122	52,51,799	2,11,580	27,77,15,255
2,364·78			Total ...	10,90,909	...	10,90,909	18,82,01,151	61,74,324	19,47,68,675	56,13,344	−51,54,228	4,59,116	34,11,09,201	11,51,03,594	45,62,12,795	22,50,050	18,74,210	48,20,70,012	15,09,222	1,09,65,384	−5,09,125	48,25,17,825
				£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
			Madras	109,090	...	109,090	11,063,644	...	11,063,644	101,315	−26,172	75,143	6,814,111	1,165,974	10,979,085	90,559	10,751	10,716,178	−5,372	268,161	−5,251	10,979,067
			Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	...	...	...	8,785,547	21,672	8,807,219	134,052	−130,371	−5,322	6,361,113	2,395,389	8,756,501	53,418	33,692	8,522,211	−24,230	255,155	−20,865	8,755,963
			Great Indian Peninsula	...	...	...	24,905,107	571,626	25,476,933	279,193	−303,024	−27,731	18,306,322	7,015,260	25,111,582	65,351	81,134	24,019,611	−103,164	481,036	−19,065	25,111,582
			Total ...	109,090	...	109,090	44,753,298	593,298	45,353,796	514,560	−472,570	42,090	31,570,816	13,576,622	45,147,169	206,328	172,182	44,188,000	−112,975	1,005,352	−45,781	45,147,182

24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
Revenue Account, 1892.						Guaranteed Interest paid for 1892.			Guaranteed Interest from commencement to end of 1892.				
Gross earnings.	Working expenses.	Net earnings.	Contribution to Provident Fund.	Interest charged on Capital overdrawn.	Surplus profits.	In England.	In India.	Total.	In England.	In India.	Total.	Net earnings from commencement to end of 1892.	Contribution to Provident Fund from commencement to end of 1892.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
99,21,670	53,32,787	12,92,333	...	2,963	...	58,08,800	...	58,08,800	17,46,56,863	...	17,46,56,863	8,57,06,753	...
1,12,11,178	60,31,388	82,13,030	82,131	...	35,73,579	45,51,509	2,851	45,57,150	12,76,41,652	2,28,556	12,78,70,208	12,61,79,166	8,12,137
1,05,65,627	1,07,76,811	(c) 2,08,88,780	1,11,317	...	76,27,013	1,30,50,125	21,810	1,30,72,235	35,70,02,022	17,01,373	36,07,03,395	8,07,50,216	15,11,209
3,15,31,775	3,11,10,766	3,33,94,010	2,23,448	2,963	1,12,00,592	2,34,10,014	24,661	2,34,38,675	66,73,00,177	50,19,929	67,23,20,106	29,17,16,135	23,23,765
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
882,261	488,816	393,445	...	130	...	532,182	...	532,182	16,010,207	...	16,010,207	7,856,152	...
1,305,711	552,877	752,867	7,529	...	327,572	417,593	261	417,766	11,700,485	20,951	11,721,436	11,500,124	74,148
3,727,682	1,812,877	1,911,805	12,951	...	699,113	1,196,289	1,099	1,198,288	33,158,510	439,209	33,807,728	34,883,770	138,528
5,915,657	2,454,570	3,057,117	20,183	189	1,026,715	2,146,276	2,210	2,148,536	61,169,211	460,160	61,629,371	54,240,046	212,676

(a) Works in addition 107·13 miles of the Pátri Branch, the Gackwar's Dabhoi, and the Gackwar's Petlád Railways.
(b) Works in addition 209·31 miles of the Dhond-Manmad, Khámgaon and Amtoti, and Wardha Coal Railways.

(c) Includes Rs. 5,29,159-15-4 on account of rent of leased lines payable by the company.
Ditto 23,212-0-0 representing irrecoverable outstanding earnings written off.

38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49
		LOSS TO STATE.		CONTROL.		LAND.					
Interest charged in accounts on Capital overdrawn from commencement to end of 1892.	Railway Company's moiety of surplus profits from commencement to end of 1892.	During 1892.	From commencement to end of 1892.	State charge for control for 1892.	State charge for control from commencement to end of 1892.	Value of land made over during 1892.	Value of land made over from commencement to end of 1892.	Value of land restored to Government during 1892.	Value of land restored to Government from commencement to end of 1892.	Loss of land revenue on land made over during 1892 capitalised.	Loss of land revenue on land made over from commencement to end of 1892 capitalised.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
25,137	...	15,18,822	8,89,75,187	1,31,609	30,59,289	13,747	13,13,889	329	3,19,083	3,611	8,60,504
	(*d*) 1,64,76,030	−17,86,755	2,04,20,553	2,22,256	48,66,939	154	59,84,259	3,047	95,820	116	1,82,103
4,17,815	(*e*) 4,80,94,506	−33,09,355	3,92,66,709			6,108	57,76,123	5,172	19,76,069	580	4,18,123
11,73,576	6,45,70,536	−35,77,288	11,86,71,749	3,53,955	79,26,228	20,009	1,31,04,271	8,548	24,20,969	4,307	17,60,730
£	£	£	£								
2,332	...	139,225	8,156,086								
66,016	1,510,303	−163,786	1,672,709								
38,209	4,408,003	−303,358	3,599,448								
107,477	5,918,306	−327,919	13,628,243								

(*d*) Excludes Rs. 1,648 payable to the Company on account of its share of profits.

(*e*) Excludes Rs. 105-12-9 payable to the Company on account of its share of profits.

... for the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA at the GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRINTING OFFICE, *Simla*.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 37.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1893.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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

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

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY STATISTICS.

RESULTS OF THE WORKING OF CONTINUOUS AUTOMATIC BRAKES IN USE ON RAILWAYS IN INDIA DURING THE SIX MONTHS ENDED THE 31st DECEMBER, 1892.

No. 359 R. Stat., dated Simla, the 5th September, 1893.

Read again—

Public Works Department letter No. 62R. Stat., dated the 19th October 1891.

Read also—

Endorsement No. 327 Stat., dated the 25th July, 1893, from the Director General of Railways, forwarding tables Nos. I and II showing the railways on which continuous automatic brakes were in use, the number of rolling-stock fitted with the brakes, and the results of their working during the six months ended the 31st December, 1892.

ORDER.—Ordered that tables Nos. I and II be forwarded, for information, to the Local Governments and Administrations, and to the officers noted in the margin.

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

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

Further, that this order with the tables be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

F. B. HEBBERT,
Under Secretary.

Documents accompanying.

Tables Nos. I and II showing the railways on which continuous automatic brakes were in use, the number of rolling-stock fitted with the brakes, and the results of their working during the six months ended the 31st December, 1892.

TABLE No. I.

Statement showing the Indian railways on which continuous automatic brakes were in use on the 31st December, 1892, the description and number of rolling-stock and the mileage run by trains fitted with the brakes.

Railways (including branch lines worked).	Locomotives fitted.	Vehicles. Braked.	Vehicles. Piped.	Number of miles run by trains fitted.	Proportion per cent. Of vehicles piped or fitted on total.	Proportion per cent. Of mileage run by trains fitted on total train-mileage.	Remarks.
STANDARD GAUGE.							
State lines worked by the State.							
North Western (State)	199	(a) 1,222	68	(b)	10·65	...	(a) Includes 30 vehicles made over to the Mushkaf-Bolán railway. (b) *Vide* "Remarks" in column 5 of table No. II.
Oudh and Rohilkhand (state) . . .	13	108	10	167,076	2·38	14·44	
Eastern Bengal (state)	10	88	12	149,840	4·22	13·58	
Line worked by guaranteed company.							
Great Indian Peninsula	66	159	50	293,448	2·17	7·14	

TABLE No. II.

Statement showing for the six months ending 31st December, 1892, all cases in which the continuous automatic brakes failed to act when required to be brought into action, or caused delay in the working of trains.

1	2	3	4	5
Railway.	Name or description of brakes which failed or caused delay in the instances specified in column 4.	Date of failure.	Instances under the three following heads separately, of— (i) Failure or partial failure to act when required in case of an accident to a train, or a collision between trains being imminent. (ii) Failure or partial failure to act under ordinary circumstances to stop a train when required. (iii) Delay in the working of trains in consequence of defects in, or improper action of, the brakes, distinguishing whether they arose from neglect or inexperience of servants, or failure of machinery or material.	Number of miles run by trains fitted with each description of continuous automatic brake.
Standard gauge. State lines worked by the State.				
North Western (state)	Vacuum Automatic.	12th October, 1892	(iii) Failure of material.—Universal hose coupling pipe broken.	Mileage has not been recorded, as the vehicles did not run continuously on trains fitted throughout with the brake. In future the mileage will be recorded as accurately as possible.
		10th December, 1892.	(iii) Failure of material.—Five minutes lost between Sirhind and Sarái Banjára in order to secure brake-tie rod, in consequence of arm of brake shaft having broken.	
		31st December, 1892.	(iii) Neglect of servants—Sixteen minutes lost at Sarái Banjára in disconnecting and adjusting rod of front brake-van.	
Oudh and Rohilkhand (state).	Vacuum Automatic.	27th August, 1892	(iii) Neglect of servants.—No. 1 up mail, Sháhjahánpur to Chandausi, was delayed fifteen minutes between Basháratganj and Aonla, owing to flange of the universal coupling plug on engine No. 132 having broken.	
		24th September, 1892.	(iii) Failure of machinery.—When No. 1 up mail, Chandausi to Saháranpur, was approaching Nagína station, the lever of the bottom damper of engine No. 127 broke and wrenched the left hand canvas pipe off engine cylinder. No delay.	
		7th October, 1892	(iii) Failure of machinery.—Brake-van No. 618 on No. 2 down mail, Saháranpur to Chandausi, was unable to maintain vacuum owing to joint of vacuum gauge pipe having given way and admitted air. No delay.	167,076
		7th November, 1892.	(iii) Failure of material.—Twelve minutes' delay between miles 361 and 362 to No. 2 down mail, owing to dummy bracket having broken and universal coupling on engine No. 130 having been crushed by running over a buffalo.	
		15th November, 1892.	(iii) Failure of material.—No. 2 down mail, Sháhjahánpur to Lucknow, was delayed twelve minutes at Sandila, owing to one brake block hanger pin on brake-van No. 616 having broken.	
		7th December, 1892.	(iii) Failure of material.—No. 1 up mail, Lucknow to Sháhjahánpur, was delayed seven minutes at Rosa in order to release the brake in consequence of the coupling pipes leaking between 3rd class female carriage No. 173 and postal van No. 450.	
Eastern Bengal (state)	Vacuum Automatic.	...	No failure or delay.	149,840
Line worked by guaranteed company.				
Great Indian Peninsula.	Vacuum Automatic.	2nd July, 1892 .	(iii) Failure of machinery.—Four minutes' delay occurred at Lonávla in detaching the tender of engine No. 535 of No. 20 up passenger train, owing to the India rubber rolling rings of both tender cylinders having twisted and become jammed.	
		14th September, 1892.	(iii) Failure of material.—Small India rubber pipe leading to brake cylinder of road van No. 6533 on 149 down passenger broke in halves. Fifteen minutes' delay occurred in starting from Victoria terminus for ascertaining the cause of leakage and plugging up the pipe.	293,448
		23rd December, 1892.	(iii) Inexperience of servants.—The driver created a higher vacuum on journey with 162 up passenger than he was able to maintain. Twenty minutes and two minutes' delay at Shelárvádi and Talegaon respectively, as the driver was unable to release the brakes to start.	

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

WAGES OF SKILLED AND UNSKILLED LABOUR FOR THE HALF-YEAR ENDING 30th JUNE 1893, COMPARED WITH THE WAGES IN THE CORRESPONDING PERIOD OF THE PRECEDING YEAR.

Districts.	Average wages per month. Able-bodied Agricultural Labourer. 1892.	1893.	Syce or Horse-keeper. 1892.	1893.	Common Mason, Carpenter or Blacksmith. 1892.	1893.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Burma—						
Tenasserim—						
Mergui	15 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0
Tavoy	10 0 0	12 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0	30 0 0	35 0 0
Moulmein and Amherst	25 0 0	25 0 0	12 0 0	12 0 0	25 0 0	12 0 0
Pegu (deltaic)—						
Pegu	15 0 0	12 8 0	14 0 0	10 0 0	20-0 to 25-0	15 0 0
Rangoon	14-0 to 16-0	15 0 0	10-0 to 12-0	12 0 0	30-0 to 45-0	25-0 to 30-0
Thóngwa	15 0 0	30 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0
Bassein	15 0 0	15 0 0	14 0 0	14 0 0	25 0 0	25 0 0
Pegu (inland)—						
Shwegyin	20-0 to 30-0	20-0 to 30-0	15 0 0	15 0 0	25-0 to 30-0	25 0 0
Tharrawaddy	20-0 to 30-0	20-0 to 30-0	12-0 to 15-0	12-0 to 15-0	30-0 to 45-0	30-0 to 45-0
Henzada	15 0 0	15 0 0	12 0 0	12 0 0	22 0 0	22 0 0
Prome	16 0 0	16 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0
Toungoo	14 0 0	14 0 0	14 0 0	14 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0
Thayetmyo	15 0 0	15 0 0	12 0 0	12 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0
Upper Burma—						
Mandalay	10 0 0	12 0 0	16 0 0	15 0 0	18 0 0	15-0 to 24-0
Bamo	15 0 0	15 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	30-0 to 45-0	30-0 to 45-0
Pakókku	16 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0	32 0 0	22 8 0
Meiktila	10 0 0	10 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0	21 0 0	21 0 0
Arakan—						
Sandoway	15 0 0	15 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0
Kyaukpyu	10 0 0	5 0 0	14 0 0	10 0 0	25 0 0	30 0 0
Akyab	30-0 to 35-0	17-0 to 20-0	10-0 to 12-0	10-0 to 12-0	15-0 to 20-0	15-0 to 20-0
Assam—						
Surma—						
Sylhet	7 0 0	7 0 0	7-0 to 8-0	7-0 to 8-0	13-0 to 30-0	13-0 to 30-0
Cachar	6 8 0	6-0 to 7-0	7 0 0	7-0 to 8-0	15-0 to 20-0	15-0 to 20-0
Khási and Jaintiá Hills	7-0 to 15-0	7-0 to 11-4	7-0 to 10-0	7-0 to 12-0	10-0 to 30-0	12-0 to 33-12
Garo Hills	5-10 to 7-8	5-10 to 7-8	7-8 to 12-0	7-8 to 12-0	20-0 to 40-0	20-0 to 40-0
Brahmaputra—						
Goálpára	8-0 to 9-0	7-0 to 9-0	8-0 to 10-0	8-0 to 10-0	15-0 to 60-0	15-0 to 30-0
Kámrúp	7-0 to 8-0	9-0 to 12-0	8-0 to 12-0	8-0 to 12-0	15-0 to 30-0	20-0 to 50-0
Darrang	5-0 to 7-0	5-0 to 10-0	8-0 to 10-0	8-0 to 10-0	6-0 to 30-0	6-0 to 30-0
Nowgong	7-0 to 9-0	7-0 to 9-0	9-0 to 10-0	8-0 to 10-0	10-0 to 30-0	10-0 to 30-0
Sibságar	7-0 to 12-0	7-0 to 12-0	9-0 to 12-0	8-0 to 12-0	15-0 to 40-0	15-0 to 35-0
Lakhimpur	8-0 to 10-0	8-0 to 10-0	9-0 to 12-0	10-0 to 12-0	15-0 to 50-0	15-0 to 60-0
Bengal—						
Eastern hill tracts—						
Chittagong Hill Tracts	12 0 0	12 0 0	*	12 0 0	20-0 to 25-0	12-0 to 20-0
Hill Tipperah	†	†	†	†	†	†
Nágá Hills	15-0 to 18-12	15-0 to 26-4	10-0 to 15-0	12-0 to 18-0	20-0 to 30-0	23-0 to 45-0
Eastern—						
Backergunge	6 0 0	6 0 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	13-8 to 15-0	13-8 to 15-0
Noakhali	5-0 to 8-0	5-0 to 7-8	5-0 to 7-0	5-0 to 7-0	6-0 to 15-0	10-0 to 15-0
Chittagong	11 0 0	12 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	13 0 0	6-0 to 20-0
Tippera	7-0 to 9-0	7-0 to 10-0	6-0 to 8-0	6-0 to 8-0	8-0 to 15-0	6-0 to 15-0
Dacca	6-0 to 7-0	5-0 to 7-0	6-0 to 7-0	5-0 to 7-0	8-0 to 20-0	7-0 to 15-0
Mymensingh	7-0 to 10-0	7 8 0	7-0 to 8-0	8 0 0	12-0 to 30-0	10-0 to 15-0
Deltaic—						
Khulna	7 8 0	7-8 to 9-6	8 0 0	7-0 to 9-0	18-0 to 20-0	10-0 to 30-0
24-Parganas	9-0 to 10-0	9-0 to 10-0	6-0 to 7-0	6-0 to 7-0	15-0 to 20-0	15-0 to 20-0
Midnapore	7 0 0	7 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	7-8 to 12-0	7-12 to 12-0
Howrah	7 8 0	7 8 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	12-0 to 20-0	12-0 to 20-0
Calcutta	...	...	6 0 0	7 0 0	15 0 0	15-0 to 15-8

* Information not available. † Not stated.

WAGES OF SKILLED AND UNSKILLED LABOUR FOR THE HALF-YEAR ENDING 30th JUNE 1893, COMPARED WITH THE WAGES IN THE CORRESPONDING PERIOD OF THE PRECEDING YEAR—*continued.*

Districts.	Average wages per month. Able-bodied Agricultural Labourer. 1892.	1893.	Syce or Horse-keeper. 1892.	1893.	Common Mason, Carpenter or Blacksmith. 1892.	1893.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Bengal—*contd.*						
Deltaic—contd.						
Hooghly	9 13 6	9 6 0	6-0 to 7-0	6-0 to 7-0	8-0 to 30-0	8-0 to 30-0
Nadia (Kishnagar)	7 8 0	7 8 0	6 0 0	7 8 0	7-8 to 15-0	7-8 to 15-0
Jessore	7 8 0	7 8 0	5-0 to 7-0	6 0 0	10-0 to 20-0	10-0 to 20-0
Faridpur	9 6 0	10 0 0	7-0 to 8-0	6-0 to 9-0	15-0 to 20-0	15-0 to 30-0
Central—						
Bankura	6-0 to 7-8	5-0 to 6-8	4-0 to 6-0	4-0 to 6-0	10-0 to 15-0	10-0 to 15-0
Burdwan	8 0 0	7 8 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	10-0 to 15-0	10-0 to 15-0
Birbhum	6-0 to 7-8	6-0 to 7-8	4-0 to 6-0	4-0 to 6-0	7-8 to 12-0	7-8 to 12-0
Murshidabad	3 12 0	3 12 0	4-0 to 5-0	4-0 to 5-0	7 8 0	8-0 to 10-0
Sonthal Parganas	3-12 to 4-4	4-0 to 5-0	5 0 0	5 0 0	7-8 to 15-0	7-8 to 15-0
Pabna	5-0 to 6-8	5-0 to 7-0	6-0 to 8-0	6-0 to 8-0	7-0 to 20-0	7-0 to 20-0
Bogra	7 8 0	7 8 0	5-0 to 7-0	5-0 to 7-0	10-0 to 20-0	10-0 to 20-0
Rajshahi	5-0 to 7-0	5-0 to 7-8	5-0 to 6-0	5-0 to 6-0	7-8 to 16-0	7-8 to 16-0
Malda	7 8 0	7 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	8-0 to 12-0	8-0 to 12-0
Northern—						
Rangpur	7 0 0	7 0 0	8 0 0	6-0 to 8-0	15-0 to 20-0	15-0 to 30-0
Dinajpur	7 8 0	7 8 0	6-0 to 8-0	6-0 to 8-0	10-0 to 15-0	10-0 to 15-0
Jalpaiguri	7 8 0	7 8 0	9 0 0	8 0 0	15-0 to 20-0	12-0 to 20-0
Darjeeling	7-8 to 8-0	7 0 0	8-0 to 10-0	8-0 to 9-0	15-0 to 22-0	12-0 to 30-0
Orissa—						
Puri	4 0 0	4 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	7-8 to 10-0	7-8 to 10-0
Cuttack	5 10 0	5 10 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	7-8 to 9-6	7-8 to 9-6
Balasore	4-0 to 5-0	4-0 to 5-0	4-0 to 6-0	4-0 to 6-0	7-0 to 10-0	8-0 to 12-0
Chota-Nagpur—						
Singhbhum	4 0 0	4 0 0	6 0 0	7 0 0	12 0 0	15 0 0
Manbhum	5 2 6	4-11 to 5-10	6 0 0	5-0 to 6-0	10-5 to 18-12	11-4 to 18-8
Lohardaga	3 12 0	3 12 0	4-0 to 6-0	4-0 to 6-0	3-12 to 9-6	5-10 to 9-6
Palámau	3 12 0	5 10 0	3-0 to 5-0	3-8 to 5-0	7-8 to 11-4	9 6 0
Hazáribágh	4 4 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	6 0 0	7 8 0	7 8 0
Bihár, South—						
Monghyr	3-12 to 5-10	4-11 to 5-10	4-0 to 5-0	3-0 to 4-0	4-11 to 15-0	7-8 to 11-4
Gaya	2-8 to 3-8	3-0 to 4-0	3-0 to 5-0	3-0 to 5-0	5-8 to 8-0	5-8 to 8-0
Patna	4-11 to 5-10	4-0 to 5-0	4-0 to 5-0	4-8 to 5-0	7-8 to 11-4	7-0 to 8-0
Shahabad	4-0 to 5-0	4-0 to 5-0	4-0 to 6-4	4-0 to 6-4	3-0 to 10-8	3-0 to 10-4
Bihár, North—						
Purnea	4-11 to 5-10	4-11 to 5-10	4 0 0	4-0 to 6-0	10-0 to 15-0	8-0 to 15-0
Bhágalpur	5-0 to 6-0	4-0 to 6-0	4-0 to 5-0	4-0 to 5-0	10-0 to 16-0	8-0 to 12-8
Darbhanga	3-12 to 5-10	3 12 0	4-0 to 5-0	4-0 to 5-0	7-8 to 9-0	5-10 to 7-8
Muzaffarpur	3-12 to 5-10	3-12 to 5-10	3-0 to 4-0	3-0 to 4-0	5-10 to 9-6	5-10 to 9-6
Saran	3-12 to 7-8	3-12 to 7-8	4-0 to 7-0	4-0 to 7-0	5-10 to 10-0	5-10 to 10-0
Champaran	3-12 to 4-0	3-12 to 4-0	4-0 to 6-0	4-0 to 6-0	5-0 to 8-0	5-0 to 8-0
N.-W. Provinces—						
Eastern—						
Mirzapur	4 0 0	4 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0
Benares	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	8 11 0	8 11 0
Ghazipur	3 0 0	3 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	7 8 0	7 8 0
Jaunpur	3 8 0	3 8 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	7 8 0	7 8 0
Allahabad	4 8 0	4 8 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	12 8 0	12 8 0
Central—						
Bánda	2-4 to 4-0	2-0 and 3-0	5 0 0	4-0 to 5-0	7-8 and 9-6	7-8 and 9-6
Fatehpur	2-8 to 3-12	2 8 0	4-8 to 5-0	3-8 to 4-0	5-10 and 7-8	5-10 and 7-8
Hamirpur	3 0 0	3 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0
Jalaun	3-0 to 4-0	3-0 to 4-0	4-0 to 6-0	4-0 to 6-0	8 0 0	8 0 0
Cawnpore	3 12 0	3 12 0	4-0 and 5-0	4-0 and 5-0	9-4 and 10-0	7-8 and 9-6
Etáwah	4 4 0	4 4 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	9 8 0	9 8 0
Farukhabad	5 8 0	5 8 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0
Mainpuri	4-0 to 5-0	4-0 to 5-0	4-0 to 6-0	4-0 to 6-0	8-0 to 20-0	8-0 to 20-0
Etáh	3-12 to 5-0	4-0 to 5-0	4-0 and 5-0	4-8 and 5-0	8-0 to 12-0	8-0 to 12-0
Western—						
Jhánsi	3-8 and 4-0	3-0 and 3-8	5-0 and 6-0	5-0 and 6-0	10-0 and 12-0	10-0 and 12-0
Agra	4-0 and 5-0	4-0 and 5-0	4-0 and 5-0	4-0 and 5-0	10-0 and 11-0	10-0 and 11-0
Muttra	4 11 0	4 11 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	9 4 0	9 4 0
Aligarh	3-12 to 4-0	4 0 0	4-0 and 5-0	4-0 and 5-0	8-0 to 12-0	8-0 to 12-0
Bulandshahr	3-0 to 4-0	4 0 0	4-0 to 5-0	5 0 0	8-0 and 10-0	8-0 and 10-0
Sub-montane—						
Ballia	4 0 0	3 12 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	7 8 0	7 8 0
Azamgarh	3 12 0	3 12 0	5 10 0	5 10 0	7 8 0	7 8 0

WAGES OF SKILLED AND UNSKILLED LABOUR FOR THE HALF-YEAR ENDING 30th JUNE 1893, COMPARED WITH THE WAGES IN THE CORRESPONDING PERIOD OF THE PRECEDING YEAR—*continued.*

Districts.	Average wages per month. Able-bodied Agricultural Labourer. 1892.	1893.	Syce or Horse-keeper. 1892.	1893.	Common Mason, Carpenter or Blacksmith. 1892.	1893.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
N.-W. Provinces—*contd.*						
Sub-montane—contd.						
Gorakhpur	3 12 0	3 12 0	4-0 and 5-0	4-0 and 5-0	7-8 and 9-12	7-8 and 9-12
Basti	3 12 0	3 12 0	4-0 and 5-0	4-0 and 5-0	8-0 to 12-0	8-0 to 12-0
Sháhjahánpur	2-0 to 3-0	2-0 to 3-0	3-8 to 6-0	3-8 to 6-0	7-0 to 10-0	7-0 to 10-0
Budaun	3 0 0	3 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0
Pilibhit	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 8 0	10 0 0	10 0 0
Bareilly	3 12 0	3 12 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	7 8 0	7 8 0
Moradabad	3 8 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	7 8 0	10-0 and 12-0
Naini Tal	5 0 0	5 0 0	4 0 and 5 0	4-0 and 5-0	10 0 0	10 0 0
Almora	4-0 to 8-0	4-0 to 8-0	6 0 0	6 0 0	10-0 to 12 0	10-0 to 12-0
Bijnor	4 0 0	4 12 0	5-0 and 6-0	5-0 and 6-0	7 8 0	7 8 0
Muzaffarnagar	4 0 0	4-0 and 5-0	5 0 0	5 0 0	10-0 and 12-0	12-0 and 14-0
Meerut	5-0 and 6-0	4-0 and 5-0	4-0 and 5-0	4-0 and 5-0	12-0 and 15-0	12-0 and 15-0
Saháranpur	5 0 0	5 0 0	5-0 and 6-0	5-0 and 6-0	10 0 0	10 0 0
Dehra Dun	4 0 0	4 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0
Garhwál	5 10 0	5 10 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	10-0 to 15-0	10-0 to 15-0
Oudh—						
Southern—						
Partabgarh	3 0 0	3 0 0	4 0 0	3 8 0	7 0 0	6 0 0
Sultanpur	3 12 0	3 12 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	7 8 0	7 8 0
Rae-Bareli	3-8 and 4-0	3-8 and 4-0	4-0 to 8-0	4-0 and 4-8	7-0 and 8-0	7-0 and 8-0
Unao	3 12 0	3 12 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	9-4 and 11-4	9-4 and 11-4
Lucknow	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 8 0	11-4 and 15-0	11-4 and 15-0
Hardoi	3 12 0	4 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	9 6 0	10 0 0
Northern—						
Fyzabad	2 13 0	2 13 0	3 8 to 4-0	4 0 0	7-8 to 9-6	7-8 to 9-6
Barabanki	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0
Gonda	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	8 0 0	8 0 0
Bahraich	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	4-0 and 5-0	8-0 to 10-0	10 0 0
Sitapur	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0
Kheri	3 12 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 8 0	8-0 to 8-8	9 6 0
Rajputana—						
Eastern—						
Partábgarh	7 8 0	7 8 0	5 10 0	5 10 0	15-0 to 16-14	15-0 to 16-14
Bánswára	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	11-4 to 18-12	11-4 to 18-12
Meywar (Oodeypore)	4-0 to 6-0	4-0 to 6-0	5-8 to 7-0	5-8 to 7-0	25-0 to 35-0	25-0 to 35-0
Sirohee	5-0 to 6-0	5 8 0	4-0 to 5-0	4 8 0	15 0 0	10 0 0
Erinpura	12 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	12 0 0	12 0 0
Ajmere	3-0 to 5-0	5-0 to 8-0	5-0 to 8-0	5-0 to 8-0	10-0 to 15-0	7-8 to 15-0
Abu	7 8 0	7 0 0	6-0 to 7-0	6 0 0	18 12 0	18 12 0
Kishengarh	4-0 to 5-0	4-0 to 5-0	5-0 to 7-0	5-0 to 7-0	4-8 to 15-12	4-8 to 15-12
Boondee	5 10 0	5 10 0	5 10 0	5 10 0	7-8 to 15-0	7-8 to 15-0
Kotah	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	7-8 to 8-0	7-8 to 8-0
Jhallawar	4-0 to 5-0	4-0 to 5-0	4-0 to 7-0	4-0 to 7-0	5-0 to 30-0	5-0 to 30-0
Tonk	5 10 0	7 8 0	5 10 0	2 13 0	7-8 to 15-0	7 8 0
Jeypore	2-0 to 3-0	2-0 to 3-0	3-8 to 6-0	3-8 to 6-0	7-8 to 10-5	7-8 to 10-5
Kerowlee	2 8 0	4 0 0	...	...	6-0 to 8-0	6-0 to 8-0
Dholpur	1-14 to 4-11	1-14 to 4-11	...	...	5-10 to 20-0	5-10 to 20-0
Bhurtpore	1-8 to 3-0	1-8 to 3-0	...	...	4-8 to 17-0	4-0 to 17-0
Ulwur	4-0 to 4-8	4-0 to 6-0	3-8 to 6-0	4-8 to 6-0	8-0 to 15-0	6-0 to 15-0
Deoli Cantonment	3-12 to 7-8	3-12 to 5-10	...	...	5-10 to 9-6	5-10 to 9-6
Nusseerabad Cantonment	6-0 to 7-0	7 8 0	6-0 to 9-0	6-0 to 9-0	10-0 to 15-0	10-0 to 15-0
Hilly Tracts of Meywar	5 4 0	5 4 0	4 9 0	4 9 0	9-6 to 15-0	9-0 to 15-0
Bálmer	3 4 6	5 8 0	...	...	9 6 0	9 8 0
Anádra	...	7 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	...	...
Shahpoora	5 10 0	5 10 0	5 10 0	3 12 0	7-8 to 15-0	7 8 0
Western—						
Jodhpore	5 10 0	7 8 0	4 11 0	5 10 0	10 5 0	13 2 0
Jeysulmere	...	8 0 0	...	5 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0
Bickaneer	3 8 3	4 13 6	2 14 3	3 15 9	6-9 to 9-8-6	8-7 to 12-10-6
Central India—						
Indore	5 8 0	6 0 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0
Nimach Cantonment	5 10 0	5 10 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	12-0 to 13-0	12-0 to 13-0
Goona	4-0 to 5-0	5-0 to 6-0	4-0 to 5-0	5-0 to 6-0	10-0 to 15-0	10-0 to 15-0
Gwalior	5 10 0	5 10 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	11-4 to 15-0	11-4 to 15-0
Panjab—						
Southern—						
Hissar	5 0 0	5 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0
Ferozepore	5 8 0	6 0 0	5 8 0	6 0 0	22 8 0	17 8 0
Montgomery	8 0 0	8 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	14 0 0	14 0 0

WAGES OF SKILLED AND UNSKILLED LABOUR FOR THE HALF-YEAR ENDING 30th JUNE 1893, COMPARED WITH THE WAGES IN THE CORRESPONDING PERIOD OF THE PRECEDING YEAR—*continued.*

Districts.	Average wages per month. Able-bodied Agricultural Labourer. 1892.	1893.	Syce or Horse-keeper. 1892.	1893.	Common Mason, Carpenter or Blacksmith. 1892.	1893.
	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.
Panjab—*contd.*						
Central—						
Gurgaon	5 10 0	6 0 0	5 0 0	5 8 0	11 4 0	12 8 0
Delhi	5 10 0	5 10 0	5 10 0	5 10 0	12 3 0	12 3 0
Rohtak	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	9 5 4	9 5 4
Karnál	7 8 0	7 8 0	5 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0
Lahore	5 0 0	5 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0
Sub-montane—						
Umballa	7 8 0	7 8 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	12 0 0	12 0 0
Ludhiána	6 8 0	6 0 0	5 0 0	5 8 0	13 8 0	12 6 0
Jullundur	5 0 0	5 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0
Hoshiárpur	5 0 0	5 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0
Gurdáspur	5 10 0	5 10 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0
Amritsar	7 0 0	7 0 0	5 8 0	5 8 0	14 8 0	14 8 0
Hills—						
Simla	6 9 0	10 5 0	6 2 0	6 4 0	11 14 0	13 9 6
Kángra	7 8 0	7 8 0	5 10 0	6 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0
North-western—						
Siálkot	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0
Gujránwála	5 8 0	5 8 0	5 8 0	5 8 0	13 8 0	13 8 0
Gujrát	4 0 0	5 0 0	4 0 0	5 0 0	10 5 0	10 5 0
Jhelum	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0
Ráwalpindi	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 9 0	6 9 0	22 8 0	21 14 0
Hagára	7 0 0	7 0 0	7 8 0	7 8 0	22 8 0	22 8 0
Pesháwar	5 8 0	5 8 0	6 8 0	6 8 0	20 0 0	20 8 0
Kohát	7 0 0	7 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	22 0 0	23 0 0
Western—						
Shahpur	5 12 0	3 8 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	13 0 0	13 0 0
Jhang	4 0 0	4 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0
Mooltan	8 0 0	9 0 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	17 8 0	18 0 0
Bannu	6 4 0	6 1 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	17 0 0	15 13 0
D. I. Khan	5 0 0	5 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	21 4 0	21 4 0
Muzaffargarh	5 8 0	4 8 0	7 0 0	6 8 0	20 10 8	16 4 0
D. G. Khan	4 0 0	4 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0
Sind and Baluchistan—						
Karáchi	12-0 to 20-0	15 0 0	12-0 to 15-0	12 0 0	25-0 to 40-0	30 0 0
Hyderabad	12 0 0	15 0 0	8 0 0	10 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0
Thar and Párkar (Umarkot)	7-0 to 12-0	10 0 0	10 0 0	8 0 0	19-0 to 39-0	20 0 0
Sukkur (Shikárpur)	8 0 0	8 0 0	9 0 0	9 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0
Upper Sind Frontier	9 0 0	8 0 0	10 0 0	8 0 0	20-0 to 30-0	22-8 to 30-0
Quetta	15 0 0	15 0 0	13 0 0	10-0 to 15-0	35-0 to 40-0	30-0 to 40-0
Bombay—						
Konkan—						
Karwar	8 7 0	8 7 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	18-2 to 22-0	18-12 to 22-8-0
Ratnágiri	5 15 0	6 4 8	8 12 0	7 8 6	10-5 to 15-0	12-9 to 15-1-4
Alibág (Colába)	5 10 0	5 10 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	22 8 0	22 8 0
Bombay	11 0 0	11 0 0	9 8 0	9 8 0	27-8 to 42-0	27-8 to 42-0
Tanna	11 0 0	11 0 0	9 0 0	9 0 0	22 8 0	22 8 0
Deccan—						
Dhárwar	8 0 0	7 8 0	6 0 0	7 8 0	15-0 to 22-8	15-0 to 22-8
Belgaum	7 0 0	6 10 8	9 0 0	8 8 4	18 0 0	14 13 4
Satara	7 0 0	5 15 3	9 0 0	7 13 4	15-0 to 22-8	15-1-4 to 17-6-3
Sholapur	7 0 0	8 0 0	9 0 0	10 0 0	20-0 to 25-0	20-0 to 30-0
Bijápur	4 11 0	6 8 0	6 0 0	7 0 0	15-0 to 22-8	18-12 to 22-8
Poona	7 8 0	7 8 0	10 0 0	6-0 to 9-0	15-0 to 22 8	15-0 to 30-0
Khandesh—						
Ahmadnagar	7 8 0	9 0 0	10 0 0	8-0 to 10-0	22 0 0	22 0 0
Násik	9 0 0	9 0 0	9 0 0	9 0 0	15-0 to 30-0	15-0 to 30-0
Dhulia (Khandesh)	6 0 0	7 8 0	7 0 0	7 8 0	12-0 to 15-0	22-8 to 26-4
Guserat—						
Surat	5-0 to 8-0	6-0 to 9-0	8-0 to 10-0	8-0 to 10-0	15-0 to 25-0	15-0 to 25-0
Broach	4 11 0	7 0 0	8 0 0	7 8 0	15-0 to 30-0	15-0 to 30-0
Kaira	7 8 0	5 10 0	8 0 0	9 0 0	9-6 to 15-0	11-4 to 22-8
Baroda (Camp)	7 8 0	7 8 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	22 8 0	18-12 to 22-8
Ahmadabad	6 0 0	6 0 0	7 8 0	7 8 0	18 12 0	18 12 0
Godhra (Panch Máhals)	5 8 0	5 0 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	15-0 to 19-0	15-0 to 19-0
Deesa Cantonment	5 10 0	5 10 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	18 12 0	18 12 0

WAGES OF SKILLED AND UNSKILLED LABOUR FOR THE HALF-YEAR ENDING 30th JUNE 1893, COMPARED WITH THE WAGES IN THE CORRESPONDING PERIOD OF THE PRECEDING YEAR—*continued.*

Districts.	Average wages per month. Able-bodied Agricultural Labourer. 1892.	1893.	Syce or Horse-keeper. 1892.	1893.	Common Mason, Carpenter or Blacksmith. 1892.	1893.
	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.
Bombay—*contd.*						
Kattywar—						
Rájkot	10 0 0	10 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	15-0 to 22-8	15-0 to 22-8
Central Provinces—						
Western—						
Nimár	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	15-0 to 20-0	15 0 0
Khandwa-Asirgarh Cantonment	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0
Hoshangabad	6 0 0	6-0 to 7-0	6-0 to 7-0	6-0 to 7-0	12-0 to 30-0	12-0 to 30-0
Betúl	4 0 0	4 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	15-0 to 20-0	15-0 to 20-0
Chhindwára	4 0 0	5 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0
Nágpur	4 0 0	5 8 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0	11 0 0
Wardha	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0	7-8 to 15-0
Central—						
Narsinghpur	4 0 0	4 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	12-0 to 16-0	12-0 to 16-0
Saugor	5 0 0	4 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	9-0 to 10-0	9-0 to 10-0
Damoh	5 0 0	4 11 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	13-0 to 14-0	11-0 to 11-4
Jubbulpore	3-0 to 4-0	3 4 0	4-5 to 6-0	4-0 to 6-0	10-0 to 15 0	10-0 to 15-0
Baghalkhand (Sutna)	4 8 0	4 8 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	14 0 0	14 0 0
Mandla	4 0 0	4 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	12 0 0	10-0 to 12-0
Seoni	4 0 0	4 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	12 0 0	12 0 0
Bálághát	3 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	5 0 0	12 0 0	15 0 0
Bhandára	4 0 0	4 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0
Chánda	4 0 0	4 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	10-0 to 15-0	11-4 to 15-0
Eastern—						
Biláspur	4 0 0	6 0 0	7 0 0	8 0 0	16 0 0	15 0 0
Raipur	5 10 0	5-0 to 6-0	7-0 to 8-0	7-0 to 8-0	15-0 to 22-8	15-0 to 23-0
Sambalpur	4 8 0	2 12 4	6 0 0	7 0 0	12 0 0	12 0 0
Berar—						
Buldána	8 0 0	5 10 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	22 8 0	22 8 0
Basim	8 0 0	7 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	19 0 0	22 0 0
Akola	8 0 0	7 8 0	7 0 0	7 8 0	28 0 0	22 8 0
Ellichpur	7 0 0	6 12 0	8 8 0	7 10 0	21 10 0	19 8 0
Amráoti	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	17 13 0	18 2 0
Wún	6 0 0	5 0 0	7 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0
Nizam's Territories—						
Secunderabad	5-0 to 7-0	5-0 to 7-0	5-0 to 7-0	5-0 to 7-0	13-0 to 30-0	13-0 to 30-0
Bolárum	...	...	5-2-1 to 6-13-6	5-2-1 to 6-13-6	9-11-0 to 19-3-6	9-11 to 25-10
Chadarghat	7-0 to 8-0	7 8 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0
Madras—						
Malabar Coast—						
Malabar	5-8-5 to 7-5-8	7 5 8	6-4-7 to 6-11-2	6 11 2	13-7-1 to 15-10-8	14-14-8 to 16-6-8
S. Canara	6-2-11 to 6-14-0	6 14 0	6-10-3 to 6-12-0	6 12 0	14-10-8 to 18-2-0	16-14 to 18-12
South, central—						
Coimbatore	4-13-4 to 5 0-2	5 2 8	4-10-9 to 5-10-8	6 5 4	15-15-5 to 16-4-0	16-10-8 to 20-0
Nílgiris	6-12-0 to 7-8-0	7 8 0	8-8-0 to 8-12-0	8 12 0	23 12 0	23 12 0
Salem	2-11-8 to 3-9-4	3 12 0	4-2-0 to 5-2-8	5 2 8	11-1-4 to 11-13-4	11-10-8 to 12-10-8
Central—						
Bellary	4-3-8 to 5-5-0	6 4 0	5-8-0 to 7-0-0	7 0 0	14-7-10 to 17-8-0	18-12 to 20-10
Anantapur	4-11-8 to 6-0-0	6 0 0	5-8-9 to 8-0-0	8 0 0	15-9-5 to 20-0-0	20 0 0
Cuddapah	5-6-6 to 7-8-0	7 8 0	5-3-1 to 7-8-0	7 8 0	14-12-0 to 15-0-0	15 0 0
Kurnool	5-0-0 to 5-1-1	5 10 0	4-15-8 to 6-0-0	6 0 0	13-10-2 to 18-12-0	15-0 to 18-12
East Coast, north—						
Ganjam	4-1-9 to 4-2-6	4 2 6	4-11-2 to 5-4-0	5 12 0	9-12-8 to 9-15-3	9-11 to 12-3
Vizagapatam	3-8-10 to 5-5-3	4 10 9	4-2-5 to 5-12-0	5 8 0	11-11-6 to 12-6-3	10-14 to 13-1-6
Godávari	4-6-3 to 5 13-4	5 10 8	5-13-4 to 6-8-0	5 10 8	13-11-0 to 15-5-9	14-4 to 15-4
East Coast, central—						
Kistna	5-7-4 to 6-10-8	6 10 8	5-9-11 to 7-5-4	7 5 4	14-5-2 to 18-4-0	17-4 to 19-9-4
Nellore	4-12-11 to 5-8-0	6 0 0	5-0-0 to 6-12-0	6 12 0	15-0-9 to 17-8-0	15-0 to 17-8
East Coast, south—						
Madrás	6 0 0	6 0 0	5 12 0	6 8 0	14 10 8	13-0 to 16-0
Chingleput	4-9-6 to 4-15-0	4 15 0	5-2-5 to 5-4-0	5 4 0	12-15-2 to 14-12-8	13-8 to 16-6
N. Arcot	4-13-9 to 5-12-10	5 14 5	5-4-3 to 6-6-5	6 6 5	13-8-0 to 16-11-2	15-11-2 to 17-14-5
S. Arcot	5-1-4 to 5-1-6	5 1 4	5-3-11 to 6-3-4	6 3 4	12-5-9 to 12-11-4	11-14 to 13-2
Tanjore	5-0-7 to 6 6-3	6 7 4	5-1-7 to 6-3-2	6 8 0	13-7-9 to 15-11-0	16-2 to 16-5
Trichinopoly	3-15-0 to 6-4-2	6 10 0	4-11-1 to 7-0-0	7 0 0	11-7-11 to 13-12-0	13-2 to 14-1

WAGES OF SKILLED AND UNSKILLED LABOUR FOR THE HALF-YEAR ENDING 30th JUNE 1893, COMPARED WITH THE WAGES IN THE CORRESPONDING PERIOD OF THE PRECEDING YEAR—*concluded.*

DISTRICTS.	AVERAGE WAGES PER MONTH.					
	Able-bodied Agricultural Labourer.		Syce or Horse-keeper.		Common Mason, Carpenter or Blacksmith.	
	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Madras—*contd.*						
Southern—						
Tinnevelly	4-9-7 to 5-4-0	5 4 0	5-10-8 to 6-10-8	6 10 8	11-2-10 to 13-5-4	12-6-8 to 14-13-4
Madura	4-14-0 to 5-14-1	5 5 0	5-2-11 to 5-8-0	5 14 0	12-9-0 to 13-4-6	12-13 to 13-7
Mysore—						
Mysore	7 8 0	7 8 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0
Bangalore	5-0-0 to 10-0 0	5-0 to 10-0	7 0 0	5-0 to 7-0	18-12-0 to 22-8-0	11-4 to 22-8
Kolar	7 0 0	5 0 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0
Túmkúr	7 8 0	7 8 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	15-0-0 to 25-0-0	15-0 to 25-0
Hassan	5 10 0	2-8 to 5-0	8 0 0	8 0 0	30 0 0	18-12 to 30-0
Kadur	5 0 0	6 0 0	7 8 0	8 0 0	22 8 0	22 0 0
Shimoga	2-8-0 to 5-0-0	2-8 to 5-0	3-0-0 to 8-0-0	3-0 to 8-0	10-0-0 to 25-0-0	10-0 to 25-0
Chitaldroog	5 0 0	2-0 to 5-0	7 0 0	5-0 to 7-0	15 0 0	15-0 to 30-0
Coorg—						
Coorg	7-8-0 to 9-6-0	7-8 to 9-6	8 0 0	8 0 0	22 6 0	22 8 0
Aden	...	...	10 0 0	10-0 to 15-0	30-0-0 to 37-8-0	30-0 to 37-8

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

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT
(*Statistical Branch*).

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Comparative Statement of the Net Indian Sea and Land Customs Revenue (excluding Salt Revenue) for the first five months of the official year 1893-94, and of the twenty-two preceding years.

(IN THOUSANDS OF RUPEES.)

YEAR.	FOR THE FIVE MONTHS, APRIL TO AUGUST.												TOTAL BRITISH INDIA.	
	BENGAL.			MADRAS.			BOMBAY.			SINDH.				
	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	Total Revenue.	On Exports.	On other Imports.	On Imports of Liquors.	Total Revenue.	On Exports.	On other Imports.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	Total Revenue.	On other Imports.	Total Revenue.
1871-72	4,48	28,91	42,20	8,81	6,30	5,22	12,97	1,58	14,29	3,47	19,34	42,20	61,07	86,84
1872-73	5,66	28,14	42,83	9,03	4,98	5,03	11,67	1,35	15,63	2,23	19,21	42,83	62,47	95,13
1873-74	4,20	28,20	39,15	6,75	6,25	5,50	13,33	1,38	13,97	2,54	17,89	39,15	60,00	87,95
1874-75	4,96	31,23	41,35	5,16	5,64	5,95	13,04	1,49	16,55	2,69	20,73	41,35	63,06	90,97
1875-76	5,28	32,25	44,20	6,67	6,24	6,11	14,14	3,37	16,79	2,78	22,94	44,20	69,13	1,02,67
1876-77	5,86	25,98	36,37	4,83	3,81	5,56	11,83	48	13,64	3,49	17,61	36,37	61,65	82,68
1877-78	6,21	32,73	43,88	4,94	6,25	3,25	8,37	49	16,84	3,74	21,07	43,88	70,60	86,15
1878-79	5,62	27,50	38,77	5,65	73	4,14	8,37	85	15,08	3,49	19,42	38,77	65,25	85,59
1879-80	4,88	24,46	33,73	3,39	2,12	3,59	7,91	80	12,70	3,70	17,20	33,73	58,39	80,37
1880-81	5,52	23,25	33,70	3,93	2,36	3,03	10,54	69	17,23	3,53	21,45	33,70	63,19	88,72
1881-82	5,69	23,43	33,95	5,93	3,01	4,35	9,99	65	16,54	4,25	21,44	33,95	64,40	94,04
1882-83	5,99	1	12,25	6,25	1	4,29	4,02	55	3,94	4,36	3,94	12,25	16,55	50,68
1883-84	5,97	4	13,33	7,32	3	2,40	4,62	45	5,09	4,47	3,39	13,33	17,82	34,13
1884-85	5,07	13	9,47	4,27	1	2,79	4,80	71	5,11	4,23	1,50	9,47	28,68	46,50
1885-86	5,45	7	10,74	5,22	2	1,31	3,35	71	5,11	4,47	1,64	10,74	20,70	37,37
1886-87	5,41	12	9,78	4,25	5	2,27	4,88	34	5,23	4,70	1,74	9,78	28,22	45,18
1887-88	4,78	15	10,22	5,29	1	2,03	5,77	48	5,64	4,92	1,97	10,22	24,27	43,52
1888-89	6,02	2,46	15,43	6,95	33	2,26	6,76	69	6,51	5,76	2,07	15,43	26,44	47,06
1889-90	5,89	3,69	14,94	5,36	39	3,25	7,23	85	7,53	5,43	2,08	14,94	21,88	48,72
1890-91	6,61	3,32	16,86	6,93	51	4,14	7,11	68	8,48	6,94	2,18	16,86	29,09	58,50
1891-92	6,26	4,07	16,38	6,38	42	3,59	3,74	68	9,69	6,71	2,60	16,38	36,23	67,31
1892-93	6,94	4,62	16,73	5,17	11	2,20	7,11	46	9,18	7,03	2,31	16,73	34,58	64,56
1893-94	6,39	3,95	16,28	5,94	27	4,03	6,05	68	9,65	7,25	2,29	16,28	24,44	56,71
						3,88	6,22	70	10,42	7,20	2,24	16,22	29,25	59,79

* The amount refunded was greater than the duty collected.

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

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT
(*Statistical Branch*)
Calcutta, 14th September, 1893.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

REPORT OF THE ROYAL COMMISSION ON THE BLIND, THE DEAF AND DUMB, AND IDIOTS AND IMBECILES.

No. $\frac{8 \text{ Education}}{296-306}$.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Home Department (Education),—under date Simla, the 13th September, 1893.

Read—

Despatch from the Secretary of State, No. 87 (Public), dated the 15th August 1889, forwarding a copy of a letter, dated the 16th July 1889, from Lord Egerton of Tatton, together with the Report of the Royal Commission on the Blind, the Deaf and Dumb, and Idiots and Imbeciles;

Home Department Circular Nos. 498—505, dated the 26th October 1889; and

The replies of Local Governments and Administrations to the above-quoted Circular.

RESOLUTION.

With his Despatch of the 15th August 1889, the Secretary of State forwarded for the consideration of the Government of India the Report of the Royal Commission on the Blind, the Deaf and Dumb, and Idiots and Imbeciles. The views and recommendations of the Commission, briefly stated, were as follows:—

(1) that it is more advantageous for the local Authority or the State to expend its funds in educating the blind than to have to support them through life in idleness or to allow them to live on charity;

(2) that the parents of the blind, the deaf and dumb, and educable idiots should pay for their education to the extent of their ability;

(3) that the blind should be compelled to attend school from the age of 5 years to the age of 16;

(4) that the deaf and dumb should be compelled to attend school till they attained the age of 16 years, and should be educated on the purely oral system; and

(5) that power should be taken to ascertain whether imbeciles are educable or not, and to provide for such of them as are educable being sent to suitable institutions for their education.

In circulating the Secretary of State's Despatch and the Report of the Royal Commission with the Home Department letter of the 26th October 1889 cited in the preamble, Local Governments and Administrations were asked to state

their opinion as to the extent to which the conclusions of the Royal Commission were applicable to the classes referred to in India.

2. Before coming to a final decision, the Government of India have awaited the publication of the returns of the census taken in 1891; these returns show that out of a population of 274,373,929, the numbers in each of these unfortunate classes are—idiots and persons of unsound mind, 74,289; congenital deaf-mutes, 196,861; blind persons, 458,868.

3. Local Governments and Administrations are unanimous in agreeing that the recommendations of the Royal Commission are unsuitable for India. The family system in India has caused it to be generally recognized as an obligation by all able-bodied persons to provide for the support of those members of their families who, from congenital or other defects, are unable to earn their own livelihood. The State has, moreover, not yet succeeded in securing instruction in the rudiments of learning for those classes who suffer from no natural disqualification. As general primary education is still so backward among the masses, the Government of India consider that it would be premature to incur expenditure in endeavouring to train persons who at the best could only very imperfectly respond to the efforts made on their behalf, and whose education would be exceptionally expensive. The Government of India have therefore decided that the assistance of Government in this direction should for the present be limited to grants-in-aid of public or private charity.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of this Resolution be communicated to all Local Governments and Administrations for information, and that it be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India* for general information.

[True Extract.]

C. J. LYALL,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weather Review of India for the week ending at 8 a.m. on Saturday, September 9th, 1893.

Very unsettled weather has prevailed throughout the greater part of the Indian region during most of the week under review. The cyclonic storm which appeared over the Bay at the close of the previous week travelled from the Bay north-westward and passed into the North-West Himalayas. It occasioned very general rain during its passage. After it disappeared the barometer rose, the barometric differences became much slighter, and the weather became much finer. On the 8th, however, a fresh barometric fall appeared over Bengal and the Bay, and during the 8th and 9th a fresh storm developed at the head of the Bay. As this storm increased in intensity, barometric gradients increased, the wind rose, and rainy weather prevailed, except in the extreme north of the country. In the interval between the two storms temperature rose, and on the 6th and 7th the heat was greater than usual in most Provinces of India, but during the rainy periods which accompanied the passage of the first and the appearance of the second storm the mean temperature of India was lower than usual.

The chart of the 3rd showed that the cyclonic storm which had developed over the head of the Bay at the close of the last week had commenced to move north-westward, and had crossed the coast close to Balasore. The storm was fairly deep, the abnormal depression of the barometer near the centre being about 0·35 inch. The barometer was falling, except in parts of North-East, of North-West, and of North India, and gradients were steep very generally. The winds were cyclonic in the neighbourhood of the depression, and blew from the normal monsoon directions elsewhere. There had been no rain over the south of the Punjab, Western Rajputana, Sind, or the South Carnatic, but elsewhere rain had been general, and in the neighbourhood of the depression heavy. Balasore reported 4·47 inches, Cuttack 3·67 inches, False Point 3·42 inches, Darjeeling 2·32 inches, and many stations over 1 inch. By 8 A.M. on 4th September the cyclonic storm had reached the neighbourhood of Allahabad. The barometer was falling over the North-West Provinces, but was rising elsewhere. Gradients were less steep than on the preceding day. The winds were cyclonic near the storm and blew from the ordinary directions elsewhere. The rainfall distribution was similar to that reported on the preceding day, except that there had been some increase in the extent of rainfall over the Punjab, and that the region of heaviest fall had been transferred from Lower Bengal to the North-West Provinces. Cawnpore had received 6·00 inches, Karwar 4·21 inches, Allahabad 3·91 inches, Lucknow 2·63 inches, Tavoy 2·59 inches, Gnatong 2·38 inches, Saugor 2·35 inches, Mussoorie 2·09 inches, and several stations over 1 inch. On the 5th the cyclonic storm lay between Delhi and Meerut. The storm was filling up and the barometer was rising almost everywhere. A fresh fall had, however, appeared over Burma. Gradients had still further decreased, and the winds were rather variable over a large part of the country. There was very little rain over the west of the Punjab, Sind, Guzerat, and Madras, but elsewhere the fall continued fairly general, and in the neighbourhood of the depression the amounts were heavy. Ranikhet reported 6·36 inches, Lucknow 5·55 inches, Umballa 3·00 inches, Roorkee 2·44 inches, Mercara 2·36 inches, Chakrata 2·28 inches, and several stations over 1 inch. By the morning of the 6th the storm had disappeared across the North-West Himalayas, and an area of relatively high pressure had been established over the north of the Punjab. The barometric fall noticed over Burma on the 5th was passing out into the Bay, and pressure was recovering over Tenasserim. Gradients were slight, and the winds, which were rather variable,

were generally light. Rain had fallen generally over Burma, over and at the foot of the North-West Himalayas, and along the West Coast, but elsewhere only scattered showers had occurred. Moulmein had received 3·70 inches, Tavoy 2·24 inches, and Ranikhet 2·07 inches; but these were the only important falls. On the 7th pressure was decreasing, except over the south of the Peninsula and in Burma. Pressure was lowest over the west of the Punjab and highest over the south of the Bay. The wind was generally between south and west. Light showers had fallen over the Indian Peninsula, moderate rain in Burma, and heavy rain in North Bengal. Jalpaiguri reported 7·65 inches, Kendat 3·85 inches, and Tavoy 2·98 inches. On the 8th the barometer was falling, except over North Bengal and the south of the Peninsula. Gradients had increased, and a fresh cyclonic storm was developing over the Bay. The winds were rising in force, and blew from monsoon directions, except at the head of the Bay, where the directions were irregular. There was no rain over North-Western India, the South Carnatic, or parts of Lower Bengal, but elsewhere the weather was rainy. The amounts were not, however, heavy, the largest being 2·77 inches at Tavoy, 2·44 inches at Silchar, and 2·10 inches at Fort Stedman. The chart of the 9th showed that the barometer was falling everywhere—most in the north; that gradients had increased considerably; and that the cyclonic storm at the head of the Bay was developing into an important disturbance. The winds were cyclonic around the Bay, and blew from normal monsoon directions elsewhere. There was still very little rain over North-Western India, but in all other places the fall was general. Moulmein had received 4·38 inches, Nowgong 3·89 inches, Akyab 3·29 inches, Jubbulpore 3·08 inches, Tavoy 2·94 inches, Dehra Dun 2·72 inches, Murree 2·35 inches, Hazaribagh 2·23 inches, and several stations over 1 inch.

Temperature.—The following table shows the variations of the mean temperature from the normal on each day of the week for the different Provinces of India:

Province.	September 1893.							Mean variation of week.
	3rd.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
Burma	−0·3	−0·5	+1·6	+1·6	+0·9	−1·5	−2·2	−0·1
Bengal and Assam	+0·5	+0·1	+0·8	+2·3	+1·4	−1·2	−0·4	+0·5
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	−1·3	−3·2	−4·9	−2·3	+0·3	+1·4	−1·8	−1·7
Punjab	−0·3	−3·6	−3·5	−3·8	−1·0	+2·1	+3·2	−1·0
Bombay	+0·1	−1·0	−0·4	+0·3	+0·9	−1·8	−1·5	−0·4
Central Provinces and Berar	−3·5	−3·2	−5·6	+0·6	+2·1	+0·3	−1·4	−1·5
Central India and Guzerat	−0·8	+0·1	−0·6	+0·2	+1·4	+1·4	−0·4	+0·2
Sind and Rajputana	−0·2	−0·1	0	+1·0	+1·6	+0·2	−1·0	+0·2
Madras	−2·5	−1·7	+0·3	+1·5	+1·4	−1·5	−1·5	−0·6
Mean for whole of India	−0·9	−1·4	−1·4	+0·2	+1·0	−0·1	−0·8	−0·5

On the 6th and 7th the mean temperature of the whole of India was slightly above the normal average, but on all other days it was below, the abnormal deficiency ranging from 1·4° on the 4th and 5th to only 0·1° on the 8th. The provincial variations show that the mean temperature of the week for the North-West Provinces and the Central Provinces was 1½°, and that for the Punjab was 1·0° below the average, but in all the other Provinces the average variations for the week were very small, though on particular days during the week there were instances of considerable departures both above and below the normal.

Rain.—The concluding table shows that the rainfall throughout India during the week has been generally similar to that reported last week, except that relatively to the normal it has been on the whole somewhat heavier. Sind and

Rajputana (West) were the only divisions which received no rain, more or less falling in all other parts of the country. The heaviest average actual rainfall was 13·46 inches in Tenasserim, followed by 6·50 inches in the East Coast (North *a*) and by 6·01 inches in Oudh (South), while the lightest average actual rainfall was 0·05 inch in Kathiawar. According to the normal, the heaviest average rainfall should be 7·90 inches in Tenasserim, followed by 7·14 inches in Assam (Surma) and 5·22 inches in Arakan, while the lightest normal average rainfall is 0·26 inch in Sind. The principal difference then between the normal and actual average rainfall consists in the excess in Tenasserim and Oudh and the deficiency in Assam. The third column of the table shows that the actual average rainfall was in excess of the normal average in twenty-eight of the rainfall divisions and in defect in twenty-three divisions. The greatest actual excess was 5·56 inches in Tenasserim and the greatest actual deficiency was 3·53 inches in Assam (Surma). The regions where the rainfall was excessive included the following divisions, *viz.*: Tenasserim, Lower and Central Burma, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, both the Behar divisions, all the North-West Provinces divisions, the Central, Submontane, and Hill divisions of the Punjab, Malabar, Coorg, the Konkan, the Deccan, the East and Central divisions of the Central Provinces, Central India (East), the East Coast (North and Central), and Hyderabad (South). In all the remaining divisions the fall was deficient.

The three concluding columns of the table show the actual rainfall from May 28th to September 9th of 1893, the normal rainfall for the same period, and the difference between the two. In Lower Burma, in Coorg, and in Mysore the rainfall has been in defect; in Assam (Surma), in Chota Nagpur, in the North-West Provinces (East), in Oudh (North and South), in the Punjab (North-West), in the Deccan, in Khandeish, in Rajputana (West), in the East Coast (North), and in Hyderabad (South) it has been excessive, while in all the other divisions it has been approximately normal.

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

Division.	District.	Station.	Amount.
Tenasserim	**Amherst**	**Thaton**	**16·41 inches.**
Central Burma	Shwegyin	Kyaikto	15·15 „
Arakan	Akyab	Sudder	6·36 „
Assam	Sylhet	Sunamganj	5·60 „
North Bengal	Jalpaiguri	Falakata	8·08 „
Behar	Darbhanga	Roserha	10·24 „
Oudh	Lucknow	Mohanlalganj	12·31 „
North-Western Provinces.	Allahabad	Meja	12·19 „
Punjab	Rohtak	Sudder	10·15 „
Konkan	Ratnagiri	Mandangad	13·99 „
Deccan	Kolhapur	Bavda	13·41 „
Central Provinces	Balaghat	Sudder	9·14 „
East Coast	Ganjam	Parla-Kimedi	8·23 „

PROVINCE.	DIVISION.	Rainfall data for week ending September 9th.			Rainfall data from May 28th to September 9th, 1893.		
		Average actual rainfall of division.	Average normal rainfall of division.	Excess or defect in inches.	Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall, May 28th to September 9th.	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a percentage.
		Inches.	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Per cent.*
Burma	Tenasserim	13·46	7·90	+ 5·56	137·26	139·64	— 2
	Lower Burma	3·67	3·40	+ 0·27	56·17	70·05	— 20
	Central Burma	4·60	2·46	+ 2·14	50·44	54·86	— 8
	Upper Burma	1·20	?	?	21·36	?	?
	Arakan	4·84	5·22	— 0·38	139·90	144·90	— 3
Bengal and Assam	Eastern Bengal	2·08	4·14	— 2·06	70·09	63·02	+ 11
	Assam (Surma)	3·61	7·14	— 3·53	150·00	112·80	+ 33
	Do. (Brahmaputra)	2·13	2·85	— 0·72	46·79	50·06	— 6
	Deltaic Bengal	1·25	2·72	— 1·47	41·69	39·35	+ 6
	Central Bengal	1·70	2·96	— 1·26	43·21	39·13	+ 10
	North Bengal	3·94	5·06	— 1·12	82·86	73·81	+ 12
	Orissa	3·44	2·49	+ 0·95	30·90	36·19	— 14
	Chota Nagpur	3·60	2·40	+ 1·20	40·79	38·38	+ 22
	Bihar (South)	3·24	2·09	+ 1·15	35·50	31·00	+ 15
	Do. (North)	3·27	2·60	+ 0·67	41·42	36·20	+ 14
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	North-Western Provinces (East)	5·00	1·89	+ 3·11	35·50	29·27	+ 21
	Do. (Submontane) (*a*)	2·86	1·88	+ 0·98	27·19	31·02	— 12
	Oudh (South)	6·01	1·65	+ 4·36	38·27	27·49	+ 39
	Do. (North)	5·62	1·83	+ 3·79	36·73	29·89	+ 23
	North-Western Provinces (Central).	4·08	1·48	+ 3·20	27·86	26·57	+ 5
	North-Western Provinces (West).	3·01	1·46	+ 1·55	21·05	22·21	— 5
	North-Western Provinces (Submontane) (*b*)	5·39	2·08	+ 3·31	36·64	34·37	+ 7
Punjab	Punjab (South)	0·67	0·86	— 0·19	9·60	10·24	— 6
	Do. (Central)	3·27	1·22	+ 2·05	19·03	16·42	+ 16
	Do. (Submontane)	3·22	1·57	+ 1·65	24·96	21·40	+ 17
	Do. (Hill Districts)	4·48	2·30	+ 2·18	47·77	53·09	— 10
	Do. (North-West)	0·76	0·79	— 0·03	21·37	13·44	+ 59
	Do. (West)	0·22	0·28	— 0·06	4·54	5·28	— 14
Bombay and Malabar Coast Districts (Madras).	Malabar	3·46	2·47	+ 0·99	75·67	89·03	— 17
	Madras (South Central)	0·94	1·58	— 0·64	18·26	18·75	— 3
	Coorg	5·49	2·94	+ 2·55	63·79	99·52	— 36
	Mysore	0·60	1·39	— 0·73	14·33	19·80	— 28
	Konkan	4·97	4·29	+ 0·68	94·29	101·53	— 7
	Bombay Deccan	1·76	1·01	+ 0·75	25·57	19·20	+ 33
	Hyderabad (North)	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khandesh	1·12	1·50	— 0·38	23·05	16·65	+ 38
Central Provinces and Berar.	Berar	1·75	1·96	— 0·21	27·11	27·01	— 2
	Central Provinces (West)	1·42	2·75	— 1·33	29·63	32·30	— 8
	Ditto (Central)	3·99	2·57	+ 1·42	44·90	42·85	+ 5
	Ditto (East)	3·16	2·38	+ 0·78	47·16	39·81	+ 18
Bombay (North)	Guzerat	0·15	3·33	— 3·18	39·73	37·70	+ 5
	Kathiawar	0·05	1·74	— 1·69	14·40	17·31	— 17
	Sind	0	0·26	— 0·26	4·51	4·23	+ 7
Rajputana and Central India.	Central India (East)	2·61	1·83	+ 0·78	32·15	31·66	+ 2
	Rajputana (East), Central India (West).	1·07	2·01	— 0·94	23·37	24·09	— 3
	Rajputana (West)	0	1·06	— 1·06	19·58	11·92	+ 64
Madras	East Coast (North)	2·08	1·74	+ 0·34	24·47	19·96	+ 23
	Ditto (ditto) (*a*)	6·50	2·92	+ 3·58	54·61	42·67	+ 28
	Hyderabad (South)	4·54	1·12	+ 3·42	31·74	17·52	+ 81
	Madras (Central)	0·70	1·82	— 1·06	13·10	12·78	+ 3
	East Coast (Central)	1·40	1·27	+ 0·13	13·51	12·51	+ 8
	Ditto (South)	0·32	1·45	— 1·13	11·74	12·33	— 5
	Madras (South)	0·24	0·68	— 0·44	5·54	5·27	+ 5

SIMLA, *14th September, 1893.*

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

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

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

Madras.—*For week ending 9th September.*—Rainfall good on the West Coast and in the Circars; light rain elsewhere. Want of rain is felt in the Southern and Central districts, and is beginning to affect cultivation in some of them. Standing crops generally good, but require more rain in parts. Harvest of early crops continues. Fodder is generally available, but pasture is getting scarce in parts. Condition of cattle generally good. Prices continue very high with an upward tendency in a few of the Southern and Central districts.

Bombay.—*For week ending 13th September.*—Want of water still felt in parts of Sind. Rain almost throughout the Presidency Proper; slight in Guzerat; moderate and beneficial to standing crops elsewhere. More rain is required in parts of the Deccan, Karnatic, and Kathiawar. Standing crops withering for want of rain in parts of five, and damaged by rats or insects in parts of four, districts. Sowing of early or late crops continues in six districts and transplantation in one. Prices steady and fodder sufficient, except in two districts. Agricultural stock generally good.

Bengal.—*For week ending 9th September.*—There has been general rain over the whole Province during the week. It has done good to the winter rice, which is now nearly all transplanted. Harvesting of early rice, jute, and other autumn crops is almost finished, and preparation of lands for spring sowings has begun. Prospects are generally favourable, except, as previously reported, in the flooded tracts of East Bengal and Behar. Distress is reported in a portion of Backergunge, where relief operations will soon be undertaken. In Faridpur three thanas will soon be in need of relief works. Agricultural loans have been sanctioned according to requirements in the tracts affected. Reports from Muzaffarpur and Champaran show that the condition of the people in the flooded tracts is not so bad as at first anticipated, and there appear to be no signs of immediate distress. Prices have risen in the eastern districts, but are almost stationary in Behar and elsewhere. Fodder is not yet sufficient in the flooded tracts of East Bengal.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 13th September.*—Rain has been general and rather heavy in some districts. Crops have greatly benefited, and prospects are good everywhere. Supplies sufficient. Prices show a falling tendency.

Punjab.—*For week ending 13th September.*—Rain has fallen in all but two districts. Irrigation of autumn crops by wells continues. Ploughings and sowings for spring crops in progress in some districts. Condition of standing crops is generally good. Prospects average in most districts. Crops withering for want of rain in Hissar and Sialkot, and rain is required in other

districts also. Sugarcane and maize in parts of Lahore and *jowar* (*Holcus sorghum*) and *bajra* (*Penicillaria spicata*) in parts of Dera Ismail Khan have been damaged by insects. Condition of cattle good. Fodder sufficient in all districts, except Sialkot and parts of Multan and Shahpur, where it is getting scarce. Prices unsettled in one district and stationary elsewhere.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 13th September.*—Rainfall heavy in two districts; elsewhere moderate to light rainfall. Standing crops in good condition. Weeding operations progressing. Land being prepared for winter sowings in places. Prices steady.

Burma.—*For week ending 9th September.*—In Lower Burma agricultural operations are progressing satisfactorily, and transplanting is nearly finished in some districts. In Hanthawaddy and Tharrawaddy considerable areas under paddy cultivation are under water, and will probably be destroyed. Slight damage has also been done by floods to the crops in Bassein. Rainfall ample in Upper Burma. Agricultural operations for wet-weather cultivation are progressing satisfactorily. Reaping of early paddy and of sesamum progressing. Maize being reaped in Magwe. Crop prospects are generally good, but in Yeu, although prospects have improved, rain is still wanted, and in Shwebo, where the rainfall is inappreciable, the crop prospects are unsatisfactory. In Pakokku, owing to heavy and constant rain, some nurseries are under water. In Kyaukse some damage may be caused by the overflow of the Zawgyi river. Slight damage has been done to crops by floods and rain in Katha and Magwe. In Lower Burma the price of paddy has risen slightly in three districts, and in Upper Burma it has risen considerably in the Southern Shan States and fallen in five other districts.

Assam.—*For week ending 12th September.*—Weather seasonable. Transplanting of winter paddy nearly over. Condition of cattle and supply of fodder normal. Water sufficient.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 13th September.*—MYSORE: Rainfall good in parts of two districts; slight in other parts. More rain is wanted throughout the State. Prices risen in Kolar.

COORG: Rainfall good. Rice and coffee crops in good condition. The *ragi* (*Eleusine coracana*) crop is ripening. Picking of cardamoms continues. Prices stationary. Fodder and water for cattle ample.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 13th September.*—BERAR: Rainfall good. Weather cool and cloudy. Standing crops in good condition. Land being prepared for ensuing spring crops. Weeding operations in progress. Fodder and water sufficient. Cattle healthy. Prices almost stationary.

HYDERABAD: Rainfall good. Weeding of autumn crops and irrigated paddy continues. Sowing of spring crops in progress. Prices stationary.

Central India.—*For week ending 13th September.*—Rain general throughout Central India, but more rain is required in parts of Gwalior. Agricultural

operations in progress in all parts. Land being prepared for spring sowings. Standing crops in good condition, except in West Malwa and the Neemuch district, where Indian-corn has been partially damaged by rain. Prices of food-grains falling in Gwalior, Bhopal, and Goona, and steady in other parts.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 13th September.*—Slight rain in parts. Good rain in six States. Agricultural operations, standing crops, and cattle generally satisfactory. Pasturage or fodder sufficient. Prices fluctuating in two States, falling in four others, and steady elsewhere.

Kashmir.—*For week ending 12th September.*—Moderate rain during the week. Rice crops in good condition and ready for harvesting. Prices stationary.

Nepal.—*For week ending 9th September.*—Weather warm and sultry. Harvesting of upland rice commenced. Prospects of crops good.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY STATISTICS.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS FROM 1ST JULY TO 3RD SEPTEMBER 1892, AND FROM 1ST JULY TO 2ND SEPTEMBER 1893.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Receipts from 1st July 1893*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

Railway.	Average earnings per mile per week during the 2nd-half of 1892.	Week ending 3rd September 1892. Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Week ending 2nd September 1893. Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Earnings from 1st July to 3rd September 1892.	Earnings from 1st July to 2nd September 1893.	Increases during the 2nd-half of 1893.	Decreases during the 2nd-half of 1893.
State lines worked by companies.	*Rs.*	*Miles.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Miles.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
Standard gauge—											
East Indian	521	1,630	8,10,142	494	1,634	8,12,098	497	97,37,011	73,22,088	5,85,077	...
Bengal-Nágpur	101	831	59,258	71	863	60,533	70	5,00,199	6,51,527	55,331	...
Indian Midland	100	752	55,986	74	752	69,313	92	5,99,713	5,92,080	...	7,633
Bezváda Extension (*a*)	95	21	1,896	90	112	5,509	50	19,066	49,412	30,346	...
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa (*b*)	216	1,674	3,08,663	184	1,699	3,00,810	177	27,00,769	26,77,212	...	1,19,557
South Indian	135	1,106	1,44,541	131	1,043	1,48,017	142	12,08,435	13,87,682	1,19,247	...
Southern Mahratta (*c*)	78	1,044	59,205	57	1,156	90,254	78	6,31,400	8,07,930	2,66,530	...
Bengal and North-Western (*d*)	111	755	62,557	83	756	69,740	92	6,53,537	6,74,723	21,186	...
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Lucknow-Bareilly section)	56	199	8,038	40	199	9,044	45	87,781	86,238	1,457	...
TOTAL	213	8,021	15,10,346	188	8,214	15,65,408	191	1,33,89,908	1,43,42,798	9,52,890	...
State lines worked by the State.											
Standard gauge—											
North Western (state) (*e*)	178	2,511	4,06,458	162	2,509	5,53,745	221	32,30,210	43,73,438	11,43,219	...
Oudh and Rohilkhand (state)	193	692	1,02,860	149	692	1,37,891	199	10,28,858	11,97,819	1,68,961	...
Eastern Bengal (state) (including metre and 2′ 6″ gauges)	314	777	2,79,005	359	778	2,94,160	378	20,02,679	19,87,398	...	15,281
Bengal Central (*f*)	121	125	14,555	116	125	16,970	136	1,40,248	1,31,945	12,697	...
East Coast (state)	...	...	...	...	172	10,704	62	...	(*g*) 28,475	28,475	...
Metre gauge—											
Burma (state)	157	715	1,00,907	141	730	84,627	116	8,86,503	8,17,118	...	69,385
Special gauges—											
Jorhát (state provincial)	55	25	1,394	56	25	1,553	62	13,573	14,661	1,088	...
Cherra-Companyganj (state provincial)	44	8	155	19	8	341	43	2,105	3,104	939	...
TOTAL	202	4,853	9,05,334	187	5,039	10,99,991	218	72,83,245	85,53,958	12,70,713	...
Lines worked by guaranteed companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Great Indian Peninsula (*h*)	309	1,490	3,72,932	250	1,490	3,96,585	266	41,72,997	39,01,954	...	2,71,043
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	444	461	1,72,793	375	461	1,86,000	403	14,04,138	16,42,922	1,48,784	...
Madras	224	840	1,68,557	201	840	2,05,627	245	15,20,527	17,99,837	2,79,310	...
TOTAL	353	2,791	7,14,282	256	2,791	7,88,212	282	71,97,662	73,44,713	1,57,051	...
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	234	15,665	31,29,962	200	16,044	34,53,611	215	2,78,60,815	3,02,41,409	23,80,654	...
Assisted companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	126	162	15,942	98	161	19,303	120	1,05,979	1,86,619	23,640	...
Tarkessur	220	22	3,963	180	22	4,359	198	43,925	40,583	...	3,342
Metre gauge—											
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Company's section)	115	67	6,900	103	67	5,549	83	71,424	60,605	...	10,819
Dibru-Sadiya	121	78	10,063	129	78	11,218	144	98,334	91,048	...	7,286
TOTAL	129	329	36,868	112	328	40,519	124	3,79,662	3,81,855	2,193	...
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.											
Standard gauge—											
The Nizam's guaranteed state	148	333	39,959	120	333	39,879	120	4,10,213	4,00,911	...	18,302
The Gaekwar's Petlád	78	13	885	68	13	1,010	78	8,014	8,059	45	...
Rájpura-Bhátinda	92	108	8,899	82	108	11,160	103	82,104	1,16,896	34,792	...
Metre gauge—											
Southern Mahratta (Mysore section) (*i*)	95	311	23,141	74	331	29,172	88	2,21,181	2,73,953	52,772	...
The Gaekwar's Mehsána	44	93	2,822	30	93	4,120	44	29,374	33,998	4,624	...
Kolhápur	61	29	1,383	48	29	1,536	53	13,325	16,829	3,504	...
Special gauge—											
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	49	72	2,425	34	72	3,330	46	24,808	29,218	4,410	...
TOTAL	103	959	79,514	83	979	90,207	92	7,98,019	8,79,864	81,845	...
Lines owned and worked by native states.											
Metre gauge—											
Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junagarh-Porbandar	70	334	19,434	58	334	22,836	68	1,70,150	2,26,390	56,240	...
Jetalsar-Rájkot	...	...	...	...	46	2,450	53	...	21,945	21,945	...
Jodhpur-Bickaneer	55	292	15,667	54	364	14,700	40	1,49,886	1,27,648	...	22,238
Special gauge—											
Morvi	57	94	5,336	57	94	4,641	49	43,984	46,127	2,143	...
TOTAL	62	720	40,437	56	838	44,027	53	3,64,020	4,22,110	58,090	...
GRAND TOTAL	218	17,673	32,86,781	186	18,189	36,28,964	200	2,94,02,516	3,19,25,298	25,22,782	...

(*a*) Includes the Bezváda-Godaveri section of the East Coast (state) railway.
(*b*) Includes the Godhra-Rutlam railway.
(*c*) Includes the Guntakal-Mysore frontier section from 1st April 1893.
(*d*) Includes the Tirhoot state railway. Although for convenience classed amongst the state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North-Western railway company.
(*e*) Includes the Jummu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Umarkot railways.
(*f*) Although for convenience classed amongst the state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central railway company.
(*g*) Total receipts from 15th July to 2nd September 1893.
(*h*) Includes the Wardha Coal, Dhond-Manmád, Khámgaon, and Amráoti railways.
(*i*) Includes the Bangalore-Nanjangúd and the Bangalore-Mysore frontier sections.

F. B. HEBBERT,
Under-Secretary.

SIMLA, *the 14th September, 1893.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY STATISTICS.

No. XXI of 1893-94.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Receipts from 1st April 1893*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

Railway.	Average earnings per mile per week in 1892-93.	Week ending 3rd September 1892. Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Week ending 2nd September 1893. Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Earnings from 1st April to 3rd September 1892.	Earnings from 1st April to 2nd September 1893.	Increases in 1893-94.	Decreases in 1893-94.
State lines worked by companies.	*Rs.*	*Miles.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Miles.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
Standard gauge—											
East Indian	580	1,639	8,10,142	494	1,634	8,12,098	497	2,07,31,424	2,08,57,149	1,25,725	...
Bengal-Nágpur	140	831	59,258	71	863	60,533	70	24,17,344	25,05,144	1,77,800	...
Indian Midland	129	752	55,986	74	752	69,313	92	21,08,216	20,79,286	...	28,930
Bezváda Extension (*a*)	80	21	1,896	90	112	5,509	50	37,755	1,39,254	1,01,499	...
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa (*b*)	258	1,674	3,08,663	184	1,699	3,00,810	177	94,65,862	92,38,409	...	2,27,453
South Indian	139	1,106	1,44,541	131	1,043	1,48,017	142	32,52,774	35,82,067	3,29,293	...
Southern Mahratta (*c*)	87	1,044	59,205	57	1,156	90,254	78	18,44,796	26,58,024	8,13,228	...
Bengal and North-Western (*d*)	137	755	62,557	83	756	69,740	92	23,01,220	22,98,179	...	3,041
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Lucknow-Bareilly section)	66	199	8,038	40	199	9,044	45	2,87,255	2,91,727	4,472	...
TOTAL	243	8,021	15,10,346	188	8,214	15,65,408	191	4,24,46,646	4,37,39,239	12,92,593	...
State lines worked by the State.											
Standard gauge—											
North Western (state) (*e*)	201	2,511	4,06,458	162	2,509	5,53,745	221	1,02,40,707	1,18,74,776	16,34,069	...
Oudh and Rohilkhand (state)	235	692	1,02,860	149	692	1,37,891	199	36,71,298	37,35,533	64,235	...
Eastern Bengal (state) (including metre and 2′ 6″ gauges)	292	777	2,79,005	359	778	2,94,160	378	42,53,104	44,29,012	1,75,908	...
Bengal Central (*f*)	120	125	14,555	116	125	16,970	136	3,02,593	3,19,818	17,225	...
East Coast (state)	...	...	...	...	172	10,704	62	...	(*g*) 28,475	28,475	...
Metre gauge—											
Burma (state)	194	715	1,00,907	141	730	84,627	116	26,99,826	25,24,081	...	1,75,745
Special gauges—											
Jorhát (state provincial)	46	25	1,394	56	25	1,553	62	29,835	32,998	3,163	...
Cherra-Companyganj (state provincial)	47	8	155	19	8	341	43	6,373	8,724	2,351	...
TOTAL	217	4,853	9,05,334	187	5,039	10,99,991	218	2,12,03,736	2,29,53,417	17,49,681	...
Lines worked by guaranteed companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Great Indian Peninsula (*h*)	513	1,490	3,72,932	250	1,490	3,96,585	266	1,69,48,841	1,59,20,325	...	10,28,516
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	605	461	1,72,793	375	461	1,86,000	403	66,04,515	67,16,528	1,12,013	...
Madras	226	840	1,68,557	201	840	2,05,627	245	38,60,817	44,38,298	5,77,481	...
TOTAL	442	2,791	7,14,282	256	2,791	7,88,212	282	2,74,14,173	2,70,75,151	...	3,39,022
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	271	15,665	31,29,962	200	16,044	34,53,611	215	9,10,64,555	9,37,67,807	27,03,252	...
Assisted companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	132	162	15,942	98	161	19,393	120	4,46,385	5,10,344	63,959	...
Tarkessur	252	22	3,963	180	22	4,359	198	1,24,120	1,22,376	...	1,744
Metre gauge—											
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Company's section)	118	67	6,900	103	67	5,549	83	2,09,883	1,90,902	...	18,981
Dibru-Sadiya	123	78	10,063	129	78	11,218	144	2,30,579	2,22,889	...	7,690
TOTAL	135	329	36,868	112	328	40,519	124	10,10,967	10,46,511	35,544	...
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.											
Standard gauge—											
The Nizam's guaranteed state	151	333	39,959	120	333	39,879	120	10,65,860	11,59,549	93,689	...
The Gaekwar's Petlád	96	13	885	68	13	1,010	78	27,773	25,698	...	2,075
Rájpura-Bhátinda	92	108	8,899	82	108	11,160	103	2,11,033	2,97,326	85,693	...
Metre gauge—											
Southern Mahratta (Mysore section) (*i*)	94	311	23,141	74	331	29,172	88	5,46,219	7,29,085	1,82,866	...
The Gaekwar's Mehsána	59	93	2,822	30	93	4,120	44	1,16,052	1,30,669	14,617	...
Kolhápur	67	29	1,383	48	29	1,536	53	36,488	47,970	11,482	...
Special gauge—											
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	68	72	2,425	34	72	3,330	46	1,14,355	1,09,424	...	4,931
TOTAL	107	959	79,514	83	979	90,207	92	21,18,380	24,99,721	3,81,341	...
Lines owned and worked by native states.											
Metre gauge—											
Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágarh-Porbandar	102	334	19,434	58	334	22,836	68	7,58,297	9,33,071	1,74,774	...
Jetalsar-Rájkot	...	...	...	...	46	2,450	53	...	(*j*) 51,230	51,230	...
Jodhpur-Bickaneer	60	292	15,667	54	364	14,700	40	4,15,001	3,53,280	...	61,721
Special gauge—											
Morvi	65	94	5,336	57	94	4,641	49	1,42,245	1,36,566	...	5,679
TOTAL	80	720	40,437	56	838	44,627	53	13,15,543	14,74,147	1,58,604	...
GRAND TOTAL	251	17,673	32,86,781	186	18,189	36,28,964	200	9,55,09,445	9,87,88,186	32,78,741	...

(*a*) Includes the Bezváda-Godaveri section of the East Coast (state) railway.
(*b*) Includes the Godhra-Rutlam railway.
(*c*) Includes the Guntakal-Mysore frontier section from 1st April 1893.
(*d*) Includes the Tirhoot state railway. Although for convenience classed amongst the state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North Western railway company.
(*e*) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Umarkot railways.
(*f*) Although for convenience classed amongst the state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central railway company.
(*g*) Total receipts from 15th July to 2nd September 1893.
(*h*) Includes the Wardha Coal, Dhond-Manmád, Khámgaon, and Amráoti railways.
(*i*) Includes the Bangalore-Nanjangúd and the Bangalore-Mysore frontier sections.
(*j*) Total receipts from 12th April to 2nd September 1893.

F. B. HEBBERT,
Under-Secretary.

SIMLA, *the 14th September, 1893.*

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 38.] CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1893.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF AUGUST 1893.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice, best sort.		Rice, common.		Jawar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).		Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*.)		Firewood.		Salt.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Burma—																										
Tenasserim—																										
Mergui	...	...	...	...	10 10	10 10	11 11	11 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	256 12	256 12	12 0	12 0
Tavoy	...	...	...	...	10 12	11 4	12 0	12 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	399 3	399 3	14 3	18 14⅜
Moulmein and Amherst	9 2	7 14	...	...	11 3	11 3	14 9	14 9	6 5	6 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 2	10 2	12 2	12 2	7 12	7 12	220 0	220 0	18 11	18 11
Pegu (deltaic)—																										
Pegu	...	...	...	...	10 2	10 2	14 3	14 3	*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 2	11 2	20 8	20 8	9 0	9 0	143 0	143 0	14 3	14 3
Rangoon	12 8	11 0	...	...	11 8	12 0	13 8	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8	13 0	...	...	...	...	133 0	133 0	15 8	15 8
Thôngwa	...	...	...	...	9 4	8 1	12 5	12 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100 0	100 0	14 4	14 4
Bassein	...	...	...	...	12 14	13 7	14 14	13 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 1	13 1	...	...	...	...	150 13	150 13	17 8	17 8
Pegu (inland)—																										
Shwegyin	...	...	...	...	11 9	11 9	12 7	12 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	200 0	200 0	14 2	14 2
Tharrawaddy	...	...	...	...	12 5	12 5	14 13	14 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	8 12	8 12	450 0	450 0	14 13	14 3
Henzada	...	...	...	...	13 0	12 7	13 0	12 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	5 12	5 12	183 8	183 8	16 2	16 2
Prome	10 6	10 6	...	...	11 12	11 12	13 4	13 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 14	14 14	...	...	9 6	9 6	193 3	193 3	14 3	14 3
Toungoo	*	...	...	...	13 3	13 3	14 14	14 14	*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 6	11 6	*	...	*	...	326 8	326 8	14 3	14 3
Thayetmyo	14 14	14 14	...	...	11 11	11 11	15 5	15 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 4	14 4	...	*	8 10	8 10	196 0	196 0	12 14	12 14
Upper Burma—																										
Mandalay	20 4	18 13	...	...	11 8	11 1	12 6	12 0	30 0	26 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 7	11 7	29 5	24 0	9 11	9 11	79 0	79 0	16 0	18 0
Bamo	...	...	...	...	6 4	6 4	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 3	...	...	5 11	5 11	182 0	182 0	9 10	9 10
Pakôkku	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 5	9 0	29 0	29 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	14 8	...	...	5 9	5 9	113 0	113 0	14 3	14 3
Meiktila	*	4 3	...	...	8 14	10 11	11 9	11 9	*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 4	14 4	16 0	12 13	4 3	4 3	222 10	222 10	12 7	14 4
Arakan—																										
Sandoway	...	...	...	...	8 13	8 13	10 1	9 13	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	469 11	469 11	10 3	13 7
Kyaukpyu	...	...	...	...	9 3	9 6	10 9	10 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	...	...	...	...	340 0	340 0	15 0	15 0
Akyab	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	200 0	200 0	13 0	12 8
Assam—																										
Surma—																										
Sylhet	...	...	...	...	7 0	7 14	8 9	9 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 4	11 12	...	...	...	...	...	‡	10 4	10 4
Cachar	8 0	8 0	...	...	5 12	6 2	6 14	7 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	10 0	12 0
Khási and Jaintia Hills	6 10	6 0	...	...	4 3	4 0	5 10	5 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 3	6 8	10 0	10 0	...	...	80 0	80 0	6 3	6 0
Garo Hills	...	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	7 0	6 8
Brahmaputra—																										
Goálpára	16 0	16 0	...	...	6 8	6 8	10 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	14 8	14 8	130 0	130 0	10 0	10 0
Kámrúp	8 0	8 8	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 8	...	...	...	...	100 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Darrang	9 0	9 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Nowgong	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0
Sibságar	...	...	...	...	8 0	9 0	12 *	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0
Lakhimpur	8 0	8 0	...	...	6 8	6 8	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	140 0	140 0	8 0	8 0
Bengal—																										
Eastern hill tracts—																										
Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	8 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	240 0	240 0	8 0	8 0
Hill Tippera(*a*)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nágá Hills	...	...	...	...	3 0	3 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	...	...	...	4 0	...	...	3 8	3 8
Eastern—																										
Backergunge	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 12	8 8	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	10 0	10 0
Noakhali	...	...	...	...	8 0	9 6	9 4 to 10 0	11 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 °0	9 °7
Chittagong	10 0	10 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	10 4	11 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 8	11 0	...	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	9 0	9 8
Tippera	10 0	10 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 7	9 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	11 0	...	...	7 8	7 0	...	...	10 0	10 8
Dacca	11 0	11 0	...	...	8 8	9 0	9 8	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	...	...	20 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Mymensingh	9 8	9 8	...	...	8 0	9 0	9 0	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	...	...	13 0	13 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Deltaic—																										
Khulna	11 8	11 8	20 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	...	...	11 7	11 7	160 0	160 0	9 2	9 2
24-Parganas	11 0	11 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 12	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	16 0	...	21 0	21 0	100 0	100 0	11 0	11 0
Midnapore	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 8	11 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 8	14 8	...	...	19 0	19 0	200 0	200 0	10 12	10 12
Howrah	...	...	...	...	8 13	8 10	11 6	10 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 10	105 0	105 0	10 10	10 10
Calcutta	12 8	12 8	17 1	17 2	7 7	7 12	9 12	10 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 4	8 0	15 3	15 9	20 0	20 0	18 12	19 0	90 0	90 0
Hooghly	13 15	11 12	17 3	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 10	12 8	...	...	11 7	13 6	160 0	120 0
Nadia (Krishnagar)	14 8	14 8	21 0	21 0	8 7	8 7	10 10	10 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 0	21 12	...	...	24 8	24 8	128 0	128 0	10 8	10 9
Jessore	11 8	10 8	13 0	13 0	8 8	8 8	10 8	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	18 0	...	...	20 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	9 14	10 0
Faridpur	16 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 4	10 4
Central—																										
Bankura	13 14	13 4	...	...	10 4	10 0	12 4	11 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	16 0	12 0	280 0	280 0	10 5	10 5
Burdwan	13 8	13 8	...	...	9 4	9 8	12 0	11 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	19 0	...	...	23 0	23 0	108 0	106 0	11 9	11 0
Birbhum	12 0	12 0	...	...	10 8	10 8	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	...	...	14 0	16 0	160 0	60 0	11 0	11 0
Murshidabad	12 0	12 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	11 4	11 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	18 0	...	...	18 0	18 0	200 0	200 0	10 8	10 8
Sonthal Parganas	11 8	11 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	21 0	21 0	22 8	23 0	120 0	140 0	10 0	10 0
Pabna	17 4	17 4	24 0	24 0	6 0	6 0	11 12	11 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 8	16 8	...	...	22 8	22 8	200 0	200 0	10 8	10 8
Bogra	13 8	13 2	...	...	9 0	8 4	11 4	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 12	13 2	...	...	...	...	90 0	90 0	9 12	9 12
Rajshahi	13 8	13 8	24 0	24 0	9 0	9 12	10 14	10 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	19 8	...	...	20 12	20 14	240 0	240 0	9 9	9 9
Malda	14 0	14 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	16 0	12 8	...	...	...	16 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	18 0	17 0	32 0	...	12 0	11 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Northern—																										
Rangpur	13 5	13 5	...	...	8 0	8 2	11 1	11 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	10 0	8 0	70 0	80 0	10 0	9 0
Dinajpur	13 0	13 0	...	...	9 8	9 9½	12 0	12 9½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	13 8	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Jalpaiguri	12 0	12 0	14 0	14 0	8 0	8 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	15 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Darjeeling	8 0	8 0	10 0	9 0	5 0	5 8	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	16 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0
Orissa—																										
Puri	9 8	10 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0†	16 0†	...	...	15 0	15 0	80 0	80 0	12 0	12 0
Cuttack	11 13	11 7	...	...	10 8	10 8	13 2	14 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0†	19 11†	...	...	20 0	21 8	80 0	80 0	11 0	11 0
Balasore	11 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	10 12	10 12	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Chota-Nagpur—																										
Singhbhum	13 0	13 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	12 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	16 0	...	16 0	16 0	100 0	100 0	9 0	9 0
Manbhum	13 0	13 0	...	...	8 0 to 9 0	8 0 to 8 8	10 0 to 12 0	11 0 to 12 8	...	...	...	16 0	...	...	...	...	16 0 to 17 0	16 0	20 0	...	15 0	16 0	...	...	10 10	10 10
Lohardaga	7 8 to 10 0	8 0 to 11 0	12 8	14 0	11 0 to 12 0	10 0 to 11 0	13 0 to 14 0	12 0 to 13 0	...	...	...	...	27 0	26 0	...	...	10 8 to 11 8	11 0	18 0	18 0	12 0 and 18 0	12 0 and 13 0	140 0	140 0	8 4	8 0
Palámau	12 15	13 8	23 10	23 10	11 13	10 11	12 6	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 4	20 4	23 10	23 10	30 6	27 0	...	...	8 2½	8 2½
Hazáribágh	12 0 to 12 8	12 0	16 0	16 0	8 0	7 0	12 4	12 0 to 13 0	...	...	...	...	23 0	22 8	...	...	15 0 to 15 8	16 0	18 0	18 0	17 0	17 0	240 0	240 0	9 0	9 0

* Not sold. † Kalai. ‡ Sold in bundles. (*a*) Not stated.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF AUGUST 1893—*continued.*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice, best sort.		Rice, common.		Jawar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).		Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*).		Firewood.		Salt.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past ortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch
Bengal—*continued.*																										
Bihár, south—																										
Monghyr	15 12	{14 0 to 15 4}	21 0	21 0	10 8	{8 0 to 10 0}	11 8	{11 0 to 12 0}	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 11	12 0	24 0	22 0	23 0	24 0	25 3	20 0	{126 0 to 148 0}	{160 0}	11 0	10 12
Gaya	14 0	14 0	20 0	20 0	9 8	9 8	13 0	13 0	17 12	17 8	...	...	...	...	16 0	15 0	18 4	18 8	...	22 8	21 0	20 8	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Patna	{16 0 and 18 0}	{14 0 and 17 0}	25 0	21 0	10 0	10 0	14 0	15 0	22 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	20 0	22 0	21 0	21 0	21 0	21 0	25 0	24 0	130 0	130 0	11 0	11 4
Shahabad	14 0	16 0	20 0	18 0	8 0	8 0	11 8	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	10 8	10 8
Bihár, north—																										
Purnea	16 0	16 0	...	...	11 0	10 0	14 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	320 0	320 0	10 0	10 0
Bhágalpur	15 2	15 2	20 3	21 7	10 1	11 6	13 14	13 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 3	20 3	25 4	22 11	22 11	22 11	126 4	126 4	10 8	10 12
Darbhanga	13 2	12 9	20 12	20 4	12 2	12 9	14 3	14 3	...	...	...	...	23 0	21 14	15 5	15 5	20 12	20 12	24 0	22 6	23 0	23 9	176 0	176 0	10 4	10 4
Muzaffarpur	14 8	14 8	22 0	19 0	8 0	8 0	13 0	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	22 8	20 0	22 0	21 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	10 8
Saran	16 0	15 8	23 4	21 8	10 9	10 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	22 0	22 0	21 12	22 0	24 0	23 12	180 0	180 0	10 8	10 8
Champaran	14 12	14 8	23 4	22 8	8 4	9 0	14 4	14 0	...	...	...	...	24 4	24 0	...	...	21 8	21 0	20 12	21 0	22 12	22 8	180 0	160 0	11 0	10 8
N.-W. Provinces—																										
Eastern—																										
Mirzapur	12 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	17 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	10 0	12 0	20 0	21 0	20 0	20 0	23 0	22 0	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0
Benares	14 8	14 6	20 5	20 1	7 11	7 9	10 0	10 5	18 7	18 7	17 5½	17 1	...	...	14 14½	15 3	20 0	19 14½	...	...	22 6	22 10	105 0	105 0	9 5½	9 10
Ghazipur	12 12	12 12	16 8	19 12	6 7	6 7	11 8	11 8	...	...	17 0	17 8	...	...	...	...	20 8	19 12	...	...	20 8	20 8	150 0	150 0	9 10	9 10
Jaunpur	16 0	15 4	22 8	21 8	7 0	7 0	11 8	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 0	22 8	...	...	26 0	25 0	170 0	170 0	10 4	10 0
Allahabad	13 0	13 2	19 0	18 12	9 8	9 8	13 0	13 0	19 8	19 8	19 8	19 8	...	...	13 0	13 0	23 0	22 8	...	...	21 8	21 4	105 0	105 0	10 8	10 0
Central—																										
Bánda	14 0	14 0	18 0	18 0	7 8	7 8	11 8	11 8	20 0	20 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	25 8	25 8	...	...	23 8	23 8	180 0	180 0	10 8	10 8
Fatehpur	13 12	13 8	18 0	18 0	10 8	10 8	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 0	22 8	...	...	24 0	23 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Hamirpur	13 0	13 12	...	17 0	7 8	7 8	10 4	10 4	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	...	...	25 0	27 8	140 0	140 0	10 4	11 0
Jalaun	14 8	14 8	21 0	21 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	21 0	22 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	24 0	24 0	18 0	18 0	24 0	24 0	160 0	160 0	11 4	11 4
Cawnpore	16 0	15 8	21 0	20 12	7 0	7 0	12 0	12 0	22 0	20 0	19 0	18 0	...	...	20 0	20 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	23 0	22 0	130 0	130 0	11 4	12 4
Etáwah	15 0	15 0	19 12	19 12	5 0	5 0	11 0	11 0	22 8	18 12	16 8	17 6	20 0	20 0	15 0	16 0	21 12	21 9	23 0	22 0	24 8	23 0	140 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
Farukhabad	15 0	14 4	19 12	19 12	5 0	4 12	6 4	7 0	21 0	22 8	22 8	21 0	...	...	...	...	22 8	21 0	...	...	24 8	23 12	100 0	100 0	11 0	11 0
Mainpuri	16 8	16 8	22 0	21 0	4 8	4 8	10 0	10 0	17 8	16 0	16 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	23 8	23 0	18 0	16 0	26 8	26 8	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Etah	17 8	17 8	25 8	24 8	6 0	6 0	9 8	9 8	...	...	15 8	15 8	22 8	21 8	10 8	10 8	25 8	24 8	...	...	17 8	22 8	110 0	110 0	11 0	11 0
Western—																										
Jhánsi	15 0	15 4	21 8	21 4	7 4	7 4	12 0	12 0	20 0	19 0	17 8	17 8	...	...	...	...	20 8	20 8	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Agra	15 0	14 12	24 0	23 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	25 8	24 0	19 0	17 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	24 0	22 12	19 0	19 0	16 8	16 0	95 0	95 0	11 8	11 4
Muttra	15 0	15 0	23 0	24 8	7 0	7 0	11 8	11 8	23 0	30 0	24 0	20 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	28 0	27 8	...	...	29 0	28 0	120 0	120 0	11 8	11 8
Aligarh	16 8	16 0	26 0	26 0	5 0	5 4	9 0	9 0	22 0	22 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	26 0	25 8	20 0	21 0	27 0	27 0	130 0	130 0	11 6	11 8
Bulandshahr	17 2	16 10	25 0	24 0	6 0	6 0	9 0	9 0	22 8	23 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	26 4	25 0	15 0	18 0	19 0	19 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 4
Sub-montane—																										
Ballia	14 4	14 4	20 0	20 0	9 8	9 8	13 0	13 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 8	20 8	20 0	20 0	23 8	23 8	115 0	115 0	11 0	11 0
Azamgarh	14 12	15 8	23 8	23 14	9 0	9 10	13 5	11 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	20 10	...	...	16 4	16 4	177 8	177 8	9 13	9 13
Gorakhpur	13 15	13 15	22 6	23 6	9 0	8 9	13 8	12 15	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	14 6	14 6	21 8	21 0	20 10	20 10	23 6	24 6	140 0	140 0	9 2	10 0
Basti	16 8	16 8	22 0	22 0	8 8	8 8	21 0‡	22 0‡	11 0	11 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 8	8 8	23 0	23 0	18 8	18 8	22 0	22 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Sháhjahánpur	16 8	16 8	28 4	28 4	8 0	8 0	8 8	8 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	24 12	24 12	...	...	23 0	23 0	115 0	120 0	10 4	...
Budaun	15 8	16 0	22 8	23 0	5 0	5 0	11 0	11 0	18 0	15 0	18 0	14 0	...	...	6 0	6 0	23 0	24 0	20 4	15 0	23 0	24 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	10 8
Pilibhit	15 12	15 0	27 8	26 4	9 0	9 0	12 8	11 4	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	26 4	23 12	20 0	20 0	...	...	130 0	130 0	10 10	10 8
Bareilly	14 11	14 1	23 7	21 2	5 14	5 14	10 5	9 6	23 4	23 7	14 11	14 11	...	...	11 14	10 10	22 4	21 2	18 10	18 12	22 4	21 4	125 0	125 0	10 0	10 0
Moradabad	15 6	15 4	25 0	24 12	6 0	6 0	10 8	10 4	17 8	15 0	12 12	12 12	...	...	10 0	10 0	22 12	22 8	19 0	19 0	21 1	20 8	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0
Naini Tal	11 0	11 0	19 0	18 0	4 0	4 0	8 0	8 0	20 0	17 8	13 4	12 8	...	...	25 0	17 8	15 8	14 8	25 0	25 0	9 0	9 0	160 0	160 0	7 0	7 0
Almora	10 8	10 0	14 0	13 8	4 8	4 8	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	18 0	18 0	12 8	12 0	...	...	9 0§	10 0§	160 0	140 0	8 0	8 0
Bijnor	16 10	15 8	27 0	26 7	7 0	7 0	10 2	10 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 12	23 10	...	...	22 8	22 8	135 0	135 0	10 11	10 6
Muzaffarnagar	17 9	16 9	27 8	27 8	5 0	5 0	9 14	9 12	22 0	22 0	11 0	11 0	8 12	8 12	6 9	6 9	23 4	23 2	17 9	17 9	15 7	15 7	132 0	132 0	10 12	10 12
Meerut	16 8	17 0	24 0	25 0	5 0	5 0	12 0	12 0	25 0	25 0	17 0	17 8	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	24 8	25 0	20 0	20 0	25 0	25 0	100 0	100 0	11 0	11 4
Saháranpur	14 0	14 0	24 0	25 0	5 0	5 0	...	7 8	25 0	18 0	16 0	17 0	22 0	21 0	25 0	12 12	23 0	22 0	22 0	8 8	15 0	13 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 8
Dehra Dún	14 8	14 9	21 0	21 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	8 8	18 0	15 0	12 0	12 0	14 0	15 0	...	...	20 0	20 0	12 0	12 0	25 0	12 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Garhwál	14 0	15 0	15 0	16 0	6 0	5 0	7 8	6 8	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	14 0	14 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	160 0	160 0	6 4	7 0
Oudh—																										
Southern—																										
Partabgarh	15 8	15 8	22 0	21 8	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 0	22 8	...	...	15 0	15 0	160 0	100 0	10 0	10 0
Sultanpur	16 0	16 12	23 0	23 8	8 0	8 0	13 8	13 8	21 0	21 0	15 8	16 0	32 0	32 0	17 0	17 0	24 8	26 0	21 0	21 0	26 0	26 8	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Rae-Bareli	16 4	16 2	20 0	19 8	7 0	8 0	13 8	13 0	10 0	10 0	13 0	12 0	30 0	...	12 0	12 0	24 0	24 0	13 8	10 0	24 0	24 0	180 0	180 0	10 0	10 0
Unao	15 8	15 8	20 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	13 8	12 0	23 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	24 0	23 8	19 8	21 0	16 8	16 8	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 8
Lucknow	15 8	14 8	25 0	23 0	6 0	6 0	12 0	11 0	22 0	22 0	18 8	17 0	...	...	...	...	23 8	22 8	22 0	22 0	24 0	23 8	100 0	100 0	10 8	10 8
Hardoi	18 8	18 8	26 4	26 0	7 0	7 0	16 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27 8	26 0	...	...	17 0	16 8	120 0	160 0	10 8	11 0
Northern—																										
Fyzabad	14 4	13 8	21 12	19 8	10 2	10 0	12 8	12 0	20 12	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 8	21 8	...	...	23 8	23 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Barabanki	16 0	15 8	22 0	21 0	6 0	6 0	12 0	12 0	28 0	26 0	15 8	16 0	24 0	24 0	16 0	16 0	28 0	26 0	21 0	20 0	23 4	22 8	120 0	120 0	11 8	11 0
Gonda	16 12	16 0	23 0	22 0	11 0	11 0	12 0	11 8	21 0	20 0	22 8	22 0	...	...	10 0	...	23 12	22 0	22 4	21 8	23 8	23 0	200 0	160 0	10 4	9 12
Bahraich	17 0	17 0	26 0	26 0	10 8	10 8	13 0	12 0	25 0	25 0	16 0	16 0	30 0	30 0	10 0	10 0	25 0	24 0	24 0	23 0	28 0	26 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Sitapur	17 0	16 8	28 0	28 0	9 0	8 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	17 0	...	...	...	20 0	19 0	30 0	27 0	...	...	26 0	25 0	130 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
Kheri	19 0	17 8	...	28 8	8 0	8 0	14 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30 0	27 0	...	...	27 0	25 8	160 0	160 0	8 10	10 4
Rajputana—																										
Eastern—																										
Partábgarh	13 8	16 4	25 0	25 0	7 8	9 0	10 0	10 0	21 14	21 14	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	25 0	25 0	21 14	21 14	28 2	28 12	...	...	14 7	14 1
Bánswara	18 12	18 2	21 4	20 0	7 8	8 12	13 2	13 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30 0	33 12	21 4	25 0	18 12	17 8	...	...	9 6	9 6
Meywar (Oodeypore)	12 8	13 4½	25 0	25 12½	7 13	7 13	8 9½	8 9½	25 0	26 9	17 3	17 3	*Nil*	*Nil*	15 10	15 10	23 7	21 14	28 2	28 2	10 2½	10 2½	160 0	160 0	9 12½	9 12½
Sirohee	13 4	12 0	22 0	21 0	5 8	5 8	6 0	6 0	17 0	17 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	20 0	21 0	20 0	18 0	...	...	160 0	160 0	12 0	11 8
Erinpura	14 1	14 1	24 5	24 5	...	...	8 1	8 1	20 0	20 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	24 15	24 15	...	...	...	...	150 0	150 0	12 0	12. 0
Ajmere	15 3	15 5	29 0	30 0	5 0	5 0	8 5	8 5	28 0	28 10	25 0	22 10	...	...	...	...	28 8	29 8	29 0	30 0	...	...	90 0	90 0	12 0	12 0
Abu	12 6	11 9	18 8	18 0	5 12	5 12	7 0	7 0	15 8	15 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	18 0	17 8	16 8	16 0	10 4	10 4	...	...	11 0	11 0
Kishengarh	14 4	13 12	28 4	28 8	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 8	28 8	28 12	26 0	25 12	†	†	†	†	30 12	30 8	24 4	24 0	†	†	...	...	13 0	13 0
Boondee	16 0	17 0	27 0	27 0	7 8	7 8	8 0	8 0	28 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	28 0	27 0	28 0	27 0	...	...	160 0	160 0	10 0	9 12
Kotah	12 0	12 0	18 0	23 0	5 8	6 0	6 8	7 0	19 0	19 0	11 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	25 0	24 0	15 0	14 0	27 0	18 0	240 0	240 0	9 12	10 0
Jhallawar	11 11½	11 8	16 15	17 7	7 1	7 1	9 6	9 6	17 6	17 2	...	...	...	...	16 10	17 13	19 8½	18 5	16 10	16 10	9 6	9 6	175 0	175 0	9 6	9 2½
Tonk	16 9	15 14	26 6	24 6	6 10	7 4	7 12	8 4	29 4	28 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	26 14	25 4	...	...	...	...	100 0	105 0	11 2	11 4
Jeypore	15 4	14 0	25 0	23 0	5 0	5 0	7 4	7 4	24 0	22 8	20 8	19 8	†	†	13 0	13 0	{24 8 & 25 0}	{23-4 & 24 8}	{21 0}	20 0	27 0	27 0	90 0	90 0	11 8	11 8
Kerowlee	16 15	15 10	22 8	21 4	10 0	10 0	11 4	11 4	22 12	21 4	20 0	18 12	...	...	15 0	12 8	26 4	23 2	...	...	33 12	30 0	200 0	200 0	10 10	10 5½
Dholpur	15 12	15 10½	23 0	22 8½	8 2½	8 2½	10 2	10 2	21 0½	20 9½	21 15	21 8½	...	...	12 6	12 6	26 4½	24 8⅝	...	...	30 6	31 2½	90 0	90 0	11 4	11 13
Bhurtpore	16 2	16 2½	24 4	24 5¼	5 2½	5 2½	5 5½	5 5½	27 4	27 4	25 0	25 0	...	...	9 12	9 12	26 4	26 5¼	24 0	25 0	25 0	28 0	120 0	120 0	12 0	12 0
Ulwur	16 4	15 10	24 12	23 9	6 10	6 10	8 14	8 12	26 0	27 7	26 8	26 8	...	...	16 0	16 0	26 12	26 4	26 0	26 0	32 0	32 8	120 0	120 0	12 0	12 0
Deoli Cantonment	15 12	14 9	27 15	27 0	4 0	4 0	7 0	7 0	29 8	26 15½	22 8	22 8	...	†	...	...	29 2	25 8½	...	...	...	...	200 0	200 0	11 0	11 0
Nusseerabad Cantonment	14 0	14 0	...	...	6 12	6 12	7 4	7 4	25 0	25 0	22 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	31 0	31 6	...	...	22 0	22 0	100 0	100 0	12 4	12 4
Hilly Tracts of Meywar	12 8	12 8	24 0	24 0	...	...	10 8	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 0	24 0	20 8	20 0	...	...	‖	‖	11 0	11 0
Bálmer	13 13	13 13	...	...	5 3	5 3	7 8	7 8	...	...	22 12	12 12	...	...	...	...	16 4	16 4	...	...	...	...	260 0	260 0	13 0	13 0
Anádra	14 10	13 10	21 0	21 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	...	...	14 8	14 8	...	...	...	...	19 0	19 0	16 8	16 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	11 8	11 8
Shahpoora	13 8	13 8	28 0	28 14	7 8	9 0	11 0	11 4	28 7	27 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	25 12	25 8	28 0	28 0	...	...	200 0	160 0	10 11	10 5
Western—																										
Jodhpore	{14 6 and 15 10}	{14 1 and 15 10}	{27 8}	27 8	6 4	6 4	7 8	7 8	26 4	23 12	{20 0 and 22 8}	{18 2 and 20 0}	...	...	...	...	{26 4 to 27 2}	{28 2}	15 0	15 0	10 0	11 4	...	...	13 4	13 12
Jeysulmere	14 6	13 10	...	...	7 0	7 0	9 0	9 0	18 4	18 6	18 0	18 6	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	240 0	240 0	21 0	21 0
Bickaneer	11 4	11 0	...	...	3 0	3 0	5 8	5 8	...	...	20 12½	19 10	...	...	...	...	20 6½	19 3	...	...	11 5½	12 0	80 0	80 0	12 0	12 0
Central India—																										
Indore	13 4	13 0	17 0	18 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	21 0	20 8	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	20 0	19 8	25 0	24 0	20 8	20 0	120 0	120 0	10 8	10 8
Nimach Cantonment	14 0	14 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	9 8	9 8	25 0	25 0	18 0	16 0	†	†	...	...	25 0	24 8	...	...	22 0	22 0	160 0	160 0	12 0	12 0
Goona	16 4	16 0	22 0	22 0	8 0	7 0	9 0	9 0	22 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	200 0	200 0	10 0	10 0
Gwalior	13 15	13 15½	21 4	21 4	6 6	6 6	8 8	8 8	19 10½	19 10½	19 2	19 2	...	...	14 14	11 11	17 10¾	17 4¼	...	...	17 6½	17 8½	170 0	170 0	11 11	11 11

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

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF AUGUST 1893—*continued.*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice, best sort.		Rice, common.		Jawar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).		Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or thur, cadian pea (*Cajanus indicus*).		Firewood.		Salt.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Panjab—																										
Southern—																										
Hissar	18 0	18 0	34 0	32 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	40 0	30 0	25 0	26 0	†	†	†	†	34 0	32 0	†	†	†	†	80 0	80 0	11 0	11 0
Ferozepore	18 0	18 0	32 0	32 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	13 0	‡	‡	16 0	12 0	29 0	28 0	14 0	13 0	11 0	11 0	110 0	110 0	12 0	12 0
Montgomery	18 0	18 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	‡	‡	25 0	25 0	31 0	30 0	14 0	14 0	‡	‡	300 0	300 0	12 0	12 0
Central—																										
Gurgáon	17 0	17 0	29 0	28 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	28 0	27 0	25 0	25 0	‡	‡	†	†	28 0	27 0	16 0	16 0	24 0	24 0	120 0	120 0	10 8	11 0
Delhi	17 0	17 0	26 0	26 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	29 0	28 0	22 0	22 0	‡	‡	10 0	10 0	20 0	26 0	18 0	19 0	24 0	24 0	80 0	80 0	11 0	11 0
Rohtak	17 0	16 0	33 0	31 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	35 0	30 0	28 0	24 0	†	†	12 0	12 0	31 0	30 0	18 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
Karnál	17 0	17 0	26 0	25 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	22 0	22 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	30 0	28 0	20 0	20 0	17 0	17 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Lahore	18 0	17 0	29 0	29 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	‡	‡	12 0	12 0	29 0	28 0	16 0	15 0	11 0	11 0	90 0	90 0	11 0	11 0
Sub-montane—																										
Umballa	20 0	20 0	28 0	28 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	24 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	‡	‡	8 0	8 0	28 0	29 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	120 0	120 0	12 9	12 12
Ludhiána	20 0	19 0	29 0	26 0	...	...	9 0	8 0	25 0	23 0	20 0	20 0	‡	‡	14 0	14 0	28 0	28 0	19 0	21 0	13 0	14 0	100 0	100 0	13 0	12 0
Jullundur	20 0	20 0	30 0	30 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	‡	‡	20 0	20 0	25 0	25 0	20 0	20 0	‡	‡	100 0	100 0	11 0	12 0
Hoshiárpur	20 0	18 0	24 0	22 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	21 0	20 0	18 0	10 0	12 0	13 0	10 0	10 0	24 0	24 0	20 0	19 0	8 0	8 0	107 0	100 0	12 12	12 13
Gurdáspur	20 0	20 0	30 0	32 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	22 0	22 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	12 0	12 0	20 0	26 0	18 0	18 0	‡	‡	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
Amritsar	18 0	17 0	27 0	25 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	21 0	21 0	16 0	16 0	†	†	16 0	16 0	27 0	25 0	13 0	13 0	†	†	90 0	90 0	10 0	10 0
Hills—																										
Simla	12 0	13 0	14 0	17 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	14 0	13 0	13 0	11 0	15 0	15 0	8 0	8 0	17 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	9 0	8 0	100 0	80 0	8 0	8 0
Kángra	12 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	15 0	20 0	6 0	6 0	15 0	15 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	11 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
North-western—																										
Siálkot	15 0	16 0	25 0	25 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	21 0	20 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	24 0	24 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	120 0	120 0	13 8	13 8
Gujránwála	17 0	13 0	30 0	31 0	...	...	9 0	10 0	30 0	18 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	16 0	16 0	27 0	28 0	12 0	13 0	‡	‡	90 0	90 0	13 0	13 0
Gujrát	18 0	18 0	15 0	25 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	17 0	15 0	15 0	13 0	‡	‡	10 0	10 0	23 0	23 0	13 0	13 0	‡	‡	100 0	100 0	12 0	14 0
Jhelum	19 0	20 0	28 0	27 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	20 0	‡	‡	*	*	25 0	26 0	20 0	16 0	‡	‡	130 0	100 0	14 0	14 0
Rawalpindi	16 0	16 0	26 0	19 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	30 0	25 0	18 0	17 0	*	*	16 0	16 0	24 0	24 0	17 0	17 0	*	*	55 0	70 0	12 12	12 0
Hazára	15 0	15 0	21 0	21 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	‡	‡	16 0	16 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	17 0	18 0	15 0	17 0	†	†	100 0	100 0	10 8	11 0
Peshawar	15 0	15 0	24 0	25 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	18 0	17 0	16 0	16 0	‡	‡	18 0	17 0	19 0	19 0	10 0	15 0	21 0	21 0	92 0	92 0	41 0	41 0
Kohát	16 0	16 0	20 0	27 0	...	...	10 0	9 0	16 0	16 0	10 0	16 0	‡	†	20 0	20 0	24 0	23 0	10 0	15 0	‡	‡	175 0	125 0	50 0	50 0
Western—																										
Shahpur	18 0	20 0	26 0	26 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	30 0	30 0	14 0	14 0	†	†	200 0	200 0	12 0	13 0
Jhang	15 0	16 0	24 0	25 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	12 0	15 0	14 0	15 0	15 0	20 0	12 0	12 0	25 0	25 0	6 0	9 0	10 0	8 0	200 0	180 0	11 12	12 0
Mooltan	16 0	16 0	24 0	23 0	...	...	7 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	19 0	†	†	18 0	10 0	23 0	24 0	14 0	14 0	†	†	90 0	90 0	12 4	12 4
Bannu	20 0	22 0	30 0	34 0	...	...	8 0	9 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	20 0	7 0	7 0	6 0	6 0	32 0	35 0	18 0	19 0	14 0	13 0	90 0	90 0	42 8	42 8
D. I. Khan	18 0	21 0	26 0	28 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	20 0	20 0	21 0	20 0	‡	‡	6 0	6 0	28 0	29 0	‡	‡	14 0	14 0	96 0	96 0	39 0	39 0
Muzaffargarh	16 0	16 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	8 0	10 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	21 0	21 0	9 0	10 0	‡	‡	110 0	110 0	12 0	11 8
D. G. Khan	16 0	15 0	25 0	25 0	...	...	6 0	6 0	28 0	25 0	20 0	20 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	22 0	23 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	100 0	100 0	24 0	24 0
Sind and Baluchistan—																										
Karáchi	13 0	13 0	...	...	7 8	8 0	9 0	10 0	17 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	‡	‡	...	...	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	91 7	91 7	14 8	14 8
Hyderabad	12 8	13 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	18 0	18 8	18 8	19 0	‡	‡	...	...	17 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	121 14	121 14	12 8	12 8
Thar and Párkar (Umarkot)	12 0	11 12	...	...	12 4	11 12	15 8	15 2	...	...	21 4	21 2	‡	‡	...	...	7 4	7 12	...	...	...	...	112 0	112 0	12 0	12 0
Sukkur (Shikárpur)	16 0	16 0	...	...	7 0	8 0	9 0	9 8	24 0	23 8	22 8	22 8	‡	‡	...	...	20 8	20 8	...	...	...	...	142 0	128 0	12 0	12 0
Upper Sind Frontier	14 0	14 0	...	...	7 8	8 8	9 8	10 0	25 0	23 0	24 0	22 0	‡	‡	...	...	21 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	213 0	213 0	10 0	10 0
Quetta	12 8	11 8	18 0	18 0	5 0	5 0	7 0	8 0	22 0	23 0	15 0	15 0	‡	‡	6 0	6 0	16 0	16 0	12 0	11 8	‡	‡	71 1½	71 1	9 0	9 0
Bombay—																										
Konkan—																										
Karwar (Kánara)	8 5	9 4	...	...	9 2	10 2	10 2	10 2	13 5	15 3	11 4	11 4	14 6	16 3	...	...	11 8	11 8	...	...	*	*	249 9	249 9	9 12	9 12
Ratnágiri	8 10	8 10	...	...	10 7	10 7	10 14	10 14	10 12	9 14	13 1	13 1	15 4	15 4	...	...	11 13	11 13	...	...	*	*	136 13	136 13	10 6	10 6
Alibág (Colába)	9 4	9 4	...	...	7 3	7 3	10 13	10 13	13 8	13 8	12 12	11 14	...	...	...	...	10 3	11 14	...	...	*	*	92 11	99 12	11 14	11 14
Bombay	10 6	10 6	...	...	6 6	6 6	7 13	7 13	13 8	13 8	13 4	13 4	13 8	13 8	...	...	12 8	12 8	...	...	13 4	13 4	87 6	87 6	8 6	11 0
Tanna	10 1	10 1	...	...	6 15	6 15	9 11	9 11	13 8	13 8	14 6	14 6	17 4	17 4	...	...	13 5	13 5	...	...	*	*	99 9	99 9	12 4	12 4
Deccan—																										
Dharwar	12 5	12 5	...	...	11 5	11 5	11 12	11 12	18 1	18 1	18 15	18 15	...	...	...	...	12 3	12 3	...	...	15 8	15 1	80 0	80 0	10 2	10 2
Belgaum	13 0	12 12	...	...	10 12	10 8	11 8	11 4	19 0	18 8	20 0	20 0	24 0	23 0	...	...	13 8	13 4	...	...	17 0	16 8	99 13	124 12	11 0	12 9
Satara	9 6	9 6	...	...	8 2	8 2	9 6	9 6	15 14	14 7	15 5	15 5	*	*	...	...	14 7	14 7	...	...	*	*	114 0	114 0	11 15	11 15
Sholapur	13 1	13 1	...	...	7 4	7 4	10 6	10 6	17 14	17 14	20 10	20 10	*	*	...	...	18 0	17 2	...	...	18 4	18 4	73 5	71 2	11 10	11 10
Bijápur	11 15	11 8	...	...	6 15	6 15	11 8	10 15	19 6	18 12	24 4	22 14	*	*	...	...	14 15	14 9	...	...	*	*	80 0	80 0	12 5	12 5
Poona	11 10	11 10	...	...	9 1	9 1	9 10	9 10	17 10	17 10	17 4	17 4	14 13	14 13	...	...	15 8	14 15	...	...	19 10	19 10	86 14	76 0	10 3	10 3
Khandesh—																										
Ahmadnagar	13 1	13 1	...	...	9 9	9 9	10 9	10 9	20 10	20 10	19 0	20 7	*	*	...	...	16 10	18 0	...	...	22 2	25 1	80 0	80 0	12 6	12 6
Násik	14 5	14 5	...	...	8 15	8 15	10 7	10 7	...	...	16 15	16 15	19 9	19 9	...	...	17 0	17 0	...	...	...	*	106 6	106 6	12 12	12 12
Dhulia (Khandesh)	14 0	14 0	...	...	6 8	6 8	9 7	9 7	22 7	22 7	20 3	20 3	‡	‡	...	...	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	*	80 0	80 0	10 9	10 9
Guserat—																										
Surat	10 10	10 10	...	...	7 6	7 6	8 12	8 12	11 1	11 1	11 1	11 1	*	*	...	...	13 14	13 14	...	...	16 3	16 3	82 10	82 10	12 0	12 0
Broach	12 0	12 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	10 8	10 8	16 0	15 0	13 0	13 8	*	*	...	...	14 8	15 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	100 0	100 0	13 4	13 0
Kaira	13 8	14 0	...	...	7 8	7 8	11 0	11 0	16 0	16 0	12 0	12 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	*	*	106 11	106 11	12 0	12 0
Baroda (Camp)	9 0	9 0	...	...	6 8	6 8	8 0	8 0	12 0	14 0	11 8	11 8	15 0	15 0	...	...	13 8	13 0	...	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	10 8	10 8
Ahmadabad	13 10	13 0	...	...	10 0	9 5	11 0	11 0	16 6	16 8	17 6	16 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	18 12	19 0	...	...	16 0	16 8	80 0	80 0	13 10	13 10
Godhra (Panch Máhals)	9 0	11 8	...	...	8 8	8 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	15 0	15 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	22 8	23 0	...	...	20 0	20 0	182 0	182 0	12 8	12 8
Deesa Cantonment	13 0	13 0	...	...	7 *	7 0	8 0	8 0	20 0	18 0	14 0	14 0	*	*	...	...	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	*	100 0	100 0	11 0	11 0
Kattywar—																										
Rájkot	12* 0	11 13	...	...	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	17 8	17 8	14 0	14 0	*	*	...	...	17 4	17 8	...	...	*	*.	65 0	62 0	60 0	60 0
Central Provinces—																										
Western—																										
Nimar	15 1	14 3	...	...	6 12	6 12	11 15	11 15	20 10	20 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 9	18 9	...	...	12 1	12 13	100 0	100 0	10 13	10 13
Khandwa-Asirgarh Cant.	13 0	13 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	11 0	11 0	18 0	18 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	17 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Hoshangabad	18 7	16 15	...	...	7 9	8 8	10 4	11 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28 13	25 6	20 9	20 9	20 9	20 9	120 0	120 0	9 8	9 8
Betúl	20 9	20 9	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	24 0	22 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	10 13	10 13	10 13	10 13	320 0	320 0	8 8	8 8
Chhindwára	15 3	15 3	...	...	7 4	7 4	10 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	19 0	10 4	10 4	10 4	10 4	150 0	150 0	8 0	7 2
Nágpur	16 4	16 4	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 14	11 14	19 11	19 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 4	16 4	12 8	12 8	11 5	10 0	115 0	115 0	10 0	10 0
Wardha	16 0	16 0	...	...	6 10	6 16	10 0	10 0	17 2	17 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 9	16 0	...	...	13 5	13 5	120 0	120 0	10 10	10 10
Central—																										
Narsinghpur	16 0	16 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 2	9 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	...	...	19 0	19 0	120 0	120 0	9 2	9 2
Saugor	14 2	14 2	...	...	9 6	9 6	9 1	9 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	19 0	...	...	16 13	16 13	140 0	140 0	9 4	9 4
Damoh	18 11	18 11	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	8 12	8 12
Jubbulpore	16 0	13 12	...	...	10 8	11 0	13 8	14 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	19 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	120 0	120 0	9 4	9 0
Baghalkhand (Sutna)	16 0	16 0	24 0	23 8	8 0	8 4	15 0	13 0	18 0	15 0	14 0	17 8	...	...	12 0	8 0	21 8	20 8	...	...	24 12	23 4	140 0	140 0	10 0	10 2
Mandla	18 0	18 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	200 0	200 0	7 8	8 0
Seoni	19 7	19 7	...	...	8 10	8 10	11 8	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 15	17 15	...	...	11 8	11 8	180 0	180 0	8 12	8 12
Bálághát	15 12	15 12	...	...	11 13	11 13	15 5	15 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 13	16 13	...	...	12 8	12 13	136 0	136 0	9 0	9 0
Bhandára	15 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	...	...	11 12	11 4	160 0	190 0	9 0	9 0
Chánda	13 11	14 10	...	...	...	...	12 12	12 13	16 4	16 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 3	11 1	...	...	10 8	10 8	320 0	320 0	10 0	10 0
Eastern—																										
Bilaspur	21 5	19 14	...	...	12 5	13 8	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 12	15 12	...	...	10 14	10 14	120 0	140 0	8 0	8 0
Raipur	19 11	18 11	...	...	10 4	10 4	18 4	14 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 8	17 8	...	...	10 5	8 13	90 0	90 0	9 8	9 8
Sambalpur	14 7	14 14	...	...	11 6	11 6	13 2	13 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	15 12	...	...	8 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	9 3	8 12
Berar—																										
Buldána	13 0	13 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	15 0	16 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	182 0	182 0	8 0	9 0
Básim	12 10	13 2	...	...	7 0	7 12	9 0	9 12	14 13	15 12	15 0	14 2	...	...	...	...	13 10	14 13	...	...	12 5	12 14	77 0	80 0	8 10	9 2
Akola	12 0	14 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	96 0	96 0	10 0	10 0
Ellichpur	12 0	12 0	...	...	6 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	16 0	16 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Amraoti	11 0	11 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	9 5	15 8	16 10	14 0	13 15	...	...	...	...	15 8	14 10	...	...	12 8	13 0	74 0	74 0	10 0	10 0
Wún	10 0	10 0	...	...	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	16 0	16 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	260 0	260 0	9 0	9 0
Nizam's Territories—																										
Secunderabad	10 8	10 0	*	*	7 2	7 2	9 13	9 4	14 2	14 2	21 7	20 1	27 0	23 0	*	*	12 7	12 7	*	*	17 12	17 12	120 0	120 0	8 12	8 10
Bolárum	10 8	10 8	*	*	8 2	8 2	9 5	9 5	15 15	14 9	*	*	*	*	*	*	13 4	12 13	*	*	*	*	116 14	116 14	9 5 8	9 5 8
Chadarghat	8 8	8 8	*	*	7 8	8 0	11 0	11 0	16 0	16 0	24 0	23 0	*	*	*	*	14 8	13 8	*	*	*	*	120 0	120 0	9 8	9 9

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

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF AUGUST 1893—*concluded.*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley		Rice, best sort.		Rice, common.		Jawar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).		Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, chenna, cholam, kadalay or sunga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or thur, cadian pea (*Cajanus indicus*).		Firewood.		Salt.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Madras—																										
Malabar Coast—																										
Malabar	7 3	7 3	...	...	9 11	9 11	10 8	10 8	16 8	**	**	**	18 3	18 3	25 0	...	9 8	8 4	...	...	...	...	136 2	136 2	12 3	12 3
S. Canara	8 0	8 2	...	...	10 10	10 10	12 0	12 0	17 11	19 2	**	**	19 5	19 5	...	...	10 8	9 8	...	...	...	...	121 8	121 8	12 11	12 11
South, central—																										
Coimbatore	10 11	10 11	...	...	9 14	9 14	10 6	10 6	16 8	**	17 8	**	18 14	18 14	25 0	...	9 8	8 4	...	...	...	...	133 11	133 11	11 11	12 3
Nilgiris	8 8	8 8	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 13	8 13	17 11	17 11	16 2	16 2	16 10	16 10	27 0	...	9 8	8 4	...	...	...	...	274 3	274 3	11 0	11 0
Salem	8 8	8 8	...	...	8 6	8 6	10 5	9 14	18 11	18 11	23 0	23 0	20 8	20 8	27 0	...	9 8	8 4	...	...	...	...	158 0	145 13	13 8	14 2
Central—																										
Bellary	11 0	11 0	...	...	10 3	9 14	11 5	10 6	20 10	**	18 13	**	23 5	23 5	25 0	...	9 8	8 4	...	...	...	...	97 3	96 0	12 8	12 8
Anantapur	8 10	8 10	...	...	11 13	11 13	13 0	13 0	18 8	18 8	17 13	17 13	19 6	19 6	27 0	...	9 8	8 4	...	...	...	...	97 3	96 0	11 14	11 14
Cuddapah	9 14	9 10	...	...	11 10	11 10	12 14	12 14	17 6	16 10	20 5	20 5	19 10	19 10	27 0	...	9 8	8 4	...	...	...	...	140 0	150 0	12 3	12 3
Kurnool	10 3	9 8	...	...	9 14	9 14	10 6	10 6	22 14	21 10	20 10	20 10	22 8	22 8	27 0	...	9 8	8 4	...	...	...	...	145 13	145 13	12 2	11 11
East Coast, north—																										
Ganjam	*	*	...	...	9 14	9 14	11 10	11 10	*	*	27 11	27 11	21 10	21 10	25 0	...	9 8	8 4	...	...	...	...	104 0	102 0	10 2	10 2
Vizagapatam	9 0	9 0	...	...	7 13	7 13	10 3	10 3	19 6	18 8	24 10	24 10	21 3	20 3	26 0	...	9 8	8 4	...	...	...	...	97 3	96 0	12 14	12 14
Godavari	10 13	8 2	...	...	9 14	9 14	12 0	12 0	17 5	17 5	...	...	23 11	23 11	26 0	...	9 8	8 4	...	...	...	...	133 11	133 11	12 8	12 8
East Coast, central—																										
Kistna	8 14	8 6	...	...	11 8	11 8	12 2	12 2	14 11	13 11	...	...	21 13	21 13	25 0	...	9 8	8 4	...	...	...	...	140 14	140 14	13 3	13 3
Nellore	8 10	8 10	...	...	12 11	12 11	14 5	14 5	21 2	21 2	...	...	24 0	...	27 0	...	9 8	8 4	...	...	...	...	93 5	93 5	12 13	12 13
East Coast, south—																										
Madras	7 5	7 5	...	...	9 14	9 14	10 10	10 10	14 13	**	17 3	**	19 3	19 3	25 0	...	9 8	8 4	...	...	...	...	123 14	123 14	12 11	12 11
Chingleput	...	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	9 13	9 13	13 5	**	17 3	**	17 2	17 2	25 0	...	9 8	8 4	...	...	...	...	108 14	108 14	12 6	12 6
N. Arcot	...	...	...	...	10 5	10 5	11 5	11 5	17 5	**	16 8	**	20 14	19 13	25 0	...	9 8	8 4	...	...	...	...	160 10	160 13	12 5	12 5
S. Arcot	...	...	...	...	9 10	9 10	10 8	10 8	14 5	**	16 14	**	20 14	20 14	25 0	...	9 8	8 4	...	...	...	...	209 0	209 0	11 11	11 11
Tanjore	...	...	...	...	9 13	9 13	9 13	9 13	12 11	**	16 0	**	15 2	15 14	25 0	...	9 8	8 4	...	...	...	...	145 13	145 13	12 14	12 14
Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	9 6	9 6	10 3	10 3	15 13	**	17 13	**	17 0	17 0	25 0	...	9 8	8 4	...	...	...	...	143 6	143 6	13 6	13 6
Southern—																										
Tinnevelly	7 13	7 13	...	...	9 8	9 2	10 6	10 6	17 13	**	14 11	**	16 3	16 3	25 0	...	9 8	8 4	...	...	...	...	58 5	58 5	14 5	14 5
Madura	8 8	8 8	...	...	9 11	9 11	10 2	10 2	16 3	**	14 11	**	16 3	16 3	25 0	...	9 8	8 4	...	...	...	...	97 3	97 3	13 10	13 10
Mysore—																										
Mysore	8 12	8 8	8 8	8 0	7 8	7 12	9 4	9 4	25 0	**	18 0	**	24 0	24 0	25 0	...	9 8	8 4	...	...	...	...	96 0	102 0	10 0	10 0
Bangalore	9 10	10 0	9 2	9 8	7 8	7 8	8 4	8 1	20 7	**	...	**	23 12	22 9	25 0	...	9 8	8 4	...	...	...	...	96 0	96 0	10 0	10 0
Kolar	9 4	9 4	7 4	6 4	9 4	9 4	11 0	11 0	20 0	**	18 0	**	25 0	25 0	26 0	...	9 8	8 4	...	...	...	...	150 0	150 0	10 8	10 8
Tumkur	9 8	9 8	9 8	9 8	9 8	9 8	10 8	10 8	20 8	**	25 0	**	27 0	26 0	27 0	...	9 8	8 4	...	...	...	...	340 0	340 0	9 0	8 8
Hassan	...	...	9 8	9 8	9 8	9 8	11 0	11 0	...	**	...	**	32 0	32 0	27 0	...	9 8	8 4	...	...	...	...	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 8
Kadur	8 0	...	9 8	9 8	10 0	11 0	14 0	15 8	25 12	26 12	...	...	34 10	34 10	32 0	...	9 8	8 4	...	...	...	...	320 0	320 0	10 4	9 8
Shimoga	10 8	10 8	...	11 0	9 3	9 7	13 10	12 0	30 0	**	24 0	**	34 10	33 0	32 0	...	9 8	8 4	...	...	...	...	320 0	320 0	9 0	9 8
Chitaldroog	10 0	10 8	10 8	11 0	11 0	11 0	12 0	12 0	...	**	20 0	**	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coorg—																										
Coorg	7 8	7 8	6 8	6 8	8 8	8 8	10 8	10 8	...	**	...	**	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	110 0	110 0	9 0	9 0
Aden	8 0	8 0	10	...	6 3	6 3	8 0	8 0	10 3	**	9 4	**	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	65 5	65 5	32 0	32 0

* Not sold.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT (*Statistical Branch*).

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weather Review of India for the week ending at 8 a.m. on Saturday, September 16th, 1893.

The main feature in the meteorology of the week has been the history of a cyclonic storm which had formed in the north of the Bay of Bengal at the close of the previous week. It intensified slowly, and crossed the South Bengal Coast between Saugor Island and Balasore on the morning of the 11th, and advanced steadily at the rate of about 8 to 10 miles an hour in a west-north-westerly direction till on the 16th its centre was over the Western desert to the north-west of Mount Abu and Deesa. After leaving the Bay, it rapidly decreased in intensity, and on the 14th it was of comparatively little importance; but between the 14th and 15th it suddenly increased in intensity to a very marked degree, and became nearly as intense as when it left the Bay, and it continued almost equally intense on the 16th. It had given the usual phenomena of strong winds of cyclonic direction in its neighbourhood, and this circulation affected the winds over the greater part of India almost throughout the week. At first the storm only brought up moderate rain, which was fairly general; but when it increased in intensity on the 15th, it commenced to give exceptionally heavy local rain in its neighbourhood, but the general rain accompanying it was still only light to moderate in amount. With the advance of the storm inland at the beginning of the week, a wave of monsoon winds followed it, and these winds advanced from both the Bay of Bengal and the Arabian Sea; and hence the general weather conditions throughout the week had been of monsoon character, the monsoon conditions being much more strongly developed than is usual in the middle of September.

At the close of the previous week a barometric depression or cyclonic storm had developed at the head of the Bay of Bengal, and on the 9th the centre was to the east of False Point. From the 9th to the 10th the storm slowly developed, the fall of pressure round the north-west angle of the Bay equalling about 0·04 inch, while pressure was rising over a large part of Bengal and over Assam and Burma, and a very rapid increase of pressure had taken place over parts of North-Western India, though a slow fall was reported over the Peninsula. This brought the storm into decidedly greater prominence, and it was the dominant feature in the meteorology of the 10th. The storm had also moved slowly in a north-westerly direction from the 9th to the 10th, and its centre was to the north-east of False Point, and rather close to the land. Round the north-west angle of the Bay the pressures recorded were from a fifth to a quarter of an inch in defect, and baric gradients in the rear of the storm were decidedly steep. Rainfall was to a great extent absent in West Bengal, Bihar, and the North-Western Provinces, or over the area in front of the storm, while rain was falling in East Bengal and Burma, and rather numerous showers were received in other districts. On the morning of the 11th the storm was passing inland, the centre lying between Saugor Island and Balasore, where a pressure of about 29·29 inches was recorded at 8 A.M. Pressure had fallen by 0·16 inch at these two stations, so that it is probable the storm had again intensified as well as moved nearer to these stations, and pressure at Saugor Island was 0·38 inch in defect. Pressure, on the other hand, had again risen moderately to rather rapidly over the whole of the Indian area which was not being affected by the storm, and hence the storm on this day was very pronounced. The storm was giving moderate to strong winds over North-Eastern India, and the cyclonic circulation indeed affected all districts, except North-Western and Western India. The storm gave heavy rain in its inland passage, Saugor Island reporting 6 inches, Balasore, False Point, and Bassein from 3 to 4 inches, and many stations an inch and upwards. In the rear of the storm a heavy wave of monsoon winds was advancing up the Bay of Bengal,

giving heavy rain to Burma, and Akyab on the 11th reported 8·61 inches and Moulmein 6·00 inches. Moderate rain was also falling in the Central Provinces and in the west and south of the Peninsula, but over North-Western and Northern India rainfall had to a great extent ceased. On the morning of the 12th the centre of the storm was in the south-west of Chota Nagpur, and, though it was filling up, it was still an important depression. It had, therefore, moved roughly about 250 miles in a west-north-westerly direction in the 24 hours from 8 A.M. of the 11th to the 12th, or at the rate of about 10 miles an hour. The cyclonic circulation of winds round the storm centre was very definite, and practically the winds over the whole of India formed part of this circulation, and winds at the stations near the storm were fairly strong, Hazaribagh, for instance, reporting 29 miles an hour. On the 12th general and moderately heavy rain was received in Bengal and the Central Provinces and also in Burma and the south of the Peninsula, but little rain fell elsewhere. The heaviest rainfall reported on this day was 2·91 inches at Chaibassa. On the 13th the storm had again moved in a west-north-westerly direction, and its centre was between Sutna and Jubbulpore, the defect of pressure at these stations equalling only 0·2 inch, or half that which had been registered on the 10th at Saugor Island and Balasore, so that it was clear the storm was decreasing rapidly in intensity, and had partly filled up. It had also moved in the 24 hours over a distance of roughly 250 miles, or at the rate of about 10 miles an hour. The cyclonic circulation of winds was less strong, and only moderate winds were blowing near the storm, while the winds in North-Western and Southern India were unaffected by the circulation. Moderate general rain had now extended to the North-Western Provinces, and rainfall was becoming fairly general over India, except in Madras, Sind, Rajputana, and the Punjab, where local rain only was reported. The heaviest falls reported on this day were 7·63 inches at Vizagapatam, between 3 and 4 inches at Rangoon, Sutna, and Gopalpur, and between 2 and 3 inches at Mandalay, Cuttack, and Cuddalore, so that the falls in the neighbourhood of the storm were not very heavy, and also pointed to the decrease in the intensity of the storm.

On the 14th the centre of the depression was between Saugor and Neemuch, where pressure was from 0·05 inch to 0·08 inch in defect. The centre had therefore again moved about 200 miles in a westerly or west-north-westerly direction, or at the rate of perhaps 8 miles an hour. Pressure had fallen slowly only in the area over which the storm had advanced, while pressure was rising rather rapidly over the remainder of India, and was indeed generally in large excess, except over the area occupied by the storm. A moderate cyclonic circulation of winds was accompanying the small storm, and winds in North-Western and Southern India were quite unaffected by it, and were of normal character. Rain was again fairly general, except in the Punjab, Sind, and in parts of Madras, and the heaviest falls reported were 5·40 inches at Vizagapatam and 3·70 inches at Nowgong. On the 15th a great change had taken place in the character of the storm. The centre had again moved in a west-north-westerly direction over nearly 200 miles, or at the rate of about 8 miles an hour, and it was near Mount Abu and Deesa and to the north-east of these stations. Instead, however, of the barometric depression at the centre equalling about a tenth of an inch, the defect registered at Mount Abu and Deesa equalled nearly a quarter of an inch, and with this increase in the strength of the storm very heavy rain began to fall near its centre, Mount Abu reporting 8·17 inches on the 15th. Over India generally, however, rainfall was smaller in amount, and was confined to Rajputana, Central Provinces, and Central India, and parts of Madras, Bombay, and Punjab. On the 16th, or the last day of the week, the position of the storm centre is difficult to determine, as it was over the Western desert ; but it was to the north-west of Deesa and Mount Abu instead of to the north-east, as on the previous day, and it was therefore probably still travelling in a west-north-westerly direction; but it had not advanced very far, as the defect at Mount Abu and Dessa was still nearly 0·2 inch. It was again giving exceedingly heavy rain, Mount Abu reporting 15·51 inches on the morning of the 16th and Dessa 13·76 inches, and fairly general rain was falling over India, except in the Punjab and over parts of Madras and Bombay. The cyclonic circulation of winds in connection with the storm was strong, Mount Abu reporting a wind velocity of 27 miles and Deesa 33 miles,

and this circulation affected the winds of all districts, except the south of the Peninsula and North-Eastern India, where winds were normal.

Temperature.—The following table shows the variation of the mean temperature from the normal on each day of the week for the different Provinces of India. Temperature, it will be seen, has been in defect of the normal practically throughout the week in all districts, except the Punjab, Sind, Rajputana, and Bombay, by amounts averaging about half to one degree:

Province.	September 1893.							Mean variation of week.
	10th.	11th.	12th.	13th.	14th.	15th.	16th.	
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
Burma	—2·4	—3·2	—3·4	—2·6	—0·6	+0·5	+1·5	—1·5
Bengal and Assam	—0·2	—0·9	—2·7	—3·0	—2·0	—1·5	—0·1	—1·5
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	—2·4	—0·7	+0·7	—2·3	—2·1	—1·2	—0·1	—1·2
Punjab	+0·3	—1·2	+1·4	+1·7	+2·3	+1·5	—0·1	+0·8
Bombay	—0·6	—0·2	+0·1	—0·2	+1·0	+0·4	+0·4	+0·1
Central Provinces and Berar	—2·9	—3·1	—2·1	—1·0	—2·1	—0·9	—0·2	—1·8
Central India and Guzerat	—1·6	—1·5	+0·3	—0·8	—0·6	—1·0	—3·4	—1·2
Sind and Rajputana	—0·8	+0·6	+1·0	+2·6	+0·8	—0·3	—0·6	+0·5
Madras	—1·7	—0·7	+0·3	+0·4	—0·5	—1·1	—1·5	—0·7
Mean for whole of India	—1·4	—1·2	—0·5	—0·6	—0·4	—0·4	—0·5	—0·7

Rain.—The concluding table shows that rain has been received during the week in every district except Sind. The falls were in moderately large excess in Burma, Central Provinces, Guzerat, Central India, and Rajputana, and in small or moderate excess in Bengal and in the hill and north-west districts of the Punjab, but elsewhere the falls have been defective during the week. The defects have been large in Assam, particularly in the Burma district, and considerable in the Madras Presidency, in Mysore, the Deccan, Khandesh, Oudh, and the Submontane districts of the Punjab and North-Western Provinces.

The heaviest average actual rainfall of 12·13 inches has been received in Tenasserim, while Arakan has registered 9·70 inches, and average falls of about 6 inches have been received in Lower Burma, Deltaic Bengal, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, and Central India (East) ; while, on the other hand, average falls of only half an inch or less have been recorded in Assam (Surma), Oudh (North), Punjab (South, Submontane, and West), Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad (South), Madras (Central), and East Coast (Central).

The third column of the table shows that out of 51 districts the falls were in defect in 28 and in excess in 23 only. The defect during the week has exceeded 50 per cent. of the normal fall in the following districts: Assam (Surma, defect 95 per cent.), Assam (Brahmaputra), North Bengal, North Bihar, Oudh (North), North-Western Provinces (Submontane *a*), Punjab (Submontane), Mysore, Bombay Deccan, Khandeish, Sind, Hyderabad (South), Madras (Central), and East Coast (Central). It will be seen in the case of the first seven of these districts that they represent practically the whole of the area at the foot of the Himalayas, while the other stations represent the centre and north of the Peninsula. This distribution of the defective rainfall is easily explained by the course taken by the cyclonic storm, which travelled from the north-west angle of the Bay to Rajputana; and, as is usual in such cases, the storm more or less concentrated the rainfall over its immediate path, while by the indraught towards the storm the rain-bearing current was prevented from reaching the areas to the north and south of the path; and hence the areas abovementioned received very defective rainfall throughout the week.

The three concluding columns of the table show the actual rainfall for the south-west monsoon period (*i. e.*, from the end of May) compared with the normal rainfall up to the 16th September. For this period out of 51 districts 31 have received falls larger than usual, while the remaining 20 districts show defective falls, but the only cases where the defects shown are at all large are Coorg and Mysore, while moderate defects are registered in Lower Burma, North-Western Provinces (Submontane *a*), the west of the Punjab (defect 14 per cent.), Malabar, Central Provinces (West), and Kathiawar.

The following statement shows the largest total amounts received at single stations in various districts during the week, as reported in the rainfall telegrams :

Division.	District.	Station.	Amount.
Tenasserim	Amherst	Thaton	12·30 inches.
Arakan	Akyab	Akyab	14·00 ,,
Bengal (Deltaic)	Midnapur	Ghatal	11·43 ,,
Ditto	Hooghly	Jehanabad	11·41 ,,
Orissa	Pooree	Pooree	11·00 ,,
Punjab (Hill Districts)	Kangra	Kangra	6·69 ,,
Ditto (North-West)	Hazara	Hazara	6·73 ,,
Madras (South-Central)	Nilgiris	Devala	14·67 ,,
Konkan	Karwar	Bhatkal	7·13 ,,
Central Provinces (Central.)	Saugor	Bavda	8·22 ,,
Guzerat	Ahmedabad	Viramgam	8·28 ,,
Central India	Bhopal	Narsingarh.	15·26 ,,
Ditto	Sutna	Nagode	12·08 ,,
Rajputana (East)	Palanpur	Palanpur	19·07 ,,
East Coast (North)	Vizagapatam	Waltair	17·76 ,,

PROVINCE.	DIVISION.	Rainfall data for week ending September 16th, 1893. Average actual rainfall of division.	Average normal rainfall of division.	Excess or defect in inches.	Rainfall data from May 28th to September 16th, 1893. Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall, May 28th to September 16th.	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a percentage.
		Inches.	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Per cent.*
Burma	Tenasserim	12·13	7·08	+ 5·05	149·39	146·72	+ 2
	Lower Burma	6·46	2·84	+ 3·62	62·63	72·89	— 14
	Central Burma	2·79	2·30	+ 0·49	52·23	57·17	— 7
	Upper Burma	2·03	?	?	23·34	?	?
	Arakan	9·70	6·60	+ 3·10	149·60	151·50	— 1
Bengal and Assam	Eastern Bengal	2·90	2·70	+ 0·20	72·99	65·72	+ 11
	Assam (Surma)	0·31	6·34	— 6·03	150·31	119·14	+ 26
	Do. (Brahmaputra)	0·75	2·19	— 1·44	46·38	52·65	— 12
	Deltaic Bengal	5·46	1·95	+ 3·51	47·14	41·31	+ 14
	Central Bengal	3·05	2·43	+ 0·62	46·26	41·56	+ 11
	North Bengal	1·78	3·87	— 2·09	84·63	77·68	+ 9
	Orissa	6·68	2·58	+ 4·10	37·58	38·76	— 3
	Chota Nagpur	6·37	2·44	+ 3·93	53·16	40·82	+ 30
	Bihar (South)	1·29	1·91	— 0·62	36·79	32·91	+ 12
	Do. (North)	0·67	2·38	— 1·71	42·08	38·58	+ 9
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	North-Western Provinces (East)	2·07	2·10	— 0·03	37·58	31·37	+ 20
	Do. (Submontane) (*a*)	0·62	2·03	— 1·41	27·80	33·05	— 16
	Oudh (South)	1·26	1·70	— 0·44	39·52	29·19	+ 35
	Do. (North)	0·28	1·91	— 1·63	37·00	31·80	+ 16
	North-Western Provinces (Central).	1·67	1·56	+ 0·11	29·53	28·13	+ 5
	North-Western Provinces (West).	1·34	1·25	+ 0·09	22·39	23·46	— 5
	North-Western Provinces (Submontane) (*b*)	0·92	1·42	— 0·50	37·57	35·81	+ 5
Punjab	Punjab (South)	0·41	0·60	— 0·19	10·01	10·84	— 8
	Do. (Central)	0·67	1·14	— 0·47	19·70	17·56	+ 12
	Do. (Submontane)	0·47	1·05	— 0·58	25·43	22·45	+ 13
	Do. (Hill Districts)	2·79	1·62	+ 1·17	50·56	54·71	— 8
	Do. (North-West)	1·36	0·77	+ 0·59	22·73	14·21	+ 60
	Do. (West)	0·16	0·19	— 0·03	4·70	5·48	— 14
Bombay and Malabar Coast Districts (Madras).	Malabar	3·70	2·45	+ 1·25	77·37	91·48	— 15
	Madras (South Central)	1·03	1·57	— 0·54	19·29	20·31	— 5
	Coorg	4·21	2·94	+ 1·27	68·00	102·46	— 34
	Mysore	0·53	1·07	— 0·54	14·86	20·87	— 29
	Konkan	3·30	3·84	— 0·54	97·59	105·37	— 7
	Bombay Deccan	0·50	1·11	— 0·61	26·06	20·31	+ 28
	Hyderabad (North).	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khandesh	0·66	1·71	— 1·05	23·71	18·36	+ 29
Central Provinces and Berar.	Berar	1·08	1·18	— 0·10	28·18	28·79	— 2
	Central Provinces (West)	1·27	2·26	— 0·99	30·90	34·56	— 11
	Ditto (Central)	2·53	2·24	+ 0·29	47·43	45·09	+ 5
	Ditto (East).	3·83	2·01	+ 1·82	51·00	41·82	+ 22
Bombay (North)	Guzerat	3·27	1·80	+ 1·47	43·00	39·50	+ 9
	Kathiawar	0·59	0·77	— 0·18	14·99	18·08	— 17
	Sind	0	0·09	— 0·09	4·51	4·32	+ 4
Rajputana and Central India.	Central India (East)	5·74	1·23	+ 4·51	37·89	32·89	+ 15
	Rajputana (East), Central India (West).	3·36	0·74	+ 2·62	26·73	24·83	+ 8
	Rajputana (West)	0·80	0·64	+ 0·16	20·38	12·56	+ 62
Madras	East Coast (North)	3·16	1·66	+ 1·50	27·63	21·63	+ 28
	Ditto (ditto) (*a*)	1·50	2·29	— 0·79	56·11	44·96	+ 25
	Hyderabad (South)	0·50	1·15	— 0·65	32·23	18·67	+ 77
	Madras (Central)	0·16	0·99	— 0·83	13·26	13·77	— 4
	East Coast (Central)	0·43	1·01	— 0·58	13·94	13·52	+ 3
	Ditto (South)	0·90	1·01	— 0·11	12·65	13·35	— 5
	Madras (South)	0·53	0·52	+ 0·01	6·07	5·79	+ 5

SIMLA, *16th September, 1893.*

ALEX. PEDLER,
Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

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

Madras.—*For week ending 16th September.*—Rainfall good on the West Coast, Nilgiris, and in the two Northern districts of the Karnatic. Light rain in Godavari, Kistna, and parts of Central and Southern districts; elsewhere only scattered showers. Want of rain continues to be felt, and water-supply for irrigation is getting insufficient in parts of the Karnatic, the Central, and Southern districts. Standing crops generally good, but dry crops in parts of the above districts are suffering for want of rain. Fodder is generally available, but pasture is getting scarce in parts. Condition of cattle is generally good. Prices continue very high, but are slightly easier in the Southern districts.

Bombay.—*For week ending 20th September.*—Rain throughout the Presidency; slight in Sind; more rain required in the Deccan and Karnatak. Standing crops withering for want of rain or damaged by excessive rain, blight, or rats in parts of four districts. Preparations for late crops continue in nine districts. Reaping of early crops progressing in two districts. Prices steady, except in two districts. Fodder sufficient. Agricultural stock good.

Bengal.—*For week ending 16th September.*—There was general rain during the week, the falls being heavy in South-West Bengal, Orissa, and Chota Nagpur. More rain is wanted in parts of North Bihar. Prospects of standing crops show a slight improvement and are generally good, except in the flooded tracts in Darbhanga and Muzaffarpur. Fresh seedlings of rice are being planted where the water has sufficiently subsided. The autumn harvest, which is nearly completed, has suffered from excessive rain in some districts, and in the flooded tracts in Bihar the outturn will be poor. Prices are steady. A slight fall is reported from some districts owing to the appearance of new autumn rice in the market. Cattle are generally in good condition, except in parts of Noakhali, Tipperah, Dacca, and Faridpur, where want of sufficient fodder is felt. Test relief works will again be tried at minimum wages in the affected area in Faridpur and Backergunge; if necessary, test works will also be opened in the Dacca district.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 20th September.*—Weather generally cloudy, and rain in most districts. The falls were heaviest in the Central and Submontane districts. Prospects good everywhere. Autumn crops are being reaped, and preparations for the spring sowings are in active progress. Supplies ample. Prices continue to fall.

Punjab.—*For week ending 20th September.*—Rain fell throughout the Province. Ploughing for spring crops commenced. Condition of standing crops is generally reported good and prospects average. In some districts crops withering for want of rain. More rain is wanted in Hissar, Lahore, Shahpur, and Dera Ismail Khan. Some autumn crops in parts of Dera Ismail Khan and Rawalpindi have been damaged by insects. Cattle are generally reported to be in good condition. Fodder sufficient in all districts, except Shahpur, where it is scarce. Prices fluctuating in Peshawar, falling in Delhi, Jullundur, Ferozepore, and Amritsar, and stationary elsewhere.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 20th September.*—Weather generally cloudy with frequent showers of rain. Rice has been attacked by rust in one district and by blight in another; other autumn crops are doing well. Preparation of land for winter sowings in progress. Fodder ample.

Burma.—*For week ending 16th September.*—In Lower Burma the rainfall was ample. Transplanting generally is finished, but fields which had been damaged by floods are now being replanted in Hanthawaddy, Tharrawaddy, and Thongwa, as the floods have partially subsided. Standing crops generally are good. In Upper Burma rain fell in all districts, and sowing and transplanting of late paddy continue, while early paddy and sesamum are being reaped, and in Myingyan cotton is being picked. Crops generally are in good condition, but more rain is required in Shwebo and Yeu, while damage has been done by floods in Kyaukse. The price of paddy rose in Rangoon, Tharrawaddy, Pakôkku, and Mandalay, and fell in the Upper Chindwin and in the Southern Shan States.

Assam.—*For week ending 19th September.*—Weather seasonable. Transplanting of winter paddy over. Prospects fair. Condition of cattle and supply of fodder normal. Water sufficient.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 20th September.*—MYSORE: Rainfall good in parts of Bangalore, Tumkur, Kadur, and Shimoga; slight elsewhere. Standing crops withering, except in Hassan, Kadur, and Shimoga. Prices stationary. Prospects favourable, but more rain is needed.

COORG: Rainfall moderate. Rice and coffee crops continue in good condition. Picking of cardamoms in progress. Prices stationary. Fodder and water for cattle ample.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 20th September.*—BERAR: Rainfall good. Weather cool and cloudy. Standing crops in good condition, except in Basim taluka, where the cotton crop has suffered from excessive rain. Land being prepared for the ensuing spring crops. Weeding operations in progress. Fodder and water sufficient. Cattle healthy. Prices almost steady.

HYDERABAD: Rainfall moderate. Standing autumn crops being spoiled by heavy rainfall. Sowing of spring crops continues. Prices stationary.

Central India.—*For week ending 20th September.*—Rain general throughout Central India; excessive in Baghelkhand. Agricultural operations in progress in all parts. Land being prepared for the spring sowings. Standing crops good in all parts, except in Baghelkhand and parts of Bhopawar. *Jowar* (*Sorghum vulgare*) damaged to some extent in Western Malwa by excessive rain. Prices of food-grains falling in Gwalior, slightly rising in Bhopal, and steady elsewhere.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 20th September.*—Rainfall generally good throughout Rajputana. Standing crops and cattle generally satisfactory, though in some parts damage to crops from excessive rain is reported. Pasturage or fodder sufficient. Prices falling in six States and steady elsewhere.

Kashmir.—*For week ending 19th September.*—Rainfall moderate. Reaping of rice and maize crops commenced. Prices stationary.

Nepal.—*For week ending 16th September.*—Slight rain. Weather seasonable. Upland rice being rapidly harvested. Outturn good.

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT

REVENUE AND AGRI

STATIS

IMPORTS OF COTTON, WHEAT,

Statement showing in maunds the imports of Cotton, Wheat, Linseed, and Indigo by rail and river into Calcutta, compared with the corresponding

Articles, and whence exported.	TOTAL OF MONTH.											
	Calcutta.			Bombay Town.			Karachi.			TOTAL.		
	1891.	1892.	1893.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1891.	1892.	1893.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
COTTON, RAW—												
Madras ...	...	...	...	6,359	5,942	23,717	...	...	...	6,359	5,942	23,717
Bombay ...	...	...	...	67,081	81,217	89,231	...	...	...	67,081	81,217	89,231
Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18,892*	6,108	9,007	18,892	6,108	9,097
Bengal ...	6,495	8,924	7,593	8	...	...	...	...	...	6,503	8,924	7,593
N.-W. P. & O.	4,255	9,270	328	620	5,430	640	...	...	...	4,875	14,700	968
Punjab ...	...	...	286	121	206	...	21*	397	452	142	603	738
Cent. Provs.	2	...	1	1,102	122	3	...	...	...	1,104	122	4
Berar ...	364	...	...	8,317	3,705	2,564	...	...	...	8,681	3,705	2,564
Assam ...	250	50	1,857	...	...	...	...	...	...	250	50	1,857
Raj. & C. I.	1,161	...	...	42,285	39,621	4,149	...	...	...	43,446	39,621	4,149
Nizam's Terry.	...	...	...	3,152	3,367	4,558	...	...	...	3,152	3,367	4,558
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	26	...	...	...	...	...	26
TOTAL ...	12,527	18,244	10,065	1,29,045	1,30,610	1,24,888	18,913	6,505	9,549	1,60,485	1,04,359	1,44,502
WHEAT—												
Madras ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay ...	5	...	...	44,921	1,16,793	9,072	...	...	...	44,926	1,16,793	9,072
Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,17,743*	2,06,526	5,08,602	7,17,743	2,06,526	5,08,602
Bengal ...	3,56,417	1,47,135	95,565	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,56,417	1,47,135	95,565
N.-W. P. & O.	2,42,299	1,28,659	1,37,603	76,383	19,864	3,107	...	...	...	3,18,682	1,48,523	1,40,710
Punjab ...	66,981	5,303	28,881	3,62,119	19,011	52,791	11,27,008*	4,20,780	6,97,253	15,56,108	4,51,103	7,78,025
Cent. Provs.	2,314	2,856	4,237	1,34,098	2,33,037	1,80,531	...	...	...	1,36,412	2,35,893	1,93,768
Berar ...	...	...	...	3,392	10,230	...	...	...	...	3,392	10,230	...
Assam ...	...	175	3,149	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	175	3,149
Raj. & C. I.	547	1,624	...	38,353	40,731	29,230	...	...	...	38,900	42,355	29,230
Nizam's Terry.	...	...	...	130	...	...	...	...	...	130	...	...
Mysore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	6,62,593	2,85,752	2,69,435	6,59,396	4,48,666	2,83,731	18,45,351	6,33,315	12,05,855	31,67,340	13,67,733	17,59,021
LINSEED—												
Madras ...	...	...	...	...	2,041	3,712	...	...	...	...	2,041	3,712
Bombay ...	...	...	...	17,459	40,595	14,095	...	...	...	17,459	40,595	14,095
Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal ...	8,27,352	2,47,680	5,53,291	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,27,352	2,47,680	5,53,291
N.-W. P. & O.	4,22,809	1,60,052	2,76,211	16,971	2,257	7,146	...	...	...	4,39,780	1,62,309	2,83,357
Punjab ...	...	3,503	2,039	...	...	396	...	...	1,648	...	3,503	4,083
Cent. Provs.	10,535	2,958	16,001	54,162	19,939	25,986	...	...	...	64,697	22,897	41,987
Berar ...	...	...	...	17,049	29,619	18,442	...	...	...	17,049	29,619	18,442
Assam ...	14,096	4,214	3,159	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,096	4,214	3,159
Raj. & C. I.	6,532	303	9,878	24,181	24,818	29,648	...	...	...	30,713	25,121	39,526
Nizam's Terry.	...	...	...	8,070	20,068	8,234	...	...	...	8,070	20,068	8,234
Mysore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	12,81,324	4,18,710	8,60,579	1,37,892	1,39,337	1,07,659	...	...	1,648	14,19,216	5,58,047	9,69,886
INDIGO—												
Madras ...	...	...	...	85	...	9	...	...	...	85	...	9
Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	...	25	...	...	...	...	4	25
Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	305*	1,072	81	305	1,072	81
Bengal ...	28	25	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	25	1
N.-W. P. & O.	16	46	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	46	...
Punjab ...	...	9	...	...	...	2	93*	196	...	93	205	2
Cent. Provs.	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	2	...
Berar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Raj. & C. I.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nizam's Terry.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mysore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	44	80	1	86	6	36	398	1,268	81	528	1,354	118

N.B.—The indigo figures entered in columns 17 and 20 under Bombay Town and Karachi represent the imports during April, May, June, and July 1891, the figures from January to March 1891 not having been available.

* Exclusive of river traffic.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT:

Simla, the 22nd September, 1893.

OF INDIA.

CULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

TICS.

LINSEED, AND INDIGO.

Bombay Town, and Karachi during the month of July 1893, and from 1st January to 31st July 1893, periods of the years 1891 and 1892.

TOTAL FROM JANUARY 1ST, INCLUDING TOTAL OF MONTH.													Articles, and whence exported.
Calcutta.			Bombay Town.			Karachi.			TOTAL.				
1891.	1892.	1893.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1891.	1892.	1893.		
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25		26
Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.		
													COTTON, RAW—
...	...	...	14,968	5,984	1,04,445	...	...	...	14,968	5,984	1,04,445		Madras.
6	...	19	33,14,318	36,85,141	31,64,359	...	...	...	33,14,324	36,85,141	31,64,378		Bombay.
...	...	...	...	...	...	2,70,604*	2,01,826	1,43,277	2,70,604	2,01,826	1,43,277		Sind.
36,454	73,068	79,658	18	...	19	...	...	...	36,472	73,068	79,677		Bengal.
2,15,742	1,96,038	1,27,221	3,99,561	1,61,914	1,95,359	1	...	...	6,15,304	3,57,952	3,22,580		N.-W. P. & O.
14,258	237	40,183	62,483	1,837	60,383	46,675*	12,213	1,77,145	1,23,416	14,287	2,77,711		Punjab.
4,658	13,643	4,529	1,05,446	73,973	79,255	...	...	...	1,10,104	87,616	83,784		Cent. Provs.
10,451	10,134	2,071	16,45,497	14,49,747	9,57,874	...	...	...	16,55,948	14,59,881	9,59,945		Berar.
3,705	14,578	32,009	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,705	14,578	32,009		Assam.
31,340	9,051	11,559	10,30,943	7,13,599	5,62,978	...	...	...	10,62,283	7,22,650	5,74,537		Raj. & C. I.
...	...	...	17,119	18,383	16,270	...	...	...	17,119	18,388	16,270		Nizam's Terry.
...	...	...	...	...	632	...	...	...	...	...	632		Mysore.
3,16,614	3,16,749	2,97,749	65,90,353	61,10,583	51,41,574	3,17,280	2,14,039	3,20,422	72,24,247	66,41,371	57,59,245		TOTAL.
													WHEAT—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		Madras.
5	...	...	19,88,475	9,55,994	14,25,385	...	...	...	19,88,480	9,55,994	14,25,385		Bombay.
...	...	...	...	...	...	24,47,079*	11,11,102	13,84,232	24,47,079	11,11,102	13,84,232		Sind.
17,14,866	10,09,697	5,68,287	24	1	...	...	...	...	17,14,890	10,09,698	5,68,287		Bengal.
31,80,179	40,86,026	18,63,809	17,84,918	24,68,233	2,68,852	2,812	1,353	556	49,67,909	65,55,612	21,33,217		N.-W. P. & O.
1,94,607	85,794	84,579	12,60,844	9,19,116	1,63,520	41,82,341*	39,84,956	16,47,035	56,37,792	49,89,866	18,95,734		Punjab.
64,124	15,914	1,66,858	66,79,254	43,82,920	39,40,196	...	...	...	67,43,378	43,98,834	41,07,054		Cent. Provs.
735	...	...	4,57,800	3,62,167	41,548	...	...	...	4,58,535	3,62,167	41,548		Berar.
367	453	3,989	...	...	...	...	...	...	367	453	3,989		Assam.
1,319	12,209	2,193	9,35,028	10,46,557	10,39,420	...	...	...	9,36,347	10,58,766	10,41,613		Raj. & C. I.
...	...	...	3,035	2	2,286	...	...	...	3,035	2	2,286		Nizam's Terry.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		Mysore.
51,56,202	52,10,093	26,89,715	1,31,09,378	1,01,34,990	68,81,207	66,32,232	50,97,411	30,32,423	2,48,97,812	2,04,42,494	1,26,03,345		TOTAL.
													LINSEED—
...	...	...	1,518	2,041	63,027	...	...	...	1,518	2,041	63,027		Madras.
...	488	...	9,50,937	9,01,516	9,83,556	...	...	...	9,50,937	9,02,004	9,83,556		Bombay.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	7	...		Sind.
32,25,606	18,57,414	35,57,230	1,161	18	...	...	...	...	32,26,767	18,57,432	35,57,230		Bengal.
21,47,825	23,03,532	17,04,542	2,61,298	1,01,122	1,95,246	...	...	...	24,09,123	24,04,654	19,59,788		N.-W. P. & O.
...	4,980	2,039	...	1,841	1,027	347*	60	1,660	347	6,881	4,726		Punjab.
98,506	2,84,471	1,69,874	16,87,855	10,47,818	17,06,554	...	...	...	17,86,361	13,32,289	18,76,428		Cent. Provs.
...	533	...	10,05,975	10,14,277	8,05,154	...	...	...	10,05,975	10,14,810	8,05,154		Berar.
53,872	31,486	10,081	...	...	...	...	...	...	53,872	31,486	10,081		Assam.
1,53,110	1,79,078	90,035	9,36,522	9,22,628	9,89,687	...	...	...	10,89,632	11,01,706	10,79,722		Raj. & C. I.
...	...	...	5,54,063	4,43,295	3,47,078	...	...	...	5,54,063	4,43,295	3,47,078		Nizam's Terry.
...	...	...	...	...	83	...	...	...	...	...	83		Mysore.
56,78,919	46,61,982	55,93,801	53,90,329	44,34,556	50,91,412	347	67	1,660	1,10,78,595	90,96,605	1,06,86,873		TOTAL.
													INDIGO—
...	...	...	309	285	740	...	...	...	309	285	740		Madras.
...	...	...	207	415	431	...	...	...	207	415	431		Bombay.
...	...	...	...	...	21	2,339*	4,273	5,368	2,339	4,273	5,389		Sind.
2,025	7,796	6,255	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,025	7,796	6,255		Bengal.
1,775	3,910	551	...	39	141	...	...	...	1,775	3,949	692		N.-W. P. & O.
1,051	9	...	65	5	5	969*	2,532	2,060	2,085	2,546	2,065		Punjab.
...	3	5	13	3	2	...	...	...	19	6	7		Cent. Provs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		Berar.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		Assam.
...	...	...	211	690	572	...	...	...	211	690	572		Raj. & C. I.
...	...	...	35	1	...	...	...	...	35	1	...		Nizam's Terry.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		Mysore.
4,851	11,718	6,811	846	1,438	1,912	3,308	6,805	7,428	9,005	19,961	16,151		TOTAL.

* Exclusive of river traffic.

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY STATISTICS.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS FROM 1ST JULY TO 10TH SEPTEMBER 1892, AND FROM 1ST JULY TO 9TH SEPTEMBER 1893.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Receipts from 1st July 1893*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

Railway.	Average earnings per mile per week during the 2nd-half of 1892.	Week ending 10th September 1892. Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Week ending 9th September 1893. Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Earnings from 1st July to 10th September 1892.	Earnings from 1st July to 9th September 1893.	Increases during the 2nd-half of 1893.	Decreases during the 2nd-half of 1893.
State lines worked by companies.	*Rs.*	*Miles.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Miles.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
Standard gauge—											
East Indian	521	1,639	7,84,143	478	1,634	7,90,898	484	75,21,154	81,07,504	5,86,350	...
Bengal-Nágpur	101	831	57,021	69	863	65,669	76	6,53,217	7,17,199	63,979	...
Indian Midland	106	752	56,507	75	752	65,801	88	6,59,220	6,59,462	3,242	...
Bezváda Extension (*a*)	95	21	1,247	59	112	4,456	40	20,313	54,906	34,293	...
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa (*b*)	216	1,674	2,39,928	143	1,699	3,00,810	182	30,36,697	20,87,022	...	49,675
South Indian	135	1,106	1,53,869	139	1,043	1,48,041	142	14,22,304	15,36,883	1,14,579	...
Southern Mahratta (*c*)	78	1,044	63,775	61	1,156	89,138	77	6,95,175	9,90,795	2,95,620	...
Bengal and North-Western (*d*)	111	755	61,338	81	756	65,380	86	7,14,875	7,31,740	16,865	...
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Lucknow-Bareilly section)	56	199	7,785	39	199	8,713	44	95,560	97,375	1,809	...
TOTAL	213	8,021	14,25,613	178	8,214	15,47,906	188	1,48,15,521	1,58,82,583	10,67,962	...
State lines worked by the State.											
Standard gauge—											
North Western (state) (*e*)	178	2,511	4,66,020	186	2,509	5,09,381	203	36,60,230	48,95,420	11,99,181	...
Oudh and Rohilkhand (state)	193	692	1,02,910	149	692	1,27,885	185	11,31,708	13,23,891	1,92,123	...
Eastern Bengal (state) (including metre and 2′ 6″ gauges)	344	777	3,02,962	390	778	3,00,000	386	23,05,641	22,74,594	...	31,047
Bengal Central (*f*)	121	125	17,187	137	125	16,830	135	1,80,435	1,49,010	12,575	...
East Coast (state)	...	...	...	...	174	11,056	67	...	(*g*) 40,777	40,777	...
Metre gauge—											
Burma (state)	157	715	1,11,515	156	730	82,944	114	9,98,018	9,10,062	...	87,956
Special gauges—											
Jorhát (state provincial)	55	25	1,546	62	25	1,832	73	15,119	16,493	1,374	...
Cherra-Companyganj (state provincial)	44	8	154	19	8	400	51	2,319	3,513	1,194	...
TOTAL	202	4,853	10,02,294	207	5,041	10,50,937	208	82,85,530	96,13,760	13,28,221	...
Lines worked by guaranteed companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Great Indian Peninsula (*h*)	399	1,490	3,99,294	268	1,490	3,99,563	268	45,72,291	43,14,411	...	2,57,880
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	444	461	1,30,809	284	461	1,91,000	414	10,74,947	18,33,022	2,08,075	...
Madras	224	840	1,68,922	201	840	2,07,417	247	10,80,449	20,29,327	3,30,878	...
TOTAL	353	2,791	6,99,025	250	2,791	7,97,980	286	78,86,687	81,77,760	2,90,973	...
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	234	15,665	31,26,932	200	16,046	33,96,823	212	3,09,87,747	3,36,74,003	26,86,256	...
Assisted companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	126	162	18,358	113	161	19,669	122	1,84,337	2,08,199	23,862	...
Tarkessur	220	22	4,514	205	22	4,702	210	48,439	44,672	...	3,767
Metre gauge—											
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Company's section)	115	67	6,635	99	67	4,683	70	78,059	65,914	...	12,145
Dibru-Sadiya	121	78	10,711	137	78	10,475	134	1,09,045	1,01,466	...	7,579
TOTAL	129	329	40,218	122	328	39,589	121	4,19,880	4,20,251	371	...
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.											
Standard gauge—											
The Nizam's guaranteed state	148	333	38,837	117	333	39,397	118	4,58,050	4,39,570	...	18,480
The Gaekwar's Petlád	78	13	779	60	13	910	70	8,793	8,969	176	...
Rájpura-Bhátinda	92	108	8,899	82	108	11,160	103	91,003	1,28,056	37,053	...
Metre gauge—											
Southern Mahratta (Mysore section) (*i*)	95	311	26,720	86	331	32,732	99	2,47,901	3,08,999	61,098	...
The Gaekwar's Mehsána	44	93	1,684	18	93	3,820	41	31,058	37,818	6,760	...
Kolhápur	61	29	1,697	59	29	1,792	62	15,022	18,415	3,393	...
Special gauge—											
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	49	72	1,740	24	72	3,520	49	26,548	32,738	6,190	...
TOTAL	103	959	80,356	84	979	93,331	95	8,78,375	9,74,565	96,190	...
Lines owned and worked by native states.											
Metre gauge—											
Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junagarh-Porbandar	70	334	15,941	48	334	23,905	72	1,86,091	2,49,581	63,490	...
Jetalsar-Rájkot	...	...	...	...	46	2,455	53	...	24,150	24,150	...
Jodhpur-Bickaneer	55	291	11,980	41	364	16,600	46	1,61,866	1,44,248	...	17,618
Special gauge—											
Morvi	57	94	3,809	41	94	4,102	44	47,793	50,625	2,832	...
TOTAL	62	719	31,730	44	838	47,062	56	3,95,750	4,68,604	72,854	...
GRAND TOTAL	218	17,672	32,79,236	186	18,191	35,76,805	197	3,26,81,752	3,55,37,423	28,55,671	...

(*a*) Includes the Bezváda-Godaveri section of the East Coast (state) railway.
(*b*) Includes the Godhra-Rutlam railway.
(*c*) Includes the Guntakal-Mysore frontier section from 1st April 1893.
(*d*) Includes the Tirhoot state railway. Although for convenience classed amongst the state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North-Western railway company.
(*e*) Includes the Jummu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Umarkot railways.
(*f*) Although for convenience classed amongst the state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central railway company.
(*g*) Total receipts from 15th July to 9th September 1893.
(*h*) Includes the Wardha Coal, Dhond-Manmád, Khámgaon, and Amráoti railways.
(*i*) Includes the Bangalore-Nanjangúd and the Bangalore-Mysore frontier sections.

F. B. HEBBERT,
Under-Secretary.

SIMLA, *the 21st September, 1893.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY STATISTICS.

No. XXII OF 1893-94.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Receipts from 1st April 1893*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

Railway.	Average earnings per mile per week in 1892-93.	Week ending 10th September 1892. Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Week ending 9th September 1893. Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Earnings from 1st April to 10th September 1892.	Earnings from 1st April to 10th September 1893.	Increases in 1893-94.	Decreases in 1893-94.
State lines worked by companies.	*Rs.*	*Miles.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Miles.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
Standard gauge—											
East Indian	580	1,639	7,84,143	478	1,634	7,90,898	484	2,15,15,567	2,16,41,665	1,26,098	...
Bengal-Nágpur	140	831	57,021	69	863	65,669	76	24,74,365	26,61,687	1,87,322	...
Indian Midland	129	752	56,507	75	752	65,801	88	21,04,723	21,46,608	...	18,055
Bezváda Extension (*a*)	80	21	1,247	59	112	4,456	40	39,002	1,46,608	1,07,606	...
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa (*b*)	258	1,674	2,39,928	143	1,699	3,00,810	182	97,05,790	95,48,219	...	1,57,571
South Indian	139	1,106	1,53,869	139	1,043	1,48,041	142	34,06,643	37,73,403	3,66,760	...
Southern Mahratta (*c*)	87	1,044	63,775	61	1,156	89,138	77	19,08,571	27,50,883	8,42,312	...
Bengal and North-Western (*d*)	137	755	61,338	81	756	65,380	86	23,62,558	23,55,196	...	7,362
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Lucknow-Bareilly section)	66	199	7,785	39	199	8,713	44	2,95,040	2,99,864	4,824	...
TOTAL	243	8,021	14,25,613	178	8,214	15,47,906	188	4,38,72,259	4,53,24,193	14,51,934	...
State lines worked by the State.											
Standard gauge—											
North Western (state) (*e*)	201	2,511	4,66,020	186	2,509	5,09,381	203	1,07,06,727	1,23,96,758	16,90,031	...
Oudh and Rohilkhand (state)	235	692	1,02,910	149	692	1,27,885	185	37,74,208	38,01,605	87,397	...
Eastern Bengal (state) (including metre and 2′ 6″ gauges)	292	777	3,02,962	390	778	3,00,000	386	45,56,066	47,16,208	1,60,142	...
Bengal Central (*f*)	120	125	17,187	137	125	16,830	135	3,19,780	3,36,883	17,103	...
East Coast (state)	...	...	...	...	174	11,056	67	...	(*g*) 40,777	40,777	...
Metre gauge—											
Burma (state)	194	715	1,11,515	156	730	82,944	114	28,11,341	26,17,025	...	1,94,316
Special gauges—											
Jorhát (state provincial)	46	25	1,546	62	25	1,832	73	31,381	34,830	3,449	...
Cherra-Companyganj (state provincial)	47	8	154	19	8	409	51	6,527	9,133	2,606	...
TOTAL	217	4,853	10,02,294	207	5,041	10,50,937	208	2,22,99,030	2,40,13,219	18,07,189	...
Lines worked by guaranteed companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Great Indian Peninsula (*h*)	513	1,490	3,99,294	268	1,490	3,99,563	268	1,73,48,135	1,63,69,856	...	9,78,279
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	605	461	1,30,809	284	461	1,91,000	414	1,67,35,324	69,97,528	1,72,204	...
Madras	226	840	1,68,922	201	840	2,07,417	247	40,29,739	40,67,788	6,38,049	...
TOTAL	442	2,791	6,99,025	250	2,791	7,97,980	286	2,81,13,198	2,79,45,172	...	1,68,026
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	271	15,665	31,26,932	200	16,046	33,96,823	212	9,41,91,487	9,72,82,584	30,91,097	...
Assisted companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	132	162	18,358	113	161	19,669	122	4,64,743	5,28,924	64,181	...
Tarkessur	252	22	4,514	205	22	4,702	216	1,28,634	1,26,465	...	2,169
Metre gauge—											
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Company's section)	118	67	6,635	99	67	4,683	70	2,16,518	1,96,211	...	20,307
Dibru-Sadiya	123	78	10,711	137	78	10,475	134	2,41,290	2,33,307	...	7,983
TOTAL	135	329	40,218	122	328	39,589	121	10,51,185	10,84,907	33,722	...
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.											
Standard gauge—											
The Nizam's guaranteed state	151	333	38,837	117	333	39,397	118	11,04,697	11,96,048	91,351	...
The Gaekwar's Petlád	96	13	779	60	13	910	70	28,532	26,608	...	1,944
Rájpura-Bhátinda	92	108	8,899	82	108	11,160	103	2,20,332	3,08,480	87,954	...
Metre gauge—											
Southern Mahratta (Mysore section) (i)	94	311	26,720	86	331	32,732	99	5,72,939	7,64,131	1,91,192	...
The Gaekwar's Mehsána	59	93	1,684	18	93	3,820	41	1,17,736	1,34,489	16,753	...
Kolhápur	67	29	1,697	59	29	1,792	62	38,185	49,556	11,371	...
Special gauge—											
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	68	72	1,740	24	72	3,520	49	1,16,095	1,12,944	...	3,151
TOTAL	107	959	80,356	84	979	93,331	95	21,98,736	25,92,262	3,93,526	...
Lines owned and worked by native states.											
Metre gauge—											
Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágarh-Porbandar	102	334	15,941	48	334	23,905	72	7,74,238	9,56,262	1,82,024	...
Jetalsar-Rájkot	...	...	...	...	46	2,455	53	...	(*j*) 53,435	53,435	...
Jodhpur-Bickaneer	60	291	11,980	41	364	16,600	46	4,26,931	3,69,880	...	57,101
Special gauge—											
Morvi	65	94	3,809	41	94	4,102	44	1,46,054	1,41,064	...	4,990
TOTAL	80	719	31,730	44	838	47,062	56	13,47,273	15,20,641	1,73,368	...
GRAND TOTAL	251	17,672	32,79,236	186	18,191	35,76,805	197	9,87,88,681	10,24,80,394	36,91,713	...

(*a*) Includes the Bezváda-Godaveri section of the East Coast (state) railway.
(*b*) Includes the Godhra-Rutlam railway.
(*c*) Includes the Guntakal-Mysore frontier section from 1st April 1893.
(*d*) Includes the Tirhoot state railway. Although for convenience classed amongst the state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North Western railway company.
(*e*) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Umarkot railways.
(*f*) Although for convenience classed amongst the state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central railway company.
(*g*) Total receipts from 15th July to 9th September 1893.
(*h*) Includes the Wardha Coal, Dhond-Manmád, Khámgaon, and Amráoti railways.
(*i*) Includes the Bangalore-Nanjangúd and the Bangalore-Mysore frontier sections.
(*j*) Total receipts from 12th April to 9th September 1893.

F. B. HEBBERT,
Under-Secretary.

SIMLA, *the 21st September, 1893.*

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OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weather Review of India for the week ending at 8 a.m. on Saturday, September 23rd, 1893.

The main features in the meteorology of the week have been connected with the history of two cyclonic storms. The first storm had been in existence throughout the previous week, and on the last day of that week it was to the north-west of Mount Abu and Deesa, and had been previously moving in a west-north-westerly direction at the rate of 8 or 10 miles an hour. From the beginning of the present week the storm commenced to recurve, and moved first in a northerly, and then in a north-easterly direction. While recurving, it moved very slowly, perhaps at the rate of 1 to 3 miles an hour ; but when it had taken up its north-easterly course, it again moved at nearly the rate of 10 miles an hour, and passed close to Sirsa and Ludhiana, and into the hills to the west of Simla, where it broke up between the 19th and 20th. The storm gave strong winds and heavy rain in its neighbourhood almost throughout its existence, and behind it a moderate inrush of monsoon winds took place, so that during this period south-west monsoon weather again prevailed generally over India.

On the day the first storm broke up in the Himalayas—that is, on the 20th—another small storm developed in the north of the Bay of Bengal, and this steadily increased in intensity up till the close of the week, when it crossed the coast moving in a westerly or west-north-westerly direction, and on the morning of the 23rd was a short distance to the south-east of Cuttack. This also was a rather severe storm, and by the indraught towards it the monsoon winds were prevented from reaching the greater part of India from the 20th to the 23rd, though the storm gave heavy rain in Orissa, Bengal, and Burma. Thus

during the last three days of the week little rain fell over the greater part of India, except to the north and east of the storm.

On the 16th September, or the last day of the previous week, the cyclonic storm which had travelled across India from the head of the Bay of Bengal was still moving in a west-north-westerly direction, though its rate of advance had become slower, and at 8 A.M. of the 16th the centre of the small storm was to the north-west of Deesa and Mount Abu, or to the south-west of Bikanir. It was a considerable storm, and still formed the dominant feature in the meteorology of India on this day. On the 17th pressure was falling over the Punjab and locally at Bikanir and Hyderabad, while it was rising over Central and Western India and the remainder of Northern India, though a slight fall was in progress over the Bay of Bengal and at the adjacent coast stations. The storm on this day was to the west-south-west or south-west of Bikanir, and had moved only very slowly in a northerly direction since the previous day. It cannot have advanced more than about 80 miles in the 24 hours, or at the rate of 3 miles an hour on this day, instead of at the rate of 8 or 10 miles on the previous days. This again is an instance of the fact that when a cyclonic storm recurves, its velocity of advance is much retarded. The storm still formed the main feature in the meteorology of the 17th, and it was giving very heavy rain over the area affected by it, Mount Abu reporting 9·20 inches and Deesa 3·07 inches. Mount Abu had thus received a rainfall in connection with this storm of 32·88 inches within three days. On the 18th the storm was rather close to Bikanir, but the centre was still to the south or south-west of that station, so that it had advanced in a northerly, or perhaps even a north-north-easterly, direction during the previous day, and at an even slower rate of speed than on the previous day—probably at only about a mile an hour. Pressure had continued to fall moderately in the Punjab and over parts of Sind and Rajputana, while a slow fall had taken place over the remainder of India. The storm was still influential, and pressure was in defect over North-Western India by amounts ranging up probably to about a quarter of an inch at Bikanir, while over the Peninsula and North-Eastern India pressure was in moderate excess. The storm was still giving heavy rain over the area affected by it, and Mount Abu had again received 9·20 inches, making the large total of 42·08 inches of rain within four days. Fairly general rain was also being received over India owing to the monsoon currents brought up in the rear of the storm, except in parts of the Peninsula, the North-Western and Central Provinces, and the west and south of the Punjab. On the 19th the storm had moved rapidly in a north-easterly direction, and its centre was between Ludhiana and Sirsa, so that it had advanced over at least 200 to 250 miles, or again at the rate of nearly 10 miles an hour, as contrasted with about one mile an hour on the previous day. This again illustrates the fact that after a storm has finished recurving (during which process it moves very slowly), it again quickly increases in the rapidity of its advance. The storm was still deep on the 19th, and the defect of pressure at Ludhiana and Sirsa equalled about a fifth of an inch, though the strength of the cyclonic circulation of winds accompanying the storm was not very great. The storm had given moderate to heavy rain to all districts, except the south of the Peninsula and Bombay, many stations near the storm centre reporting two and three inches on the 19th. The rainfall on this day had extended over the Punjab as far as Mooltan, which received 0·62 inch. From the 19th to the 20th the storm continued its north-easterly movement and broke up in the hills to the west of Simla, and on the morning of the 20th there was no indication of its existence. A very rapid increase of pressure then occurred over North-Western India, the increase at Ludhiana equalling 0·236 inch, and with this rapid increase pressure became in excess of the normal, except at the extreme western stations, over the south of the Peninsula, and over the Bay of Bengal. The storm in breaking up had again given heavy rain over North-Western India, and general rain was received in the Punjab, except at the extreme western stations. Chakrata received 5·40 inches, Umballa and Mussoorie more than 3 inches, Dehra Dun, Sialkot, and Ranikhet more than 2 inches, Meerut, Roorkee, Ludhiana, Rawal Pindi, and Simla more than 1 inch, Delhi ·085 inch, and Lahore 0·42 inch. Thus this storm brought up a large amount of rainfall

in its actual track, and gave good general rain to the greater part of the Punjab, while the monsoon currents flowing in behind it gave also good general rain to the greater part of Northern and Central India.

On the 20th, or the day on which the storm in North-Western India disappeared, a small barometric depression, or the commencement of another storm, made its appearance in the north of the Bay of Bengal, but it was on this day very feeble. On the 21st pressure was rising moderately to rapidly over North-Western India, while it was falling elsewhere, the fall being moderate in Bengal and at the head of the Bay, so that the barometric depression over the north of the Bay became more pronounced, and on this day it probably existed as a definite storm, though of slight importance, off the South Orissa Coast. On the 22nd a rapid fall of pressure had taken place in connection with the small storm, the fall at False Point equalling 0·103 inch; a small fall had also taken place over the Peninsula and Northern India, and a rather rapid increase in East Bengal and Burma. The small storm was very well defined on this day, and had a centre a short distance to the south-east of False Point, where pressure was 0·185 inch in defect. It was also clear that the storm on this day was beginning to move in a westerly or west-north-westerly direction. This storm again formed the dominant feature in the meteorology of the 22nd, and it was giving moderate to heavy rain in Orissa, Bengal and Burma, and over parts of the Central Provinces, while from the indraught towards the storm, which drew away the monsoon winds towards the storm area, the remainder of India was almost rainless. On the 23rd, or the last day of the week under review, the centre of the small storm had crossed the coast to the south of False Point, probably near Pooree, and had advanced to the south-east of Cuttack, where the very low pressure of 29·186 inches was reported—a pressure no less than 0·508 inch below the normal. It was therefore a storm of very considerable intensity, and was giving a very strong cyclonic circulation of winds, and rather heavy weather was experienced in the Bay of Bengal. From the 22nd to the 23rd the movement of the storm was slow, probably not more than 2 or 3 miles an hour, and in a westerly or west-north-westerly direction. The strong cyclonic circulation of winds which accompanied the storm affected the wind circulation over practically the whole of India. On the 23rd heavy rain was reported in Orissa, Bengal, and Burma, and moderate rain in the eastern districts of the Central Provinces, while showers due to the disturbed weather caused by the storm were occurring in other districts.

Temperature.—The following table shows the variation of the mean temperature from the normal on each day of the week for the different Provinces of India. Temperature, it will be seen, has been in defect practically throughout the week in every district. The defect has been largest in the Punjab, where it has equalled 4°, and the mean defect for the whole of India for the week has been 1·8°.

Province.	September 1893.							Mean variation of week.
	17th.	18th.	19th.	20th.	21st.	22nd.	23rd.	
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
Burma	+0·9	+0·2	—0·4	—1·6	—1·4	—1·3	—1·6	—0·7
Bengal and Assam	—1·2	—2·0	—1·9	—0·7	—0·7	—0·4	—2·1	—1·3
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	—1·2	—1·4	—2·9	—4·9	—3·3	—2·0	—1·8	—2·5
Punjab	—1·1	—2·8	—5·3	—6·9	—6·8	—3·7	—1·5	—4·0
Bombay	+0·4	—0·2	—0·3	—0·7	—0·5	—0·4	—0·8	—0·4
Central Provinces and Berar	—0·5	—0·7	—1·0	—1·9	—2·5	—2·1	—1·2	—1·4
Central India and Guzerat	—2·7	—2·4	—2·0	—2·4	—2·7	—1·8	—1·4	—2·2
Sind and Rajputana	—2·3	—1·8	—3·7	—3·4	—2·5	—1·9	—2·3	—2·6
Madras	—0·5	—0·5	—1·5	—0·9	—1·3	+0·1	—0·6	—0·7
Mean for whole of India	—0·9	—1·3	—2·1	—2·6	—2·4	—1·5	—1·5	—1·8

Rainfall.—The concluding table shows that rain has been received during the week in every division of India. The falls have been comparatively large in

all districts, except in Bombay, the Malabar Coast districts, Madras (except the north-eastern sections), Berar, Khandeish, Guzerat, Kathiawar, and over parts of the North-Western and Central Provinces and Oudh, where somewhat defective falls have been received. The defects have been largest in the districts of Malabar, Madras (South Central), Madras (South), Coorg, Mysore, Bombay Deccan, Khandeish, Guzerat, and Kathiawar, where the actual falls have been less than half the usual amounts. On the other hand, large excess falls, where the amounts have been twice as large as usual, have occurred during the week in North Behar, South Punjab, Central Punjab, Submontane Punjab, North-West Punjab, West Punjab, East Central Provinces, Rajputana, West Central India, and Madras East Coast (North *a*), and over the whole of the Punjab the falls have varied from about three to ten or twenty times as large as usual. Indeed, the heaviest actual rainfall for the week has occurred in the Submontane districts of the Punjab, where an average of no less than 7·59 inches has fallen, against a normal fall of 0·70 inch. The hill districts of the Punjab have also received a fall of 6·58 inches against the usual amount of 1·18 inches. The Madras East Coast (North *a*) has also received the heavy fall of 7·30 inches, and Tenasserim has received an average fall of 6·31 inches. The smallest falls have been received in the districts of Madras (South and South Central), Mysore, Kathiawar, and Sind, where the falls have been less than a quarter of an inch, and in Malabar, Bombay Deccan, Khandeish, and Madras (East Coast South), where the falls have been less than half an inch. Of the 51 districts into which India has been divided, the falls during the past week were in excess in 26 districts and in defect in 25; but the excess falls have decidedly more than counterbalanced the defective falls, and the fall for the week has been unusually heavy.

The last column of the table gives the comparisons between the actual rainfall in the present year with the fall in normal years of the south-west monsoon season from the 28th May up to the 23rd of September. It will be seen again that out of the 51 rainfall divisions, the falls have been in excess of the normal in 35 districts and in defect in 15 districts, while the fall has been normal in one (Arakan). The divisions in which the falls have been rather largely defective up to date are Coorg, Mysore, and Kathiawar, while they have been moderately defective in Lower Burma, North-West Provinces (Submontane *a*), Malabar, and Central Provinces (West). On the other hand, the falls up to date have been excessive in West Rajputana, North-West Punjab, and Hyderabad (South).

The following statement shows the largest amounts of rain received at single stations in various districts during the week as reported in the rainfall telegrams:

Division.	District.	Station.	Amount.
Tenasserim	Amherst	Thaton	7·43 inches.
Assam	Goalpara	Goalpara	7·59 ,,
North Bengal	Jalpaiguri	Bhagatpur	8·87 ,,
Orissa	Pooree	Pooree	7·40 ,,
Chota Nagpur	Hazaribagh	Hazaribagh	7·14 ,,
South Bihar	Monghyr	Monghyr	7·39 ,,
North Bihar	Champarun	Motihari	7·51 ,,
North-Western Provinces (Submontane *b*).	Garhwal	Kotdwara	11·58 ,,
Punjab (South)	Ferozepore	Moga	9·20 ,,
Punjab (Submontane)	Ludhiana	Jagraon	11·69 ,,
Ditto	Jullundur	Jullundur	15·20 ,,
Ditto	Hoshiarpur	Dasuya	14·05 ,,
Ditto	Gurdaspur	Pathankot	15·36 ,,
Punjab (Hill Districts)	Kangra	Nurpur	14·32 ,,
Punjab (North-West)	Sialkot	Daska	11·98 ,,
Konkan	Ratnagiri	Khed	8·17 ,,
Ditto	Colaba	Mavigaon	9·17 ,,

PROVINCE.	DIVISION.	Rainfall data for week ending September 23rd, 1893. Average actual rainfall of division.	Average normal rainfall of division.	Excess or defect in inches.	Rainfall data from May 28th to September 23rd, 1893. Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall, May 28th to September 23rd.	Excess or defect (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a percentage.
		Inches.	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Per cent.*
Burma	Tenasserim	6·31	4·50	+ 1·81	155·70	151·22	+ 3
	Lower Burma	3·34	3·22	+ 0·12	65·97	76·11	— 13
	Central Burma	3·03	2·59	+ 0·44	56·27	59·76	— 6
	Upper Burma	2·79	?	?	26·02	?	?
	Arakan	4·48	3·21	+ 1·27	154·08	154·71	0
Bengal and Assam	Eastern Bengal	2·58	2·59	— 0·01	75·57	68·32	+ 11
	Assam (Surma)	3·55	4·68	— 1·13	153·86	123·82	+ 24
	Do. (Brahmaputra)	2·34	2·31	+ 0·03	49·94	54·55	— 9
	Deltaic Bengal	1·62	1·78	— 0·16	48·77	43·09	+ 13
	Central Bengal	1·91	1·87	+ 0·04	48·18	43·44	+ 11
	North Bengal	2·83	3·76	— 0·93	87·46	81·44	+ 7
	Orissa	4·62	2·67	+ 1·95	42·20	41·44	+ 2
	Chota Nagpur	2·13	1·55	+ 0·58	55·28	42·37	+ 30
	Bihar (South)	2·17	1·19	+ 0·98	38·96	34·09	+ 14
	Do. (North)	3·73	1·44	+ 2·29	45·82	40·02	+ 14
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	North-Western Provinces (East)	1·94	1·37	+ 0·57	39·52	32·73	+ 21
	Do. (Submontane) (*a*)	2·49	1·77	+ 0·72	30·29	34·82	— 13
	Oudh (South)	1·68	1·82	— 0·14	41·20	31·01	+ 33
	Do. (North)	1·73	2·06	— 0·33	38·73	33·86	+ 14
	North-Western Provinces (Central).	1·13	1·46	— 0·33	30·66	29·59	+ 4
	North-Western Provinces (West).	0·91	1·15	— 0·24	23·29	24·61	— 5
	North-Western Provinces (Submontane) (*b*)	2·99	1·85	+ 1·14	40·59	37·66	+ 8
Punjab	Punjab (South)	3·93	0·21	+ 3·72	13·93	11·05	+ 26
	Do. (Central)	2·01	0·77	+ 1·24	21·71	18·33	+ 18
	Do. (Submontane)	7·59	0·70	+ 6·89	33·02	23·15	+ 43
	Do. (Hill Districts)	6·58	1·18	+ 5·40	57·13	55·89	+ 2
	Do. (North-West)	2·33	0·37	+ 1·96	25·06	14·57	+ 72
	Do. (West)	0·95	0·08	+ 0·87	5·65	5·56	+ 2
Bombay and Malabar Coast Districts (Madras).	Malabar	0·28	2·28	— 2·00	77·65	93·76	— 17
	Madras (South Central)	0·10	0·82	— 0·72	19·39	21·13	— 8
	Coorg	0·94	2·94	— 2·00	68·94	105·40	— 35
	Mysore	0·11	0·90	— 0·79	14·97	21·77	— 31
	Konkan	2·93	4·19	— 1·26	100·51	109·55	— 8
	Bombay Deccan	0·40	0·99	— 0·59	26·46	21·30	+ 24
	Hyderabad (North)	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khandeish	0·41	1·16	— 0·75	24·13	19·52	+ 24
Central Provinces and Berar.	Berar	0·92	1·65	— 0·73	29·10	30·45	— 4
	Central Provinces (West)	1·14	1·68	— 0·54	32·04	36·24	— 12
	Ditto (Central)	2·12	1·55	+ 0·57	49·55	46·64	+ 6
	Ditto (East)	3·41	1·48	+ 1·93	54·40	43·30	+ 26
Bombay (North)	Guzerat	0·62	1·60	— 0·98	43·62	41·10	+ 6
	Kathiawar	0·20	0·99	— 0·79	15·18	19·07	— 20
	Sind	0·10	0·01	+ 0·09	4·60	4·32	+ 6
Rajputana and Central India.	Central India (East)	0·77	1·19	— 0·42	38·66	33·98	+ 14
	Rajputana (East), Central India (West).	1·18	0·49	+ 0·69	27·91	25·32	+ 10
	Rajputana (West)	4·90	0·21	+ 4·69	25·28	12·77	+ 98
Madras	East Coast (North)	1·95	2·09	— 0·14	29·58	23·71	+ 25
	Ditto (ditto) (*a*)	7·30	1·69	+ 5·61	63·41	46·65	+ 36
	Hyderabad (South)	1·28	1·00	+ 0·28	33·51	19·66	+ 71
	Madras (Central)	0·55	1·05	— 0·50	13·81	14·81	— 7
	East Coast (Central)	0·97	1·06	— 0·09	14·91	14·58	+ 2
	Ditto (South)	0·49	0·76	— 0·27	13·14	14·11	— 7
	Madras (South)	0·13	0·33	— 0·20	6·19	6·11	+ 1

SIMLA, *28th September, 1893.*

ALEX. PEDLER,
Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

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

Madras.—*For week ending 23rd September.*—Rainfall good in the Circars, and moderate, though partial, in the Deccan and Karnatic. Generally little or no rain in the Central, Western, and Southern districts, though fair rain in some parts of Tanjore. Sowings being retarded and standing crops suffering for want of rain in many districts. Early crop harvest proceeding with fair outturn. Fodder is sufficient, but pasture is growing scarce in many parts. Prices almost stationary in the Circars and on the West Coast, but have risen generally elsewhere.

Bombay.—*For week ending 27th September.*—Rain throughout the Presidency, but more is required, especially in the Deccan and Karnatak. Standing crops withering for want of moisture and damaged by excessive rain or rats in parts of six districts. Preparations for, and sowing of, late crops continue in nine districts. Reaping of early crops progressing in three districts. Prices steady, except in two districts. Fodder sufficient. Agricultural stock good.

Bengal.—*For week ending 23rd September.*—There has been good general rain over the whole Province during the week. Prospects of standing crops continue to be generally promising, except as previously reported, in the flooded parts of Eastern Bengal and Bihar. In Darbhanga and Muzaffarpur the work of retransplantation is proceeding. The autumn harvest is almost over. Jute is being steeped and washed. In many districts lands are being prepared for the early spring sowings which have begun in some districts. Prices are steady, but in some of the Bihar districts a slight tendency to fall is reported. Cattle are generally in good condition, and the fodder supply is sufficient, except in parts of East Bengal.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 27th September.*—Rain has fallen in almost all reporting districts; the falls were heaviest in the Central and Submontane districts. Prospects everywhere favourable. Harvesting of the autumn crops is in progress, and the ground is being prepared for the spring sowings. Supplies and fodder plentiful. Prices falling.

Punjab.—*For week ending 27th September.*—Rain has fallen in all districts except Sialkot. Harvesting of autumn crops commenced in Umballa. Ploughings for spring crops in progress. Crops are generally reported to be in good condition; prospects average in some districts. Crops suffering for want of rain in parts of Dera Ismail Khan. Condition of cattle is generally good. Fodder sufficient in all districts except Shahpur, where it is scarce. Prices unsettled in one district, falling in three others, and stationary elsewhere.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 27th September.*—Weather alternately clear and cloudy with heavy falls of rain in the Chhattisgarh country. Excessive rain in Sambalpur has checked the growth of the crops, and in Chanda *jowar* (*Sorghum vulgare*) has suffered from the same cause. Sowing of winter crops begun in Nagpur. Fodder plentiful.

Burma.—*For week ending 23rd September.*—In Lower Burma the rainfall was sufficient. Transplanting almost completed; replanting of areas damaged by floods in Hanthawaddy, Tharrawaddy and Thongwa progressing. Early crops on hills in Toungoo being reaped. Slight damage done to crops in parts of the Shwegyin district, but elsewhere standing crops are generally good. In Upper Burma rain fell in all districts. Sowing and transplanting of wet-weather paddy continue. Early paddy reaped in Kyaukse, and reaping in progress in three other districts. Sesamum is being reaped and cotton is being picked. Crops are generally good, and, owing to the fair rainfall, the crop prospects in Shwebo have slightly improved; but rain is still wanted in parts of that district and in Yeu for the plants in nurseries. Slight damage has been done to crops in Myingyan and Kyaukse by floods and in Minbu by excessive rain. In Lower Burma the price of paddy has risen slightly in three districts and fallen considerably in one; while in Upper Burma it has risen in four districts and fallen slightly in one.

Assam.—*For week ending 26th September.*—Weather seasonable. Crop prospects favourable. Transplanting of late rice finished. Fodder insufficient in the Surma Valley, but sufficient in the Assam Valley. Condition of cattle normal.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 27th September.*—MYSORE: Standing crops withering, except in Hassan and Shimoga and part of Chitaldrug. Prices risen in all but two districts. Prospects favourable, but rain is much needed.

COORG: Rainfall moderate. Rice and coffee crops continue in good condition. *Ragi* (*Eleusine coracana*) crop ripening. Picking of cardamom continues. Slight rise in prices. Fodder and water for cattle ample.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 27th September.*—BERAR: Rainfall good. Weather cool and cloudy. Standing crops in good condition. Cotton in flower and pods in some places. Land under preparation for next spring crops. Weeding operations continue. Fodder and water sufficient. Cattle healthy. Prices almost stationary.

HYDERABAD: Rainfall good. Weeding of irrigated crops in progress. Sowing of spring crops continues. Prices stationary.

Central India.—*For week ending 27th September.*—Rain general throughout Central India; more than sufficient in Baghelkhand. Agricultural operations in progress in all parts. Land is being prepared for spring sowings in Bundelkhand and Bhopawar. Standing crops good in all parts, but damaged in Baghelkhand by rain and storms and in parts of Bhopawar, where *jowar* (*Sorghum vulgare*) has been damaged slightly by insects. Prices of food-grains falling in Gwalior, rising in Bhopal, fluctuating in parts of Bhopawar, and steady elsewhere.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 27th September.*—Good rain in Marwar; slight elsewhere. Agricultural operations, standing crops, and cattle generally satisfactory. Crops damaged in parts by excessive rain. Pasturage or fodder sufficient. Prices falling in four States, fluctuating in one, and steady elsewhere.

Kashmir.—*For week ending 26th September.*—Rainfall moderate. Reaping of rice and maize crops in progress. Prices stationary.

Nepal.—*For week ending 23rd September.*—Slight showers. Prospects good. Prices stationary.

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

No. 4183-Statistics.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

STATISTICS AND COMMERCE.

STATISTICS.

Simla, the 27th September, 1893.

Read the following communications submitting the reports of Registrars of Joint Stock Companies on the working of the Indian Companies Act, VI of 1882, during the official year 1892-93:

From the Government of Madras, No. 1184, dated the 12th June 1893.
From the Government of Bombay, No. 5483, dated the 29th July 1893.
From the Government of Bengal, No. 2071-P., dated the 1st July 1893.
From the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, No. 496—VII—117-B., dated the 30th June 1893.
From the Government of the Panjab, No. 37, dated the 19th June 1893.
From the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, No. C—41, dated the 1st July 1893.
From the Chief Commissioner, Burma, No. 649—1-T-3, dated the 30th June 1893.
From the Chief Commissioner, Assam, No. 860-Misc.—4779-G., dated the 9th May 1893.
From the Chief Commissioner, Ajmere-Merwara, No. 648—817, dated the 21st June 1893.
From the Chief Commissioner, Coorg, No. 1131—85-86, dated the 24th July 1893.
From the Secretary for Berar to the Resident at Hyderabad, No. 178, dated the 26th June 1893.
From the Resident in Mysore, No. 2314—53-85 and No. 2870—53-85, dated respectively the 8th July and the 22nd August 1893.

RESOLUTION.—At the close of 1891-92 there were 950 joint stock companies in existence registered under the Indian Companies Act. They possessed a total nominal capital of Rx. 36,023,238, the actual (paid up) capital being Rx. 26,585,481. The capital of 89 of these companies was increased in 1892-93 nominally by about Rx. 207,698, and actually by about Rx. 492,388; while 69, with a paid-up capital of about Rx. 820,444, ceased to work.

During 1892-93 the number of companies registered was 71, their nominal capital being Rx. 1,134,437; the paid-up capital cannot be completely stated, the amount not having been as yet reported in several cases.

At the close of 1892-93 there existed 956 companies whose nominal capital was Rx. 35,372,842, the actual capital, so far as reported, being Rx. 26,793,186. This gives an increase in the year in the paid-up capital of Rx. 207,705, or ·78 per cent. The table in the next paragraph shews that the greatest part of this increase, namely, Rx. 180,890, occurred in Bengal. Small increases occurred in all the other Provinces, with the exception of Bombay, where there was a decrease of Rx. 114,698.

2. The following table shews the number of companies and the amount of paid-up capital in each of the provinces in the last two years:

Province.	Number of Companies.		Paid-up capital.		Increase or decrease per cent. in capital in 1892-93.	Provincial proportion of paid-up capital to all paid-up capital in 1892-93.
	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.		
			Rx.	Rx.		
Bengal	322	325	11,729,761	11,910,651	+ 2	44·5
Bombay	229	233	10,788,771	10,674,073	— 1	39·8
Madras	203	188	1,907,387	1,945,827	+ 2	7·3
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	55	55	976,288	1,000,534	+ 2	3·7
Panjab	20	21	425,577	443,338	+ 4	1·7
Burma	17	17	155,162	161,207	+ 4	·6
Central Provinces	9	10	205,003	243,721	+ 19	·9
Assam	1	2	*	500	...	...
Mysore	85	94	327,903	342,392	+ 4	1·3
Hyderabad Assigned Districts ...	3	4	2,572	3,606	+ 40	...
Ajmere-Merwara	6	7	67,057	67,337	+ ·4	·2
TOTAL ...	950	956	26,585,481	26,793,186	+ ·78	...

* Not reported.

3. Of the whole invested capital, Bengal has 44½ per cent. and Bombay about 40 per cent. In Madras the number of companies is large, but the capital invested is not more than about one-sixth of the capital invested in either Bengal or Bombay. Two-thirds of these Madras companies are money-lending concerns, each trading on a very small capital.

4. The following table shews the distribution of the aggregate capital in the principal classes of joint-stock enterprise :

Companies.		Number.	Nominal capital.	Paid-up capital.
			Rx.	Rx.
Banking, Loan, and Insurance	Banking and loan	256	5,762,787	3,749,863
	Insurance	8	469,500	79,306
	Total ...	264	6,232,287	3,829,169
Trading	Merchants and traders	117	2,642,602	1,863,652
	Navigation	7	1,031,500	873,940
	Railways and tramways	10	1,137,000	979,582
	Co-operative associations	24	73,640	51,395
	Shipping, landing, and warehousing ...	5	73,000	56,889
	Total ...	163	4,957,742	3,825,458
Mills and Presses ...	Cotton mills	59	5,780,225	4,965,026
	Jute mills	12	1,688,000	1,209,485
	Mills for cotton, jute, wool, silk, hemp, &c.	68	5,462,450	4,188,952
	Cotton and jute screws and presses ...	87	1,534,550	1,374,081
	Other mills and presses	37	881,280	547,460
	Total ...	263	15,346,505	12,285,004
Tea and other Planting Companies.	Tea	142	4,332,908	3,636,898
	Coffee and chinchona	5	42,500	38,339
	Others	10	108,500	95,628
	Total ...	157	4,483,908	3,770,865
Mining and quarrying		54	2,578,250	1,661,160
Ice manufacture		12	235,050	186,387
Sugar manufacture		3	227,500	162,204
Breweries		3	170,000	169,540
Others		37	1,141,600	903,399
	Grand Total ...	956	35,372,842	26,793,186

Nearly 46 per cent. of the paid-up capital is invested in mills and presses chiefly for working or pressing cotton, jute, wool, and silk. The greater number of these are registered in Bombay, that Presidency representing under this head a paid-up capital of Rx. 8,289,710, or over two-thirds of the whole, most of it invested in cotton mills and presses. Rx. 2,332,205 represent the paid-up capital invested in mills and presses registered in Bengal, a large number of them being jute mills and presses.

The paid-up capital invested in banking or loan companies amounts to Rx. 3,829,169, of which Rx. 2,368,482 are in companies registered in Bengal and Rx. 793,322 in Madras.

Trading companies have a paid-up capital of Rx. 3,825,458, of which Rx. 873,940 are invested in coasting and river steamer companies, and about Rx. 979,582 in railways and tramways. The bulk of the railway and tramway capital is invested in the Bombay tramways (Rx. 309,800), the Darjeeling-Himalayan Railway (Rx. 175,000), the Tarkessar Railway (Rx. 175,000), the Nilgiri Railway (Rx. 182,500), the Rangoon Steam Tramway (Rx. 60,000), and the Deoghur Railway (Rx. 27,500).

In tea, coffee, and other plantations Rx. 3,770,865 of paid-up capital are invested, of which Rx. 3,597,675 are held in Bengal, most of the tea companies being registered in Calcutta.

Of the Rx. 1,661,160 invested in mining and quarrying companies, Rx. 1,422,122 are in companies registered in Bengal, Rx. 611,070 being invested in coal-mining companies, and about Rx. 680,000 in gold-mining companies.

5. The figures below compare the paid-up capital of each of the last two years under each of the principal groups :

	Paid up in—	
	1891-92.	1892-93.
	Rx.	Rx.
Banking and loan	3,733,293	3,749,863
Merchants and traders	1,839,937	1,863,652
Mills for cotton, jute, wool, silk, and hemp	10,281,999	10,363,463
Cotton and jute presses	1,334,697	1,374,081
Tea	3,648,834	3,636,898
Mining and quarrying	1,615,895	1,661,160
Navigation	891,165	873,940
Railways and tramways	958,958	979,582

The capital invested in mills (mainly cotton mills) increased by less than one per cent., and in railways and tramways by 2·15 per cent. In mining and quarrying the increase was 2·8 per cent. In tea there was a fractional decrease. Under other heads there was no material increase of capital, and in some there was a decrease. On the whole the year shews hardly any expansion of joint-stock enterprise.

6. The following table shows the number of companies under each category during the last five years :

Companies.		1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.
Banking, Loan, and Insurance.	Banking and loan ...	314	291	275	259	256
	Insurance	17	16	13	14	8
	Total ...	331	307	288	273	264
Trading	Merchants and traders ...	105	108	107	119	117
	Navigation	7	9	7	8	7
	Railways and tramways ...	12	12	11	11	10
	Co-operative associations ...	20	18	18	24	24
	Shipping, landing, and warehousing.	5	5	6	6	5
	Total	149	152	149	168	163
Mills and Presses ...	Cotton mills	58	56	56	57	59
	Jute mills	10	10	11	11	12
	Mills for working cotton, jute, wool, silk, hemp, etc.	58	61	63	63	68
	Cotton and jute screws and presses.	63	68	76	83	87
	Other mills and presses ...	30	30	27	31	37
	Total ...	219	225	233	245	263
Tea and other Planting Companies.	Tea	129	133	140	144	142
	Coffee and chinchona ...	7	7	6	5	5
	Others	9	4	8	9	10
	Total ...	145	144	154	158	157
Mining and quarrying		20	21	63	57	54
Ice manufacture		13	13	12	12	12
Sugar manufacture		1	1	2	2	3
Breweries		3	3	3	3	3
Others		14	20	24	32	37
	Grand Total ...	895	886	928	950	956

The classification in the foregoing table of "cotton mills," "jute mills," and "mills for working cotton, jute, wool, silk, hemp, etc.," is taken from the Articles of Association; but of the mills in the last of these three groups, the largest number are cotton mills.

7. The following table shews, so far as reported, the total number of joint stock companies at work in India with their nominal and paid-up capital at the end of each of the last ten years:

Years.	Companies at work.	Nominal capital.	Paid-up capital.	Increase or decrease of paid-up capital.
		Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
1883-84	649	26,673,438	18,750,611	+1,734,707 = 10 %
1884-85	696	27,887,691	20,635,844	+1,885,233 = 10 ,,
1885-86	805	28,543,437	21,002,568	+ 366,724 = 2 ,,
1886-87	888	29,136,165	21,380,442	+ 377,874 = 2 ,,
1887-88	910	30,254,284	22,326,192	+ 945,750 = 4 ,,
1888-89	895	31,339,845	22,997,508	+ 671,316 = 3 ,,
1889-90	886	32,321,731	23,684,202	+ 686,694 = 3 ,,
1890-91	928	35,058,776	24,458,445	+ 774,243 = 3 ,,
1891-92	950	36,023,238	26,585,481	+2,127,036 = 9 ,,
1892-93	956	35,372,842	26,793,186	+ 207,705 = 0·78 ,,

8. The statistics of companies limited by guarantee, so far as they go, shew that there were 25 such companies at the close of 1891-92; 3 ceased to work in 1892-93, and 4 new companies being added, there were 26 such companies at the close of the year.

9. The fees realized and the expenditure in each province last year were—

Province.	Fees.	Expenditure.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Bengal	8,533 12 0	683 8 5
Bombay	7,225 8 0	1,043 10 0
Madras	3,001 12 0	1,438 9 9
North-Western Provinces and Oudh...	1,462 7 0	...
Panjab	817 14 0	...
Central Provinces	238 0 0	...
Burma	590 0 0	...
Assam	45 0 0	...
Mysore State	680 12 0	...
Bangalore	173 0 0	...
Hyderabad Assigned Districts	63 0 0	...
Ajmere-Merwara	125 0 0	...
Total ...	22,956 1 0	3,165 12 2

* Government of Madras.
" Bombay.
" Bengal.
" the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.
" the Panjab.
Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces.
" " " Burma.
" " " Assam.
" " " Ajmere.
" " " Coorg.
Secretary for Berar to the Resident at Hyderabad.

ORDER.—Ordered, that the foregoing Resolution be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*, and that copies be forwarded to all Local Governments and Administrations,* and to the Foreign Department for communication to the Resident in Mysore.

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

TABLE I.

Joint Stock Companies at work at the end of 1892-93.

Provinces.	Capital.	Banking or Loan.		Trading.		Mills and Presses.		Tea and other Planting Companies.		Mining and Quarrying.		Ice.		Sugar.		Breweries.		Others.		Total.	
		No.	Rx.	No.	Rx.	No	Rx.	No.	Rx.	No.	Rx.	No.	Rx.	No.	Rx.	No.	Rx.	No.	Rx.	No.	Rx.
Madras Presidency ...	Nominal ...	126	2,305,518	22	417,500	22	751,500	7	95,500	8	344,200	...	...	2	67,500	...	...	1	1,000	188	3,982,718
	Paid-up ...		793,322		28,991		644,657		83,140		135,100				2,704				413		1,945,827
Bombay Presidency ...	Nominal ...	8	3,7,500	42	1,833,950	163	10,253,635	3	11,000	2	80,200	5	14,750		...		...	10	743,530	233	13,145,305
	Paid-up ...		31,997		1,427,905		8,289,710		6,979		91,938		105,487		...		...		720,957		10,674,973
Bengal ...	Nominal ...	28	2,615,500	40	2,173,140	41	3,094,500	143	4,281,358	2	2,118,850	5	81,300	1	160,000		...		362,000	325	14,889,648
	Paid-up ...		2,358,482		1,791,504		2,332,205		3,597,675		1,422,142		74,612		160,000		...		164,021		11,910,631
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Nominal ...	10	317,000	19	185,500	14	551,600	3	66,300	...	...	...	...		...	50,000	50,000		37,600	55	1,202,000
	Paid-up ...		268,650		111,697		369,603		55,974		...		...		...	50,000	50,000		15,508	55	1,000,534
Panjab ...	Nominal ...	3	160,000	7	66,500	6	163,100	1	23,750	...	...	...	...		...	120,000	119,540		2,000	21	537,350
	Paid-up ...		117,500		41,452		121,836		23,750		12,000		6,258		...				1,000		413,238
Central Provinces ...	Nominal ...	1	30,000	2	20,000	7	239,006	...	...	...	...	...	...		...		...		...	10	369,000
	Paid up ...		4,625		1,090																243,721
Burma ...	Nomin. l...	1	20,0 0	13	192,653	1	11,500	...	...	1	30,000	...	...		...		...	1	1,500	17	255,655
	Paid up ...		8,241		151,166		...		...										1,500		161,207
Assam ...	Nominal ...	...	...	1	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,000		...		...		...	2	1,500
	Paid-up ...		...		500		...		...		...				...		...		...		500
Mysore State...	Nominal ...	72	310,769	3	10,000	3	91,600	1	3,000	...	...	...	...		...		...		...	79	415,369
	Paid-up ...		161,636		8,595		84,300		2,247		...		...		...		...		...		256,808
Bangalore ...	Nominal...	15	156,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...		...		...	15	156,000
	Paid-up ...		85,584		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		85,584
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	Nominal...	...	...	4	4,907	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...		...		...	4	4,907
	Paid-up ...		...		3,606		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		3,606
Ajmere-Merwara ...	Nominal...	...	...	1	3,000	6	110,100	...	...	...	...	...	...		...		...		...	7	113,100
	Paid-up ...		...		2,650		64,687		...		...		...		...		...		...		67,337
Total ...	Nominal ...	264	6,232,287	163	4,957,742	263	15,346,595	157	4,481,908	12	2,578,250	12	186,387	3	227,500	3	170,000	3	2,141,600	956	35,372,842
	Paid-up ...		3,529,169		3,845,458		12,285,004		3,770,565	54	1,661,160				162,204		169,540		903,399		26,793,186

TABLE II.

Companies divided into shares.

PROVINCES.	WORKING AT CLOSE OF 1891-92.			REGISTERED DURING 1892-93.			CAPITAL INCREASED DURING 1892-93.			CAPITAL DECREASED DURING 1892-93.			CEASED TO WORK DURING 1892-93.			WORKING AT CLOSE OF 1892-93.		
	No.	Nominal Capital.	Paid-up Capital.	No.	Nominal Capital.	Paid-up Capital.	No.	Nominal Capital.	Paid-up Capital.	No.	Nominal Capital.	Paid-up Capital.	No.	Nominal Capital.	Paid-up Capital.	No.	Nominal Capital.	Paid-up Capital.
		Rx.	Rx.		Rx.	Rx.		Rx.	Rx.		Rx.	Rx.		Rx.	Rx.		Rx.	Rx.
Madras Presidency	203	4,008,593	1,907,387	12	152,090	16,440	10	68,198	27,357	...	...	...	27	266,563	79,377	188	3,962,718	1,945,827
Bombay Presidency	229	13,469,073	10,788,771	20	448,450	9,540	54	35,000	386,095	7	40,357	37,493	13	466,660	319,201	233	13,445,505	10,674,073
Bengal	322	15,505,848	11,729,761	20	393,300	...*	7	60,000	...*	...	...	...	19	1,124,500	362,790	325	14,889,648	11,910,651
North-Western Provinces and Oudh ...	55	1,218,250	976,288	4	25,000	...*	4	41,000	32,500	1	30,000	30,000	4	52,250	25,629	55	1,202,000	1,000,534
Panjab	20	600,350	425,577	2	7,000	...*	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	50,000	26,950	21	557,350	443,338
Central Provinces	9	339,000	205,003	1	30,000	4,625	5	...	31,093	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	369,000	243,721
Burma	17	229,155	155,162	2	41,500	...	5	...	12,050	...	...	...	2	15,000	6,004	17	255,655	161,207
Assam	1	1,000	...*	1	500	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1,500	500
Mysore State	71	395,769	238,611	6	20,600	...*	1	1,000	...*	...	...	...	3	14,200	493	72	415,369	256,808
Bangalore	14	148,500	89,292	1	5,000	...*	1	2,500	...*	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	156,000	85,584
Hyderabad Assigned Districts	3	4,000	2,572	1	997	991	1	...	43	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4,997	3,606
Ajmere-Merwara	6	103,100	67,057	1	10,000	50	1	...	250	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	113,100	67,337
TOTAL ...	950	36,023,238	26,585,481	71	1,134,437	32,126	89	207,698	492,388	8	70,357	67,493	69	1,989,173	820,444	956	35,372,842	26,793,186

* Not reported.

TABLE III.

Companies Limited by Guarantee, i.e., *possessing no capital paid-up.*

PROVINCES.	Number working at close of 1891-92.	Number registered during 1892-93.	Number ceased to work during 1892-93.	Number working at close of 1892-93.
Madras Presidency	11	1	3	9
Bombay Presidency	6	...	...*	6
Bengal	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*
North-Western Provinces and Oudh ...	3	...	...	3
Panjab	5	1	...	6
Central Provinces	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*
Burma	...	1	...	1
Assam	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*
Mysore State	*Nil*	1	...	1
Bangalore	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*
Hyderabad Assigned Districts ...	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*
Ajmere-Merwara	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*
TOTAL ...	25	4	3	26

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY STATISTICS.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS FROM 1ST JULY TO 17TH SEPTEMBER 1892, AND FROM 1ST JULY TO 16TH SEPTEMBER 1893.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Receipts from 1st July 1893*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

Railway.	Average earnings per mile per week during the 2nd-half of 1892.	Week ending 17th September 1892. Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Week ending 16th September 1893. Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Earnings from 1st July to 17th September 1892.	Earnings from 1st July to 16th September 1893.	Increases during the 2nd-half of 1893.	Decreases during the 2nd-half of 1893.
State lines worked by companies.	*Rs.*	*Miles.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Miles.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
Standard gauge—											
East Indian	521	1,634	7,99,998	490	1,634	7,35,988	450	83,21,152	88,42,136	5,20,984	...
Bengal-Nágpur	101	831	68,298	82	863	59,793	66	7,21,515	7,86,982	65,467	...
Indian Midland	106	752	59,995	80	752	70,277	93	7,10,215	7,30,790	14,575	...
Bezváda Extension (*a*)	95	21	1,422	68	112	4,186	37	21,733	58,523	36,788	...
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa (*b*)	216	1,674	2,48,002	148	1,699	3,17,610	187	32,84,691	33,02,442	17,743	...
South Indian	135	1,106	1,49,849	135	1,043	1,39,988	134	15,72,153	16,76,871	1,04,718	...
Southern Mahratta (*c*)	78	1,044	84,998	81	1,156	93,428	81	7,80,173	10,85,343	3,05,170	...
Bengal and North-Western (*d*)	111	755	76,458	101	756	66,460	88	7,91,333	7,96,074	5,341	...
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Lucknow-Bareilly section)	56	199	9,001	45	199	8,819	44	1,04,567	1,06,194	1,627	...
TOTAL	213	8,016	14,98,021	187	8,214	14,93,549	182	1,93,13,542	1,73,85,955	10,72,413	...
State lines worked by the State.											
Standard gauge—											
North Western (state) (*e*)	178	2,511	4,35,832	174	2,509	5,22,091	208	41,32,070	54,19,879	12,87,809	...
Oudh and Rohilkhand (state)	193	692	1,03,001	149	692	1,40,246	203	12,34,769	14,82,416	2,47,647	...
Eastern Bengal (state) (including metre and 2′ 6″ gauges)	344	777	3,09,322	398	778	2,74,230	352	20,14,663	25,42,346	...	72,617
Bengal Central (*f*)	121	125	16,909	135	125	12,030	101	1,53,344	1,62,646	9,302	...
East Coast (state)	...	...	...	...	174	12,581	72	...	(*g*) 53,358	53,358	...
Metre gauge—											
Burma (state)	157	715	1,12,057	157	730	99,538	136	11,10,075	10,09,600	...	1,00,475
Special gauges—											
Jorhát (state provincial)	55	25	1,441	58	25	1,745	70	16,500	18,254	1,694	...
Cherra-Companyganj (state provincial)	44	8	225	28	8	381	48	2,544	3,895	1,351	...
TOTAL	202	4,853	9,78,787	202	5,041	10,63,442	211	92,64,325	1,06,92,394	14,28,069	...
Lines worked by guaranteed companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Great Indian Peninsula (*h*)	309	1,490	4,24,560	285	1,490	3,97,901	267	40,96,851	47,11,807	...	2,85,044
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	444	461	1,53,315	333	461	1,78,000	386	17,78,202	20,20,442	2,42,180	...
Madras	324	840	1,86,810	222	840	2,07,795	247	18,76,259	22,37,122	3,60,863	...
TOTAL	353	2,791	7,64,685	274	2,791	7,83,696	281	86,51,372	89,69,371	3,17,999	...
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	234	15,660	32,41,493	207	16,046	33,40,687	208	3,42,29,239	3,70,47,720	28,18,481	...
Assisted companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	126	162	18,853	116	161	20,372	127	2,03,190	2,27,374	24,184	...
Tarkessur	226	22	3,781	172	22	3,452	157	52,220	48,245	...	3,975
Metre gauge—											
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Company's section)	115	67	6,163	92	67	6,158	92	84,222	72,072	...	12,150
Dibru-Sadiya	121	78	9,487	122	78	11,442	147	1,18,532	1,12,541	...	5,991
TOTAL	129	329	38,284	116	328	41,424	126	4,58,164	4,60,232	2,068	...
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.											
Standard gauge—											
The Nizam's guaranteed state	148	333	41,933	126	333	33,224	100	4,00,083	4,73,063	...	26,920
The Gaekwar's Petlád	78	13	712	55	13	710	55	9,505	9,952	447	...
Rájpura-Bhátinda	92	108	8,899	82	108	14,946	138	99,092	1,43,357	43,455	...
Metre gauge—											
Southern Mahratta (Mysore section) (*i*)	95	311	29,773	96	331	36,584	111	2,77,674	3,43,491	65,817	...
The Gaekwar's Mehsána	44	93	2,329	25	93	4,230	45	33,387	42,320	8,942	...
Kolhápur	61	29	1,818	63	29	1,281	44	10,840	20,048	9,208	...
Special gauge—											
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	49	72	2,181	30	72	3,120	43	28,720	30,009	1,290	...
TOTAL	103	959	87,645	91	979	94,095	96	9,06,020	10,68,249	1,02,229	..
Lines owned and worked by native states.											
Metre gauge—											
Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junagarh-Porbandar	70	334	19,691	59	334	23,980	72	2,05,782	2,74,711	68,929	...
Jetalsar-Rájkot	...	...	...	...	46	2,738	60	...	27,098	27,098	...
Jodhpur-Bickaneer	55	291	14,848	51	364	14,700	40	1,70,714	1,58,968	...	17,746
Special gauge—											
Morvi	57	94	4,767	51	64	5,395	57	52,560	56,360	3,800	...
TOTAL	62	719	39,306	55	838	46,813	56	4,35,056	5,17,137	82,681	...
GRAND TOTAL	218	17,667	34,06,728	193	18,191	35,23,019	194	3,60,88,480	3,90,93,338	30,04,858	...

(*a*) Includes the Bezváda-Godaveri section of the East Coast (state) railway.
(*b*) Includes the Godhra-Rutlam railway.
(*c*) Includes the Guntakal-Mysore frontier section from 1st April 1893.
(*d*) Includes the Tirhoot state railway. Although for convenience classed amongst the state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North-Western railway company.
(*e*) Includes the Jummu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Umarkot railways.
(*f*) Although for convenience classed amongst the state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central railway company.
(*g*) Total receipts from 15th July to 16th September 1893.
(*h*) Includes the Wardha Coal, Dhond-Manmád, Khámgaon, and Amráoti railways.
(*i*) Includes the Bangalore-Nanjangúd and the Bangalore-Mysore frontier sections.

F. B. HEBBERT,
Under-Secretary.

SIMLA, *the 28th September, 1893.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY STATISTICS.

No. XXIII OF 1893-94.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Receipts from 1st April 1893*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

Railway.	Average earnings per mile per week in 1892-93.	Week ending 17th September 1892. Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Week ending 16th September 1893. Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Earnings from 1st April to 17th September 1892.	Earnings from 1st April to 16th September 1893.	Increases in 1893-94.	Decreases in 1893-94.
State lines worked by companies.	*Rs.*	*Miles.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Miles.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
Standard gauge—											
East Indian	580	1,634	7,99,998	490	1,634	7,35,988	450	2,23,15,565	2,23,76,297	60,732	...
Bengal-Nágpur	140	831	68,298	82	863	59,793	66	25,42,663	27,31,473	1,88,810	...
Indian Midland	129	752	59,995	80	752	70,277	93	22,24,718	21,36,632	...	88,086
Bezváda Extension (*a*)	80	21	1,422	68	112	4,186	37	40,424	1,50,525	1,10,101	...
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa (*b*)	258	1,674	2,48,002	148	1,699	3,17,610	187	99,53,792	98,63,639	...	90,153
South Indian	139	1,106	1,49,849	135	1,043	1,39,988	134	35,56,492	39,13,391	3,56,899	...
Southern Mahratta (*c*)	87	1,044	84,998	81	1,156	93,428	81	19,93,569	28,45,431	8,51,862	...
Bengal and North-Western (*d*)	137	755	76,458	101	756	66,460	88	24,39,016	24,20,130	...	18,886
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Lucknow-Bareilly section)	66	199	9,001	45	199	8,819	44	3,04,041	3,08,683	4,642	...
TOTAL	243	8,016	14,98,021	187	8,214	14,93,549	182	4,53,70,280	4,67,46,201	13,75,921	...
State lines worked by the State.											
Standard gauge—											
North Western (state) (*e*)	201	2,511	4,35,832	174	2,509	5,22,091	208	1,11,42,559	1,29,56,112	18,13,553	...
Oudh and Rohilkhand (state)	235	692	1,03,001	149	692	1,40,246	203	38,77,209	40,20,130	1,42,921	...
Eastern Bengal (state) (including metre and 2′ 6″ gauges)	292	777	3,09,322	398	778	2,74,230	352	48,65,388	49,83,960	1,18,572	...
Bengal Central (*f*)	120	125	16,909	135	125	12,030	101	3,36,689	3,50,519	13,830	...
East Coast (state)	...	...	...	...	174	12,581	72	...	(*g*) 53,358	53,358	...
Metre gauge—											
Burma (state)	194	715	1,12,057	157	730	99,538	136	29,23,398	27,16,563	...	2,06,835
Special gauges—											
Jorhát (state provincial)	46	25	1,441	58	25	1,745	70	32,822	36,591	3,769	...
Cherra-Companyganj (state provincial)	47	8	225	28	8	381	48	6,752	9,515	2,763	...
TOTAL	217	4,853	9,78,787	202	5,041	10,63,442	211	2,31,84,817	2,51,26,748	19,41,931	...
Lines worked by guaranteed companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Great Indian Peninsula (*h*)	513	1,490	4,24,560	285	1,490	3,97,901	267	1,77,72,695	1,67,67,252	...	10,05,443
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	605	461	1,53,315	333	461	1,78,000	386	68,88,639	70,94,048	2,05,409	...
Madras	226	840	1,86,810	222	840	2,07,795	247	42,16,549	48,75,583	6,59,034	...
TOTAL	442	2,791	7,64,685	274	2,791	7,83,696	281	2,88,77,883	2,87,16,883	...	1,41,000
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	271	15,660	32,41,493	207	16,046	33,40,687	208	9,74,32,980	10,06,09,832	31,76,852	...
Assisted companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	132	162	18,853	116	161	20,372	127	4,83,596	5,48,099	64,503	...
Tarkessur	252	22	3,781	172	22	3,452	157	1,32,415	1,30,038	...	2,377
Metre gauge—											
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Company's section)	118	67	6,163	92	67	6,158	92	2,22,681	2,02,369	...	20,312
Dibru-Sadiya	123	78	9,487	122	78	11,442	147	2,50,777	2,44,382	...	6,395
TOTAL	135	329	38,284	116	328	41,424	126	10,89,469	11,24,888	35,419	...
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.											
Standard gauge—											
The Nizam's guaranteed state	151	333	41,933	126	333	33,224	100	11,46,630	12,29,541	82,911	...
The Gaekwar's Petlád	96	13	712	55	13	710	55	29,264	27,591	...	1,673
Rájpura-Bhátinda	92	108	8,899	82	108	14,946	138	2,29,431	3,23,787	94,356	...
Metre gauge—											
Southern Mahratta (Mysore section) (*i*)	94	311	29,773	96	331	36,584	111	6,02,712	7,98,623	1,95,911	...
The Gaekwar's Mehsána	59	93	2,329	25	93	4,230	45	1,20,065	1,39,000	18,935	...
Kolhápur	67	29	1,818	63	29	1,281	44	40,003	51,189	11,186	...
Special gauge—											
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	68	72	2,181	30	72	3,120	43	1,18,276	1,16,215	...	2,061
TOTAL	107	959	87,645	91	979	94,095	96	22,86,381	26,85,946	3,99,565	...
Lines owned and worked by native states.											
Metre gauge—											
Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágarh-Porbandar	102	334	19,691	59	334	23,980	72	7,93,929	9,81,392	1,87,463	...
Jetalsar-Rájkot	...	...	...	...	46	2,738	60	...	(*j*) 56,383	56,383	...
Jodhpur-Bickaneer	60	291	14,848	51	364	14,700	40	4,41,829	3,84,000	...	57,229
Special gauge—											
Morvi	65	94	4,767	51	94	5,395	57	1,50,821	1,46,799	...	4,022
TOTAL	80	719	39,306	55	838	46,813	56	13,86,579	15,69,174	1,82,595	...
GRAND TOTAL	251	17,667	34,06,728	193	18,191	35,23,019	194	10,21,95,409	10,59,89,840	37,94,431	...

(*a*) Includes the Bezváda-Godaveri section of the East Coast (state) railway.
(*b*) Includes the Godhra-Rutlam railway.
(*c*) Includes the Guntakal-Mysore frontier section from 1st April 1893.
(*d*) Includes the Tirhoot state railway. Although for convenience classed amongst the state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North Western railway company.
(*e*) Includes the Jummu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Umarkot railways.
(*f*) Although for convenience classed amongst the state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central railway company.
(*g*) Total receipts from 15th July to 16th September 1893.
(*h*) Includes the Wardha Coal, Dhond-Manmád, Khámgaon, and Amráoti railways.
(*i*) Includes the Bangalore-Nanjangúd and the Bangalore-Mysore frontier sections.
(*j*) Total receipts from 12th April to 16th September 1893.

F. B. HEBBERT,
Under-Secretary.

SIMLA, *the 28th September, 1893.*

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

SUPPLEMENT TO

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No. 40.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1893.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF AUGUST 1893.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice, best sort.		Rice, common.		Jawar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).		Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maizr (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus.*)		Firewood.		Salt.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present ortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Burma—																										
Tenasserim—																										
Mergui	...	...	...	...	10 10	10 10	11 11	11 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	256 12	256 12	12 0	12 0
Tavoy	...	...	...	...	10 5	10 12	11 7	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	339 3	339 3	14 3	14 3
Moulmein and Amherst	9 2	9 2	...	...	11 3	11 3	14 9	14 9	6 5	6 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 2	10 2	12 2	12 2	7 12	7 12	220 0	220 0	18 11	18 11
Pegu (deltaic)—																										
Pegu	...	...	...	...	10 2	10 2	14 3	14 3	...	*	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 2	11 2	20 8	20 8	9 0	9 0	143 0	143 0	14 3	14 3
Rangoon	13 0	12 8	...	...	11 0	11 8	13 0	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	133 0	133 0	15 8	15 8
Thôngwa	...	...	...	...	11 5	9 4	13 6	12 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100 0	100 0	14 4	14 4
Bassein	...	...	...	...	12 14	12 14	14 14	14 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 1	13 1	...	...	...	...	150 13	150 13	17 8	17 8
Pegu (inland)—																										
Shwegyin	...	...	...	...	11 9	11 9	12 7	12 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	200 0	200 0	14 2	14 2
Tharrawaddy	...	...	...	...	12 5	12 5	14 13	14 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	8 12	8 12	450 0	450 0	14 3	14 13
Henzada	...	...	...	...	12 5	13 0	12 5	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	5 12	5 12	183 8	183 8	16 2	16 2
Prome	10 6	10 6	...	...	11 12	11 12	13 4	13 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 14	14 14	...	...	9 6	9 6	193 3	193 3	14 3	14 3
Toungoo	...	*	...	...	13 3	13 3	14 14	14 14	...	*	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 6	11 6	...	*	...	*	326 8	326 8	14 3	14 3
Thayetmyo	12 3	14 14	...	...	11 11	11 11	13 13	15 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 4	14 4	28 3	...	8 10	8 10	196 0	196 0	12 14	12 14
Upper Burma—																										
Mandalay	22 0	20 4	...	...	12 0	11 8	12 9	12 6	26 0	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 11	11 7	29 5	29 5	9 11	9 11	80 0	79 0	16 0	16 0
Bamo	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 4	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 3	9 0	...	...	6 0	5 11	182 0	182 0	9 10	9 10
Pakôkku	...	...	...	...	9 2	8 0	10 0	9 5	29 0	29 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	...	...	5 9	5 9	113 0	113 0	14 3	14 3
Meiktila	...	*	...	...	8 14	8 14	11 9	11 9	...	*	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 4	14 4	16 0	16 0	4 3	4 3	222 10	222 10	12 7	12 7
Arakan—																										
Sandoway	...	...	...	...	9 6	8 13	10 8	10 1	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	469 11	469 11	10 8	10 3
Kyaukpyu	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 3	10 8	10 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	...	...	...	...	340 0	340 0	15 0	15 0
Akyab	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	200 0	200 0	13 0	13 0
Assam—																										
Surma—																										
Sylhet	...	...	...	...	6 2	7 0	6 15	8 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 6	11 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 4
Cachar	8 0	8 0	...	...	6 6	5 12	6 14	6 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 8	10 0	...	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	9 12	10 0
Khási and Jaintia Hills	6 10	6 10	...	...	4 3	4 3	5 10	5 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 3	7 3	10 0	10 0	...	...	80 0	80 0	6 3	6 3
Garo Hills	...	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	6 8	7 0
Brahmaputra—																										
Goálpára	16 0	16 0	...	...	6 8	6 8	9 8	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	12 0	...	...	14 0	14 8	140 0	130 0	10 0	10 0
Kámrúp	9 0	8 0	...	...	8 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Darrang	9 0	9 0	...	...	9 0	8 0	10 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Nowgong	...	...	...	...	6 8	8 0	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	125 0	120 0	9 0	8 0
Sibságar	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0
Lakhimpur	7 0	8 0	...	...	6 8	6 8	9 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 12	11 0	9 0	8 0	...	...	140 0	140 0	8 0	8 0
Bengal—																										
Eastern hill tracts—																										
Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 14	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	240 0	240 0	8 0	8 0
Hill Tippera(a)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nágá Hills	...	...	...	...	3 4	3 0	4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 8	3 8
Eastern—																										
Backergunge	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 4	8 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 5	13 0	...	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	10 8	10 0
Noakhali	...	...	...	...	7 4	8 0	8 0 to 9 0	9 4 to 10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0
Chittagong	10 0	10 0	...	...	8 8	9 0	10 0	10 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	...	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	9 8	9 0
Tippera	10 0	10 0	...	...	7 0	8 0	7 10	8 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	13 0	...	...	7 6	7 8	...	...	10 4	10 0
Dacca	11 0	11 0	...	...	7 0	8 8	8 0	9 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	...	...	16 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Mymensingh	9 8	9 8	...	...	7 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	...	...	13 0	13 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Deltaic—																										
Khulna	...	...	...	...	9 0	8 0	10 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 8	...	...	10 0	11 7	160 0	160 0	9 2	9 2
24-Parganas	11 12	11 8	20 0	20 0	7 0	8 0	10 12	10 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	21 0	100 0	100 0	11 0	11 0
Midnapore	11 0	11 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 14	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 8	14 8	...	...	19 0	19 0	200 0	200 0	10 12	10 12
Howrah	...	...	...	...	8 13	8 13	11 6	11 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	105 0	105 0	10 10	10 10
Calcutta	12 7	12 8	16 13	17 1	7 4	7 7	9 12	9 12	19 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	8 6	8 4	14 0	15 3	19 6	20 0	18 4	18 12	85 0	90 0	11 0	10 14
Hooghly	13 15	13 15	17 0	17 3	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 10	16 10	...	...	11 7	11 7	160 0	160 0	11 6	11 6
Nadia (Krishnagar)	14 8	14 8	...	21 0	9 0	8 7	10 13	10 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 10	22 0	...	...	24 8	24 8	128 0	128 0	10 8	10 8
Jessore	11 8	11 8	13 0	13 0	8 8	8 8	10 0	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	...	...	20 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	9 14	9 14
Faridpur	15 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 4	10 4
Central—																										
Bankura	14 3	13 14	...	...	10 10	10 4	13-5-2	12 4	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	13 6	16 0	280 0	280 0	10-10-2	10 5
Burdwan	13 6	13 8	...	...	9 8	9 4	11 4	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	19 0	...	...	23 0	23 0	108 0	108 0	11 8	11 9
Birbhum	12 0	12 0	..	...	10 8	10 8	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	...	...	14 0	14 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Murshidabad	12 0	12 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	11 8	11 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	19 0	...	...	18 0	18 0	200 0	200 0	10 8	10 8
Sonthal Parganas	11 8	11 8	...	...	11 0	11 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	21 0	21 0	23 8	22 8	140 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Pabna	16 8	17 4	24 0	24 0	6 0	6 0	9 12	11 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 8	16 8	...	...	22 8	22 8	200 0	200 0	10 8	10 8
Bogra	13 5	13 8	...	...	7 8	9 0	9 12	11 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 12	...	...	...	...	90 0	90 0	9 9	9 12
Rajshahi	15 12	13 8	24 0	24 0	8 4	9 0	10 8	10 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 8	21 0	...	...	21 0	20 12	240 0	240 0	9 9	9 9
Malda	15 0	14 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	13 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	18 0	18 0	30 0	32 0	12 0	12 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Northern—																										
Rangpur	13 15	13 5	...	...	10 0	8 0	11 0	11 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	16 0	...	...	11 3	10 0	70 0	70 0	12 0	10 0
Dinajpur	13 0	13 0	16 0	...	9 0	9 8	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Jalpaiguri	13 0	12 0	12 0	14 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	16 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	160 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Darjeeling	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	5 0	5 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	13 0	11 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	21 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0
Orissa—																										
Puri	9 8	9 8	...	...	8 0	8 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0†	16 0†	...	...	15 0	15 0	80 0	80 0	12 0	12 0
Cuttack	12 7	11 13	...	...	11 0	10 8	14 7	13 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0†	20 0†	...	...	21 0	20 0	80 0	80 0	11 0	11 0
Balasore	11 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 12	12 0	...	...	11 0	10 12	130 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Chota-Nagpur—																										
Singhbhum	12 0	13 0	...	...	10 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	100 0	100 0	9 0	9 0
Manbhum	13 0	13 0	...	...	8 0 to 8 8	8 0 to 9 0	10 0 to 12 0	10 0 to 12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0 to 17 0	16 0 to 17 0	18 0 to 19 0	20 0	16 0	15 0	...	...	10 10	10 10
Lohardaga	7 0 to 10 8	7 8 to 10 0	13 0	12 8	11 0 to 12 0	11 0 to 12 0	13 0 to 14 0	13 0 to 14 0	...	..	...	...	26 0	27 0	...	...	12 0	10 8 to 11 8	22 0	18 0	11 0 and 20 0	12 0 and 18 0	140 0	140 0	8 4	8 4
Palámau	12 6	12 15	21 15	23 10	13 8	11 13	14 1	12 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 6	20 4	25 5	23 10	...	30 6	...	...	8 7	8 2½
Hazáribágh	12 4	12 0 to 12 8	16 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	12 12	12 4	...	...	...	...	24 0	23 0	...	...	15 0	15 0 to 15 8	16 0	18 0	18 0	17 0	240 0	240 0	9 0	9 0

* Not sold.

† Kalai.

(a) Not stated.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF AUGUST 1893—*continued.*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Rice, best sort. Present fortnight.	Rice, best sort. Past fortnight.	Rice, common. Present fortnight.	Rice, common. Past fortnight.	Jawar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*). Present fortnight.	Jawar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*). Past fortnight.	Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*). Present fortnight.	Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*). Past fortnight.	Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*). Present fortnight.	Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*). Past fortnight.	Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*). Present fortnight.	Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*). Past fortnight.	Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*). Present fortnight.	Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*). Past fortnight.	Maize (*Zea Mays*). Present fortnight.	Maize (*Zea Mays*). Past fortnight.	Arhar, or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*). Present fortnight.	Arhar, or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*). Past fortnight.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Bengal—*continued.*																										
Bihár, south—																										
Monghyr	15 8	15 12	21 0	21 0	8 0 to 10 0	10 8	11 8	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 11	22 0	24 0	23 0	23 0	25 0	25 3	160 0	126 0 to 148 0	11 0	11 0
Gaya	14 0	14 0	20 0	20 0	9 8	9 8	13 0	13 0	17 8	17 12	...	...	20 0	...	18 0	16 0	18 12	18 4	20 0	...	22 0	21 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Patna	18 0 and 19 0	16 0 and 18 0	25 0 to 28 0	25 0	10 8	10 0	15 0	14 0	23 0 to 24 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	20 0 to 22 0	20 0	21 0 to 25 0	21 0	23 0	21 0	24 0 to 26 0	25 0	130 0	130 0	11 4	11 0
Shahabad	13 0	14 0	19 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	140 0	120 0	10 8	10 8
Bihár, north—																										
Purnea	16 0	16 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	14 0	14 0	..	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	320 0	320 0	10 0	10 0
Bhágalpur	15 2	15 2	21 7	20 3	10 11	10 1	13 4	13 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 3	20 3	24 0	25 4	22 11	22 11	151 8	126 4	10 8	10 8
Darbhanga	13 3	13 2	20 12	20 12	12 0	12 2	14 0	14 3	...	...	...	...	22 8	23 0	15 8	15 5	19 8	20 12	22 0	24 0	22 8	23 0	176 0	176 0	10 4	10 4
Muzaffarpur	15 0	14 8	22 0	22 0	8 0	8 0	12 12	13 0	...	...	...	...	24 0	...	...	...	22 0	21 0	21 4	22 8	22 0	22 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Saran	16 12	16 0	25 0	23 4	9 8	10 9	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	22 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	23 0	22 0	20 8	21 12	24 4	24 0	180 0	180 0	10 8	10 8
Champaran	13 8	14 12	22 0	23 4	8 8	8 4	15 8	14 4	...	...	...	...	25 8	24 4	...	...	21 0	21 8	21 0	20 12	22 4	22 12	180 0	180 0	10 10	11 0
N.-W. Provinces—																										
Eastern—																										
Mirzapur	13 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	18 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	23 0	23 0	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0
Benares	15 2½	14 8	21 0	20 5	7 15	7 11	10 0	10 0	19 8½	18 7	17 9	17 5½	...	...	14 10	14 14½	20 5	20 0	...	...	23 4½	22 6	105 0	105 0	9 5½	9 5½
Ghazipur	13 8	12 12	21 8	16 8	7 8	6 7	11 8	11 8	...	...	17 0	17 0	...	...	21 0	...	21 0	20 8	18 0	...	21 0	20 8	150 0	150 0	9 10	9 10
Jaunpur	16 8	16 0	24 0	22 8	7 0	7 0	12 8	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	...	...	25 0	26 0	170 0	170 0	10 4	10 4
Allahabad	14 2	13 0	20 8	19 0	9 8	9 8	14 0	13 0	22 0	19 8	20 8	19 8	...	...	15 8	13 0	24 4	23 0	...	...	22 12	21 8	105 0	105 0	10 8	10 8
Central—																										
Bánda	14 0	14 0	18 0	18 0	7 8	7 8	11 8	11 8	20 0	20 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	25 8	25 8	...	...	23 8	23 8	180 0	180 0	10 8	10 8
Fatehpur	14 0	13 12	19 0	18 0	10 8	10 8	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 8	23 0	...	...	24 0	24 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Hamírpur	13 12	13 0	18 0	...	7 8	7 8	11 0	10 4	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	24 8	24 0	...	...	28 0	25 0	140 0	140 0	10 4	10 4
Jalaun	15 0	14 8	21 0	21 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	21 0	21 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	22 0	20 0	25 0	24 0	18 0	18 0	24 0	24 0	200 0	160 0	10 8	11 4
Cawnpore	16 0	16 0	23 0	21 0	7 0	7 0	12 0	12 0	20 0	22 0	18 8	19 0	...	...	...	...	23 0	22 0	...	...	23 8	23 0	130 0	130 0	11 8	11 8
Etáwah	15 0	15 0	20 0	19 12	5 0	5 0	11 0	11 0	22 8	22 8	19 4	16 8	20 0	20 0	14 4	15 0	23 0	22 0	...	...	24 8	24 8	140 0	140 0	11 0	11 0
Farrukhabad	14 8	15 0	21 0	19 12	5 0	5 0	6 11½	6 4	22 8	21 0	25 0	22 8	...	...	...	...	21 12	21 12	23 0	23 0	24 8	24 8	110 0	100 0	11 0	11 0
Mainpuri	16 8	16 8	24 8	22 0	4 8	4 8	10 0	10 0	17 8	17 8	15 8	16 0	...	...	...	...	24 0	23 8	19 8	18 0	26 8	26 8	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Etah	17 8	17 8	25 8	25 8	6 0	6 0	9 8	9 8	...	...	15 8	15 8	22 8	22 8	10 8	10 8	24 8	25 8	...	...	17 8	17 8	110 0	110 0	11 0	11 0
Western—																										
Jhánsi	16 0	15 0	21 8	21 8	7 0	7 4	11 0	12 0	21 8	20 0	17 8	17 8	...	...	...	...	21 8	20 8	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Agra	15 0	15 0	24 0	24 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	25 8	25 8	19 0	19 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	24 0	24 0	20 0	19 0	16 0	16 8	95 0	95 0	11 8	11 8
Muttra	16 0	15 0	25 0	23 0	7 0	7 0	11 8	11 8	28 0	28 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	30 0	28 0	...	...	29 0	29 0	120 0	120 0	11 8	11 8
Aligarh	16 8	16 8	25 0	26 0	5 4	5 0	9 0	9 0	22 0	22 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	26 0	26 0	22 0	20 0	27 0	27 0	130 0	130 0	11 0	11 0
Bulandshahr	18 4	17 2	26 0	25 0	6 0	6 0	9 0	9 0	24 0	22 8	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	29 2	26 4	18 0	15 0	20 0	19 0	120 0	120 0	11 4	11 0
Sub-montane—																										
Balia	14 4	14 4	20 0	20 0	9 8	9 8	13 0	13 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 8	20 8	20 0	20 0	23 8	23 8	115 0	115 0	11 0	11 0
Azamgarh	15 8	14 12	23 8	23 8	7 8	9 0	13 5	13 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 8	21 0	...	...	17 10	16 4	177 8	177 8	9 13	9 13
Gorakhpur	13 15	13 15	22 6	22 6	9 0	9 0	13 8	13 8	...	...	...	...	27 0	18 0	18 0	14 6	22 6	21 8	27 0	20 10	23 6	23 6	140 0	140 0	9 2	9 2
Basti	17 8	16 8	24 0	22 0	8 12	8 8	21 0‡	21 0‡	11 0	11 0	...	...	12 0	10 0	10 0	8 8	24 0	23 0	20 0	18 8	23 0	23 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Shahjahánpur	17 0	16 8	28 4	28 4	8 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	8 8	25 8	24 12	35 0	...	22 0	23 0	115 0	115 0	10 4	10 4
Bareilly	16 0	15 8	23 0	22 8	6 0	5 0	11 0	11 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	25 8	23 0	8 0	6 0	23 8	23 0	20 0	20 0	23 0	23 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
Moradabad	15 15	15 12	27 8	27 8	9 0	9 0	12 8	12 8	20 0	20 0	...	...	26 0	20 0	...	...	25 10	26 4	20 0	20 0	...	...	130 0	130 0	10 10	10 10

Bareilly	14 11	14 11	22 14	23 7	5 14	5 14	10 5	10 5	22 14	23 4	14 11	14 11	...	...	20 0	11 14	22 4	22 4	38 12	18 12	22 4	22 4	125 0	125 0	10 0	10 0
Moradabad	15 15	15 6	26 0	25 0	6 0	6 0	11 8	10 8	21 8	17 8	12 12	12 12	...	...	10 0	10 0	24 4	24 4	32 5	19 0	24 8	21 1	100 0	100 0	10 1	10 0
Naini Tal	10 0	11 0	19 0	19 0	4 0	4 0	8 0	8 0	17 8	20 0	12 8	13 4	...	...	17 8	25 0	15 8	15 8	25 0	25 0	9 0	9 0½	160 0	160 0	7 0	7 0
Almora	11 4	10 8	15 8	14 0	9 0	9 0	10 8	10 2	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	...	18 0	...	12 8	...	...	14 0	12 8	160 0	...	8 0	8 0
Bijnor	17 2	16 10	29 4	27 8	9 8	9 8	12 0	10 2	...	...	14 1	14 1	...	...	...	...	24 12	24 12	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0
Muzaffarnagar	17 9	17 9	27 8	27 8	9 8	9 8	12 0	10 14	22 0	22 0	11 0	11 0	8 12	8 12	6 9	6 9	24 3	23 4	27 9	17 9	22 8	22 8	135 0	135 0	10 11	10 11
Meerut	17 8	16 8	24 0	24 0	5 8	5 8	8 8	8 8	25 0	25 0	17 0	17 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	26 8	24 8	20 0	20 0	15 7	15 7	132 0	132 0	10 12	10 12
Saháranpur	14 0	14 0	28 0	28 0	5 8	5 8	...	8 8	21 4	25 0	16 0	16 0	22 0	22 0	25 0	25 0	23 0	23 0	12 0	12 0	23 8	25 0	100 0	100 0	11 0	10 0
Dehra Dún	15 0	14 8	23 0	21 0	6 0	6 0	8 8	8 8	18 0	18 0	12 0	12 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	21 0	20 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	160 0	160 0	9 8	10 0
Garhwál	14 0	14 0	15 0	15 0	6 0	6 0	7 8	7 8	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	14 0	14 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	160 0	160 0	6 4	6 4
Oudh—																										
Southern—																										
Partábgarh	16 0	15 8	22 0	22 0	8 0	8 0	12 8	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 0	22 0	...	...	16 0	15 0	150 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Sultanpur	16 8	16 0	24 8	23 0	8 0	8 0	14 0	13 8	20 8	21 0	16 0	15 8	32 0	32 0	17 0	17 0	26 0	24 8	21 0	21 0	26 8	26 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Rae-Bareli	16 8	16 4	21 0	20 0	7 0	8 0	13 0	13 8	23 0	23 0	18 0	18 0	30 0	30 0	18 8	12 0	24 0	24 0	17 0	19 8	24 0	24 0	180 0	180 0	10 0	10 0
Unao	15 8	15 8	20 0	20 0	6 0	7 0	12 0	12 0	26 0	22 0	19 0	18 8	...	...	...	...	25 0	24 0	21 0	19 8	16 0	16 8	160 0	160 0	11 0	10 8
Lucknow	17 0	15 8	26 0	25 0	6 0	6 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 0	24 0	24 0	23 8	10 0	22 0	25 0	24 0	100 0	100 0	10 12	10 8
Hardoi	18 0	18 8	29 0	26 4	7 0	7 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 0	10 0	26 0	27 8	...	...	16 0	17 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	10 8
Northern—																										
Fyzabad	15 0	14 4	24 8	21 12	10 6	10 2	14 6	12 8	22 0	20 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 8	22 8	...	...	24 0	23 8	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Barabanki	16 8	16 0	22 0	22 0	6 0	6 0	14 0	12 0	22 0	21 0	16 0	15 8	24 8	24 0	18 8	16 0	28 0	28 0	24 0	21 0	24 0	23 4	120 0	120 0	11 8	11 8
Gonda	16 14	16 12	23 0	23 0	11 0	11 0	13 0	12 0	21 0	21 0	21 0	22 8	...	...	10 0	10 0	24 0	23 12	22 4	22 4	23 8	23 8	200 0	200 0	10 4	10 4
Bahraich	17 0	17 0	27 0	26 0	10 8	10 8	13 0	13 0	26 0	25 0	16 0	16 0	32 0	30 0	10 0	10 0	26 0	25 0	25 0	24 0	28 0	28 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Sítapur	18 0	17 0	30 0	28 0	10 0	9 0	18 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	35 0	30 0	...	...	26 0	26 0	140 0	130 0	10 0	10 8
Kheri	17 0	19 0	...	...	...	8 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34 0	30 0	...	...	28 0	27 0	160 0	160 0	8 10	8 10
Rajputana—																										
Eastern—																										
Partábgarh	13 8	13 8	25 0	25 0	7 8	7 8	10 0	10 0	21 14	21 14	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	25 0	25 0	21 14	21 14	28 2	28 2	...	...	14 7	14 7
Bánswara	18 12	18 12	20 0	21 4	7 8	7 8	13 12	13 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27 8	30 0	21 4	21 4	17 8	18 12	...	...	9 6	9 6
Meywar (Oodeypore)	14 1	12 8	31 4	25 0	8 3½	7 13	8 15½	8 9½	31 4	25 0	18 12	17 3	*Nil*	*Nil*	15 10	15 10	22 10½	23 7	31 4	28 2	9 6	10 2½	160 0	160 0	12 0	9 13½
Sirohee	13 0	13 4	21 0	22 0	5 8	5 8	8 0	6 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	27 0	24 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	160 0	150 0	12 0	12 0
Erinpura	14 14½	14 1	25 4	24 5	...	...	8 5	8 5	28 0	28 0	28 5	25 0	...	...	...	...	27 12	24 15	...	...	...	...	150 0	150 0	12 0	12 0
Ajmere	15 3	15 3	28 0	29 0	5 0	5 0	8 5	8 5	28 0	28 8	28 5	25 0	...	...	...	...	28 8	28 8	29 0	29 0	18 0	18 0	90 0	90 0	12 0	12 0
Abu	12 14	12 6	18 12	18 8	5 12	5 12	7 0	7 0	15 8	15 8	14 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	16 8	16 8	10 4	10 4	*	*	11 0	11 0
Kishengarh	14 4	14 4	28 8	28 4	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	28 4	28 8	26 0	26 0	†	†	†	†	31 4	30 12	24 8	24 4	†	†	160 0	160 0	13 0	13 0
Boondee	16 0	16 0	29 0	27 0	7 0	7 8	8 0	8 0	30 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	30 0	28 0	30 0	28 0	...	...	240 0	240 0	10 0	10 0
Kotah	12 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	5 8	5 8	7 8	6 8	19 0	19 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	25 0	25 0	15 0	15 0	27 0	27 0	240 0	240 0	9 12	9 12
Jhallawar	12 5	11 11½	16 6	16 15	7 1	7 8	9 6	9 6	18 6	17 6	...	...	...	...	16 10	16 10	20 8	19 8½	17 11	16 10	9 6	9 6	175 0	175 0	9 6	9 6
Tonk	16 10	16 9	26 15	26 6	6 6	6 10	7 12	7 12	30 6	29 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	27 9	26 14	...	...	...	...	100 0	100 0	11 2	11 2
Jeypore	15 12	15 4	26 0	25 0	5 0	5 0	7 4	7 4	24 0	24 0	20 0	20 8	†	†	13 0	13 0§	25-12 & 27 0	24-8 & 25 0	22 0	21 0	27 0	27 0	95 0	90 0	11 8	11 8
Kerowlee	16 14	16 15	23 12	22 8	10 0	10 0	11 4	11 4	22 12	22 12	21 4	20 0	...	...	15 0	15 0	27 8	26 4	...	...	37 8	33 12	200 0	200 0	10 10	10, 10
Dholpur	15 12½	15 12	23 14½	23 0	8 2½	8 2½	10 2	10 2	22 1½	21 0½	23 6	21 15	...	...	12 6	12 6	27 1	26 4½	24 0	24 0	30 6	25 0	120 0	120 0	12 0	12 0
Bhurtpore	16 4	16 2	25 14½	24 4	5 2½	5 2½	5 5½	5 5½	27 4	27 4	25 0	25 0	...	...	9 12	9 12	26 14½	26 4	24 0	24 0	32 0	32 0	120 0	120 0	12 0	12 0
Ulwur	16 12	16 4	26 5	24 12	6 10	6 10	8 14	8 14	27 1	26 0	26 8	26 8	...	...	16 0	16 0	28 0	26 12	26 0	26 0	36 0	...	200 0	200 0	11 0	11 0
Deoli Cantonment	15 11	15 12	29 1	27 15	4 0	4 0	7 0	7 4	28 0	25 0	20 0	22 0	†	†	...	...	27 14½	29 2	...	...	...	...	100 0	100 0	12 4	12 4
Nusseerabad Cantonment	15 8	14 0	...	...	6 0	6 12	7 4	7 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31 0	31 0	...	...	23 0	22 0	||	**	11 0	11 0
Hilly Tracts of Meywar	14 0	12 8	24 0	24 0	...	...	12 8	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 0	23 0	22 0	20 8	...	...	260 0	260 0	13 4	13 0
Báhmer	14 10	13 13	...	...	5 3	5 3	7 8	7 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 4	16 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8
Anádra	14 12	14 10	21 0	21 0	5 12	6 0	7 0	7 0	...	...	14 8	14 8	...	...	...	...	19 0	19 0	16 8	16 8	10 0	10 0	...	...	10 12	10 11
Shahpoora	13 0	13 8	30 1	28 0	7 9	7 8	11 0	11 0	30 15	28 7	17 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	27 13	25 12	28 0	28 0	...	...	160 0	200 0	10 12	10 11
Western—																										
Jodhpore	15 0 and 15 10	14 6 and 15 10	26 14	27 8	6 4	6 4	6 14	7 8	25 0	26 4	20 0 and 23 12	20 0 and 22 8	...	...	...	...	26 4	26 4 to 27 2	15 0	15 0	11 4	10 0	...	...	13 4	13 4
Jeysulmere	14 7	14 6	...	...	7 4	7 0	9 0	9 0	19 4	18 4	19 4	18 0	...	...	...	...	16 4	16 0	...	...	...	...	240 0	240 0	21 0	21 0
Bickaneer	11 6½	11 4	...	...	3 0	3 0	5 8	5 8	...	...	20 10	20 12½	...	...	...	...	21 10	20 6½	...	...	11 0	11 5½	80 0	80 0	12 0	12 0
Central India—																										
Indore	13 12	13 4	17 0	17 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	21 10	21 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	25 0	25 0	20 2	20 8	120 0	120 0	10 8	10 8
Nimach Cantonment	14 0	14 0	...	...	7 0	8 0	9 8	9 8	26 0	25 0	18 0	18 0	...	†	...	...	25 0	25 0	...	...	22 0	22 0	160 0	160 0	12 0	12 0
Goona	16 0	16 4	22 0	22 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	9 8	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	200 0	200 0	10 0	10 0
Gwalior	14 12	13 15	22 5	21 4	5 13½	6 6	8 8	9 0	19 10½	19 10½	19 0½	19 2	...	...	11 11	14 14	18 1	17 10½	...	...	18 1	17 6½	170 0	170 0	11 0½	11 11

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

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF AUGUST 1893—*continued.*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice, best sort.		Rice, common.		Jawar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).		Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*).		Firewood.		Salt.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Panjab—																										
Southern—																										
Hissar	18 0	18 0	34 0	34 0	...	..	10 0	10 0	39 0	40 0	24 0	25 0	†	†	†	†	36 0	34 0	†	†	†	†	80 0	80 0	11 0	11 0
Ferozepore	17 0	18 0	31 0	32 0	...	...	9 0	8 0	18 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	‡	‡	16 0	16 0	29 0	29 0	18 0	14 0	11 0	11 0	100 0	110 0	12 0	12 0
Montgomery	18 0	18 0	26 0	24 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	16 0	10 0	16 0	13 0	‡	‡	25 0	25 0	32 0	31 0	16 0	14 0	12 0	‡	300 0	300 0	12 0	12 0
Central—																										
Gurgáon	18 0	17 0	29 0	29 0	...	...	8 0	7 0	30 0	28 0	25 0	25 0	†	†	†	†	29 0	28 0	20 0	16 0	25 0	24 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	10 8
Delhi	17 0	17 0	26 0	26 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	30 0	29 0	24 0	22 0	†	†	11 0	10 0	26 0	26 0	20 0	18 0	24 0	24 0	90 0	80 0	11 0	11 0
Rohtak	18 0	17 0	33 0	33 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	35 0	35 0	28 0	28 0	†	†	12 0	12 0	32 0	31 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
Karnál	17 0	17 0	26 0	26 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	22 0	22 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	30 0	30 0	20 0	20 0	27 0	17 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Lahore	18 0	18 0	31 0	29 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	33 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	‡	‡	12 0	12 0	29 0	29 0	16 0	16 0	11 0	11 0	90 0	90 0	12 0	11 0
Sub-montane—																										
Umballa	19 0	20 0	28 0	28 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	24 0	24 0	18 0	18 0	‡	‡	8 0	8 0	28 0	28 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	120 0	120 0	12 12	12 9
Ludhiána	20 0	20 0	32 0	29 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	25 0	25 0	20 0	20 0	‡	‡	14 0	14 0	28 0	28 0	20 0	19 0	14 0	13 0	100 0	100 0	12 0	13 0
Jullundur	20 0	20 0	30 0	30 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	22 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	‡	‡	20 0	20 0	25 0	25 0	20 0	20 0	‡	‡	100 0	100 0	12 0	11 0
Hoshiárpur	20 0	20 0	25 0	24 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	25 0	21 0	18 0	18 0	14 0	12 0	10 0	10 0	25 0	24 0	25 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	100 0	107 0	11 12	12 12
Gurdáspur	21 0	20 0	28 0	30 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	21 0	22 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	12 0	12 0	26 0	26 0	18 0	18 0	‡	‡	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
Amritsar	18 0	18 0	27 0	27 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	25 0	21 0	16 0	16 0	†	†	16 0	16 0	27 0	27 0	13 0	13 0	†	†	90 0	90 0	12 0	11 0
Hills—																										
Simla	13 0	12 0	17 0	14 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	13 0	14 0	11 0	13 0	15 0	15 0	8 0	8 0	17 0	17 0	16 0	16 0	9 0	9 0	90 0	100 0	8 0	8 0
Kángra	12 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	9 0	8 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	20 0	15 0	6 0	6 0	15 0	15 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	11 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
North-western—																										
Siálkot	16 0	15 0	25 0	25 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	21 0	21 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	24 0	24 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	120 0	120 0	13 8	13 8
Gujránwála	16 0	17 0	30 0	30 0	...	...	10 0	9 0	32 0	30 0	18 0	18 0	‡	‡	16 0	16 0	28 0	27 0	12 0	12 0	‡	‡	90 0	90 0	13 0	13 0
Gujrát	18 0	18 0	25 0	15 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	17 0	17 0	15 0	15 0	‡	‡	10 0	10 0	24 0	23 0	14 0	13 0	‡	‡	100 0	100 0	13 0	12 0
Jhelum	17 0	19 0	26 0	28 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	*	‡	*	*	24 0	25 0	20 0	20 0	‡	‡	120 0	130 0	12 0	14 0
Ráwalpindi	16 0	16 0	27 0	26 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	27 0	30 0	18 0	18 0	*	‡	16 0	16 0	23 0	24 0	17 0	17 0	‡	‡	60 0	55 0	11 12	12 12
Hazára	15 0	15 0	21 0	21 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	‡	‡	16 0	16 0	†	‡	‡	‡	17 0	17 0	16 0	15 0	†	†	100 0	100 0	10 8	10 8
Pesháwar	14 0	15 0	22 0	24 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	19 0	18 0	15 0	16 0	†	†	18 0	18 0	19 0	19 0	15 0	16 0	19 0	21 0	92 0	92 0	39 0	41 0
Kohát	15 0	16 0	26 0	26 0	...	...	11 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	†	†	20 0	20 0	22 0	24 0	17 0	16 0	‡	‡	150 0	175 0	50 0	50 0
Western—																										
Sháhpur	18 0	18 0	27 0	26 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	30 0	30 0	14 0	14 0	†	†	200 0	200 0	12 0	12 0
Jhang	15 0	15 0	26 0	24 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	16 0	12 0	16 0	14 0	16 0	15 0	18 0	12 0	25 0	25 0	‡	6 0	7 0	10 0	200 0	200 0	11 12	11 0
Mooltan	16 0	16 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	9 0	7 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	†	†	18 0	18 0	23 0	23 0	14 0	14 0	†	†	90 0	90 0	12 4	12 4
Bannu	19 0	20 0	28 0	30 0	..	..	7 0	8 0	14 0	16 0	17 0	18 0	7 0	7 0	6 0	6 0	32 0	32 0	18 0	18 0	14 0	14 0	90 0	90 0	48 0	48 0
D. I. Khan	19 0	18 0	20 0	26 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	21 0	20 0	25 0	21 0	‡	‡	6 0	6 0	27 0	28 0	‡	‡	13 0	14 0	96 0	96 0	39 0	39 0
Muzaffargarh	18 0	16 0	23 0	22 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	23 0	21 0	‡	‡	9 0	9 0	110 0	110 0	12 0	12 0
D. G. Khan	15 0	16 0	25 0	25 0	...	...	6 0	6 0	28 0	28 0	20 0	20 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	22 0	22 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	100 0	100 0	24 0	24 0
Sind and Baluchistan—																										
Karáchi	13 0	13 0	...	...	7 0	7 8	9 0	9 0	18 0	17 0	16 0	16 0	‡	‡	...	...	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	91 7	91 7	14 8	14 8
Hyderabad	12 8	12 8	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 8	‡	‡	...	...	8 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	128 0	121 14	12 8	12 8
Thar and Párkar (Umarkot)	12 0	12 0	...	...	12 0	12 4	15 0	15 8	...	...	23 0	21 4	‡	‡	...	...	7 10	7 4	...	...	...	...	112 0	112 0	12 0	12 0
Sukkur (Shikárpur)	16 0	16 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	9 0	9 0	23 0	24 0	21 0	22 8	‡	‡	...	...	21 0	20 8	...	...	...	...	142 0	142 0	10 8	12 0
Upper Sind Frontier	14 0	14 0	...	...	7 8	7 8	9 8	9 8	25 0	25 0	24 0	24 0	‡	‡	...	...	21 8	21 0	...	...	...	...	213 0	213 0	10 0	10 0
Quetta	12 4	12 8	18 0	18 0	5 0	5 0	7 0	7 0	23 0	22 0	15 0	15 0	‡	‡	6 0	6 0	17 0	16 0	15 0	12 0	9 12	‡	78 12	71 1½	9 0	9 0
Bombay—																										
Konkan—																										
Karwar (Kánara)	8 5	8 5	...	...	8 2	9 2	9 2	10 2	12 3	13 5	12 3	11 4	14 6	14 6	...	...	10 9	11 8	...	...	...	*	249 9	249 9	9 12	9 12
Ratnágiri	8 10	8 10	...	...	10 7	10 7	10 14	10 14	*	*	13 1	13 1	14 2	15 4	...	...	11 2	11 13	...	...	...	*	136 13	136 13	10 6	10 6
Alibág (Colába)	9 4	9 4	...	...	7 3	7 3	10 13	10 13	11 8	10 12	10 15	*	*	*	...	...	10 3	10 3	...	...	...	*	92 11	92 11	11 14	11 14
Bombay	10 6	10 6	...	...	6 6	6 6	7 13	7 13	13 8	13 8	13 4	14 1	13 8	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	...	...	13 4	13 4	79 4	87 6	11 0	8 6
Tanna	10 1	10 1	...	...	6 15	6 15	9 11	9 11	*	*	14 6	14 6	19 0	17 4	...	...	12 7	13 5	...	...	*	*	99 9	99 9	12 4	12 4
Deccan—																										
Dharwar	12 5	12 5	...	...	10 13	11 5	11 5	11 12	17 9	18 1	19 6	18 15	*	...	...	...	12 3	12 3	...	...	15 8	15 8	80 0	80 0	10 2	10 2
Belgaum	12 8	13 0	...	...	10 8	10 12	11 0	11 8	18 0	19 0	19 0	20 0	23 0	24 0	...	...	13 0	13 8	...	...	17 0	17 0	104 0	99 13	11 0	11 0
Satara	10 2	9 6	...	...	8 2	8 2	9 6	9 6	16 9	15 14	15 5	15 5	*	*	...	...	14 7	14 7	...	...	*	*	114 0	114 0	11 15	11 15
Sholapur	13 1	13 1	...	...	7 4	7 4	10 6	10 6	17 14	17 14	20 10	20 10	*	*	...	...	18 0	18 0	...	...	18 4	18 4	71 2	75 5	11 10	11 10
Bijápur	12 7	11 15	...	...	6 15	6 15	11 6	11 8	20 9	19 6	22 15	24 4	*	*	...	...	15 7	14 15	...	...	*	*	80 0	80 0	12 5	12 5
Poona	11 10	11 10	...	...	9 1	9 1	9 10	9 10	16 7	17 10	17 4	17 4	14 13	14 13	...	...	16 2	15 8	...	...	19 10	19 10	76 0	86 14	10 3	10 3
Khandesh—																										
Ahmadnagar	13 1	13 1	...	...	8 13	9 9	10 9	10 9	17 14	20 10	19 0	19 0	*	*	...	...	18 0	16 10	...	...	25 1	22 2	91 7	80 0	12 6	12 6
Násik	15 0	14 5	...	...	8 15	10 7	10 7	*	...	16 15	16 15	19 9	19 9	...	...	17 0	17 0	...	...	*	*	106 6	106 6	12 12	12 12
Dhulia (Khandesh)	14 14	14 0	...	...	6 8	6 8	9 7	9 7	20 11	22 7	20 3	20 3			...	...	14 14	14 0	...	...	*	*	80 0	80 0	10 9	10 9
Guserat—																										
Surat	10 10	10 10	...	...	7 6	7 6	8 12	8 12	11 1	11 1	11 1	11 1	*	*	...	...	13 14	13 14	...	...	16 3	16 3	82 10	82 10	12 0	12 0
Broach	13 0	12 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	10 8	10 8	16 0	16 0	14 0	13 0	*	*	...	...	14 8	14 8	...	...	17 0	16 0	100 0	100 0	13 4	13 4
Kaira	13 0	13 8	...	...	7 8	7 8	11 0	11 0	16 0	16 0	12 0	12 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	*	*	106 11	106 11	12 0	12 0
Baroda (Camp)	9 0	9 0	...	...	6 8	6 8	8 0	8 0	*	12 0	11 8	11 8	16 0	15 0	...	...	13 8	13 8	...	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	10 8	10 8
Ahmadabad	13 8	13 10	...	...	9 8	10 0	11 0	11 0	16 12	16 6	17 4	17 6	20 0	20 0	...	...	19 2	18 12	...	...	*	16 0	80 0	80 0	13 10	13 10
Godhra (Panch Máhals)	11 8	9 0	...	...	8 0	8 8	10 8	11 0	...	...	15 0	15 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	22 8	22 8	...	...	20 8	20 0	182 0	182 0	12 8	12 8
Deesa Cantonment	13 8	13 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	20 0	20 0	15 0	14 0	*	*	...	...	18 0	18 0	...	...	*	...	100 0	100 0	11 0	11 0
Kattywar—																										
Ráfuot	12 0	12 0	...	...	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	17 8	17 8	14 0	14 0	*	*	...	...	17 0	17 4	...	...	*	*	62 8	65 0	60 0	60 0
Central Provinces—																										
Western—																										
Nimar	15 1	15 1	...	...	6 12	6 12	11 15	11 15	20 10	20 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 9	18 9	...	...	12 1	12 1	100 0	100 0	10 13	10 13
Khandwa-Ásirgarh Cant.	13 0	13 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	11 0	11 0	18 0	18 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	18 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Hoshangabad	18 7	18 7	...	...	7 8	7 9	10 4	10 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28 13	28 13	...	...	20 9	20 9	120 0	120 0	9 8	9 8
Betúl	20 9	20 9	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	...	...	10 13	10 13	320 0	320 0	8 8	8 8
Chhindwára	15 3	15 3	...	...	7 4	7 4	10 0	10 0	16 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	19 0	...	...	10 4	10 4	160 0	150 0	8 0	8 0
Nágpur	16 4	16 4	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 14	11 14	19 11	19 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 14	16 4	...	...	12 8	12 8	115 0	115 0	10 4	10 0
Wardha	16 0	16 0	...	...	6 10	6 10	10 0	10 0	17 2	17 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	14 9	...	...	13 5	13 5	120 0	120 0	10 10	10 10
Central—																										
Narsinghpur	18 0	16 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 2	9 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	...	...	19 0	19 0	120 0	120 0	9 2	9 2
Saugor	14 2	14 2	...	...	9 6	9 6	9 1	9 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	19 0	...	...	16 13	16 13	140 0	140 0	9 4	9 4
Damoh	18 11	18 11	...	...	10 4	10 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	8 12	8 12
Jubbulpore	17 8	16 0	...	...	10 12	10 8	14 0	13 8	19 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 8	20 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	120 0	120 0	9 4	9 4
Baghalkhand (Sutna)	16 0	16 0	24 0	24 0	8 0	8 0	15 0	15 0	17 8	18 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	20 8	21 8	...	...	25 8	24 12	140 0	140 0	10 0	10 8
Mandla	18 0	18 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	200 0	200 0	7 8	7 8
Seoni	19 7	19 7	...	...	8 10	8 10	11 8	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 15	17 15	...	...	11 8	11 8	180 0	180 0	8 12	8 12
Bálághát	15 12	15 12	...	...	11 13	11 13	15 5	15 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 13	16 13	...	...	12 8	12 8	136 0	136 0	9 0	9 0
Bhandára	15 9	15 0	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	...	...	11 12	11 12	160 0	160 0	8 0	9 0
Chánda	13 11	13 11	...	...	...	...	12 13	12 13	16 4	16 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 6	9 3	...	...	10 8	10 8	320 0	320 0	10 0	10 0
Eastern—																										
Bilaspur	19 14	21 5	...	...	13 8	12 5	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 12	16 12	...	...	10 14	10 14	100 0	120 0	8 0	8 0
Raipur	19 11	19 11	...	...	10 4	10 4	18 9	18 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 8	17 8	...	...	10 8	10 5	90 0	90 0	8 0	8 0
Sambalpur	15 12	14 7	...	...	11 6	11 6	13 2	13 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	16 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	160 0	120 0	8 12	9 3
Berar—																										
Buldána	13 0	13 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	182 0	182 0	9 0	8 0
Básim	12 6	12 10	...	...	7 0	7 0	9 0	9 0	14 8	14 13	14 8	15 0	...	...	...	...	13 10	13 10	...	...	12 2	12 5	73 0	77 0	8 10	8 10
Akola	12 0	12 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	17 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	96 0	96 0	10 0	10 0
Ellichpur	12 0	12 0	...	...	6 0	6 0	8 0	7 0	15 0	16 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	14 8	15 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Amraoti	11 0	11 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	10 0	15 13	15 8	13 6	14 0	...	...	...	...	14 2	15 8	...	...	12 13	12 8	74 0	74 0	10 0	10 0
Wún	10 0	10 0	...	...	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	16 0	16 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	260 0	260 0	9 0	9 0
Nizam's Territories—																										
Secunderabad	10 3	10 8	*	*	7 4	7 2	9 13	9 13	14 2	14 2	21 7	21 7	29 9	27 0	*	*	12 7	12 7	*	*	17 12	17 12	120 0	120 0	8 12	8 12
Boláram	10 8	10 8	*	*	8 2	8 2	10 8	9 5	16 0	15 15	*	*	*	*	*	*	13 8	13 4	*	*	*	*	116 14	116 14	9 5	9 5
Chadarghat	9 0	8 8	*	*	8 0	7 8	11 0	11 0	16 0	16 0	24 0	24 0	*	*	*	*	13 8	14 8	*	*	*	*	120 0	120 0	9 8	9 8

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

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF AUGUST 1893—*continued.*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice, best sort.		Rice, common.		Jawar or Cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or Cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).		Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or Kakun, Italian Millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram Chenna, Chola, Kadalay or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or Thûr, Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*).		Firewood.		Salt.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Madras—																										
Malabar Coast—																										
Malabar	7 3	7 3	...	...	10 10	9 11	12 0	10 8	...	...	...	...	19 5	18 3	...	...	9 4	9 8	...	...	...	...	102 0	102 0	9 0	9 0
S. Canara	8 0	8 0	...	...	10 10	9 11	12 0	10 8	...	...	...	...	19 5	18 3	...	...	10 8	10 8	...	...	...	...	96 0	96 0	9 0	9 0
South, central—																										
Coimbatore	10 11	10 11	...	...	9 14	9 14	10 6	10 6	16 11	16 8	...	...	19 11	18 14	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	...	...	150 0	150 0	10 0	10 0
Nilgiris	8 8	8 8	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 13	8 13	17 11	17 11	...	...	16 10	16 10	...	...	10 8	10 8	...	...	...	...	340 0	340 0	10 8	10 8
Salem	8 8	8 8	...	...	8 6	8 6	10 5	10 5	18 11	18 11	...	...	22 3	21 6	...	...	8 8	8 8	...	...	...	...	200 0	200 0	8 0	9 0
Central—																										
Bellary	11 0	11 0	...	...	10 3	9 11	11 5	11 5	20 10	20 10	...	...	23 5	23 5	...	25 0	9 8	9 8	...	14 0	...	13 8	320 0	320 0	8 0	9 0
Anantapur	8 10	8 10	...	...	11 13	11 13	13 0	13 0	18 8	18 8	...	...	25 0	25 0	...	...	10 8	10 8	...	...	...	13 8	320 0	320 0	10 4	10 4
Cuddapah	9 14	9 14	...	...	11 10	11 10	12 14	12 14	17 6	17 6	...	...	22 8	22 8	...	...	10 8	10 8	...	...	...	12 8	320 0	320 0	9 0	9 0
Kurnool	10 3	10 3	...	...	10 5	9 14	10 11	10 6	22 14	22 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
East Coast, north—																										
Ganjam	...	...	...	...	9 14	9 14	11 10	11 10	19 6	19 6	...	...	21 10	21 10	...	25 0	9 8	9 8	...	14 0	...	13 8	320 0	320 0	9 0	9 0
Vizagapatam	...	...	...	...	7 13	7 13	10 3	10 3	18 8	18 8	...	...	21 3	21 3	...	...	10 8	10 8	...	...	...	13 8	320 0	320 0	9 0	9 0
Godavari	...	...	...	...	9 14	9 14	12 14	12 8	17 6	17 6	...	...	23 11	23 11	...	...	10 8	10 8	...	...	...	13 8	320 0	320 0	9 0	9 0
East Coast, central—																										
Kistna	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	12 6	12 2	14 3	14 11	...	...	20 14	21 13	...	27 0	10 8	10 8	...	...	...	13 8	320 0	320 0	10 4	10 4
Nellore	...	...	...	...	12 11	11 8	14 13	14 5	20 10	21 2	...	...	23 2	23 2	...	32 0	10 8	10 8	...	...	...	13 8	320 0	320 0	9 0	9 0
East Coast, south—																										
Madras	...	...	...	...	10 5	9 14	10 14	10 10	...	...	...	...	19 3	19 3	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	...	13 8	320 0	320 0	9 0	9 0
Chingleput	...	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	9 13	9 13	...	...	...	...	17 13	17 13	...	...	10 8	10 8	...	...	...	13 8	320 0	320 0	9 0	9 0
N. Arcot	...	...	...	...	10 5	10 5	11 5	11 5	21 13	17 5	...	...	20 8	20 8	...	...	10 8	10 8	...	...	...	13 8	320 0	320 0	9 0	9 0
S. Arcot	...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	14 5	14 5	17 5	14 11	...	...	16 11	16 11	...	...	10 8	10 8	...	...	...	13 8	320 0	320 0	9 0	9 0
Tanjore	...	...	...	...	9 10	9 10	9 13	9 13	15 13	12 11	...	...	15 14	15 14	...	...	10 8	10 8	...	...	...	13 8	320 0	320 0	9 0	9 0
Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	9 6	9 6	10 8	10 3	15 13	15 14	...	...	17 0	17 0	...	...	10 8	10 8	...	...	...	13 8	320 0	320 0	9 0	9 0
Southern—																										
Tinnevelly	7 13	7 13	...	...	9 14	9 8	10 6	10 6	...	...	...	...	*	*	...	...	10 8	10 8	...	...	...	13 8	320 0	320 0	9 0	9 0
Madura	9 6	8 8	...	...	9 3	9 11	10 2	10 2	15 6	17 13	...	...	18 10	18 10	...	...	10 8	10 8	...	...	...	13 8	320 0	320 0	9 0	9 0
Mysore—																										
Mysore	8 12	8 12	8 0	8 8	7 4	7 8	8 12	9 4	25 0	25 0	17 8	18 0	24 0	24 0	25 0	25 0	9 4	9 4	...	...	25 0	25 0	110 0	110 0	9 0	9 0
Bangalore	9 8	9 10	9 0	9 2	7 8	7 8	8 9	8 4	20 7	20 7	16 2	16 2	23 12	23 0	26 0	27 0	10 11	10 11	...	...	24 0	24 0	65 5	65 5	...	...
Kolar	9 4	9 4	6 4	7 4	9 4	9 4	11 0	10 8	20 0	20 0	23 0	26 0	25 0	25 0	27 0	32 0	10 8	10 8	...	...	25 0	25 0	...	...	...	...
Tumkûr	10 0	9 4	9 0	9 0	10 0	9 8	11 0	11 0	20 0	20 8	...	...	26 0	26 0	32 0	32 0	9 8	9 8	...	...	25 0	25 0	...	...	...	...
Hassan	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 8	9 8	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	32 0	32 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	25 0	25 0	...	...	...	...
Kadur	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	9 6	9 3	12 10	13 10	24 2	25 12	...	...	33 1	34 0	32 0	32 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	25 0	25 0	...	...	...	...
Shimoga	10 8	10 8	...	...	11 0	9 3	12 0	12 0	28 0	30 0	20 0	20 0	30 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	25 0	25 0	...	...	...	...
Chitaldroog	11 0	10 0	11 0	10 8	11 0	11 0	12 0	12 0	28 0	30 0	20 0	20 0	30 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	25 0	25 0	...	...	...	...
Coorg—																										
Coorg	8 0	7 8	6 8	6 8	9 0	8 8	11 0	10 8	...	...	17 0	17 0	38 8	32 0	32 0	32 0	10 0	9 4	...	...	25 0	25 0	110 0	110 0	9 0	9 0
Aden	8 0	8 0	...	...	6 3	6 3	8 0	8 0	10 3	10 3	9 4	9 4	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	65 5	65 5	32 0	32 0

* Not sold.

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

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT
(*Statistical Branch*).

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

REVIEW OF THE RESULTS OF THE MEASURES ADOPTED FOR THE EXTERMINATION OF WILD ANIMALS AND VENOMOUS SNAKES DURING THE YEAR 1892.

No. $\frac{33 \text{ Public}}{1465-1474}$.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Home Department (Public),—dated Simla, the 4th October, 1893.

Read—

Home Department Resolution No. $\frac{17 \text{ Public}}{2183-2193}$, dated the 10th November 1892, reviewing the reports on the results of the measures adopted for exterminating wild animals and poisonous snakes in British India during the year 1891.

Read also the following letters from Local Governments and Administrations submitting returns for the year 1892:

From the Government of Madras, No. 468-A., dated the 1st June 1893, and annexures; also endorsement No. 2075-A., dated 6th June 1893.

From the Government of Bombay, No. 2995, dated the 25th August 1893, and enclosures.

From the Government of Bengal, No. 2487-J., dated the 30th May 1893, and enclosure.

From the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, No. 1733, dated the 17th July 1893, and enclosures.

From the Government of the Punjab, No. 741, dated the 1st July 1893, and enclosures.

From the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, No. 3645, dated the 13th May 1893, and enclosures.

From the Chief Commissioner of Burma, No. 844—1 W-1, dated the 29th April 1893, and enclosure.

From the Chief Commissioner of Assam, No. $\frac{456 \text{ Mis.}}{5316}$ G., dated the 6th April 1893, and enclosures.

From the Chief Commissioner of Coorg, No. $\frac{96}{455-85}$, dated the 21st January 1893, and enclosures.

From the Resident at Hyderabad, Nos. 110 and 140, dated the 8th April 1893 and the 20th May 1893, and enclosures.

From the Chief Commissioner of Ajmere-Merwara, No. 347, dated the 29th March 1893, and enclosure.

From the Resident in Mysore, No. $\frac{487}{23-86}$, dated the 8th February 1893, and enclosure.

RESOLUTION.

The usual statement showing the mortality caused by wild animals and venomous snakes during the year 1892, and particulars of the measures taken during the year for the destruction of such animals and snakes, is appended to this Resolution.

2. The loss of human life caused by wild animals during 1892 is compared below with that reported during 1891:

Province.	No. of persons killed during: 1891.	1892.
Madras	229 (*a*)	316
Bombay	80	48
Bengal	1,584	1,664
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	236	233
Punjab	65	56
Central Provinces	310	317
Burma	121	85
Assam	200	209
Coorg	3	1
Hyderabad Assigned Districts	29	31
Ajmere and Merwara	4	3
TOTAL ...	2,861	2,963

(*a*) Revised figure furnished by the Madras Government.

The figures shown under 1891 differ slightly from those entered in the Resolution of the Government of India dated the 10th November 1892, corrections having been reported in the figures for the Madras Presidency. The Provinces in which the loss of life from this cause was highest in proportion to population in 1892 were, as usual, Assam, the Central Provinces, and the Lower Provinces of Bengal; the mortality in these Provinces was one in 25,996, one in 34,020, and one in 42,877 of the population respectively. The average result for all the Provinces taken together was a mortality of one person in every 74,677 of the population as compared with one person to every 77,339 in 1891. This result differs but little from that reported ten years ago; the proportion in 1882 having been one person killed to every 76,303 of the population, and in 1881 one person to every 72,124.

3. Altogether 19,025 deaths of human beings from snake-bite were reported in 1892 as compared with 21,389 deaths in 1891. As in previous years, the largest number of deaths from this cause occurred in Lower Bengal and the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, but in both these Provinces there was a considerable decrease in the mortality reported. The average result for all Provinces is that one person in every 11,630 of the population died from snake-bite during 1892 as compared with one person in every 10,345 in 1891. Details for each Province are shown in the following figures:

Province.	No. of persons killed by snakes during:	
	1891.	1892.
Madras	... 1,433	1,455
Bombay	... 1,187	1,038
Bengal	... 10,031	9,120
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	... 6,013	4,566
Punjab	.. 799	871
Central Provinces	... 1,009	999
Burma	... 418	543
Assam	... 209	208
Coorg	... 4	0
Hyderabad Assigned Districts ...	... 145	189
Ajmere and Merwara ...	... 51	35
Bangalore	... 0	1
TOTAL ...	21,389	19,025

It is satisfactory that the number of deaths from snake-bite in 1892 is considerably less than that reported in any of the last three years; in 1889 and 1890 the number of deaths amounted to 22,480 and 21,361 respectively, but the average number of deaths a year between 1879 and 1888 was 19,686. The decrease in 1892 can, at present only, be regarded as accidental and temporary.

Altogether 81,668 head of cattle are reported to have been destroyed by wild beasts and snakes as compared with 70,822 in 1891; but these figures can hardly be accepted as having much value.

4. The number of wild beasts destroyed is returned at 15,988 as compared with 16,518 in 1891; the total amounts paid as rewards for their destruction was Rs. 1,07,974 against Rs. 1,06,478 in 1891. The number of snakes returned as destroyed in 1892 was 84,789 as compared with 85,159 in 1891; and the amount of the rewards paid for their destruction was Rs. 9,741 as compared with Rs. 9,163. The statistics of the destruction of snakes are not of much practical value; but it is noticed that in the Bombay Presidency the number of snakes killed in 1889 and 1890 was returned as over 400,000, while in 1892 the number, exclusive of 6,900 snakes killed in Sind without reward, has fallen to 292. Nearly all this decrease has taken place in the Satara and Ratnagiri districts; and it is said to be due to the reduction from six pies to one pie of the reward for *phursas* in Satara, and in Ratnagiri to the grant of rewards for the destruction of snakes being restricted to the months immediately preceding the breeding season. These

changes in the system of granting rewards have, it is explained, discouraged professional snake-catchers from going into the jungle and seeking out snakes, especially during the month immediately following the breeding season, when the young snakes are helpless and less poisonous and can be caught with comparatively little trouble.

5. The number of gun-licenses issued free of cost for the purpose of destroying wild animals remained about the same as in the previous year—69,310 as compared with 69,133. These figures, of course, only include licenses issued expressly for the purpose of destroying wild animals and protecting crops; they do not include the ordinary licenses, which are issued in large numbers on payment of a very small fee.

6. The measures which should be taken for reducing the lamentable mortality caused by wild beasts and snakes have been described at length in the Resolutions issued by the Government of India in the last three years; and there is nothing new to be said. As regards the prevention of mortality by wild beasts, the measures recommended by the Government of India, briefly stated, are that all possible facilities should be given for obtaining rewards for wild beasts killed, and that Police or Revenue officers in outlying parts of a district should, where practicable, be empowered to grant rewards; that arrangements should be made for the timely offer of special rewards in the case of animals which have begun to take human life or even to make a practice of attacking cattle; that shooting parties should be encouraged and assisted by local officers, especially in the killing of animals which have shown destructive tendencies; and that licenses under the Arms Act should be freely given. The reports show that these recommendations have been kept in view by Local Governments and Administrations; and it does not appear practicable to take any further general measures for reducing the mortality from this cause. The number of human beings killed by wild beasts, moreover, though it appears large in the aggregate, is comparatively small relatively to population.

7. The mortality from snake-bite is far greater, and more difficult for the authorities to deal with. In the Resolution dated the 4th December 1890, the Government of India reviewed in detail the measures which had been adopted under this head in previous years, and came to the conclusion that no system of granting rewards for snakes was likely to have any appreciable effect in reducing the mortality from snake-bite. Much good can be done by removing the jungle and undergrowth which afford cover for snakes in village sites. This measure was recommended by the Government of India in 1890, and it is now engaging the attention of Local Governments and Administrations; in order that it may be carried out on a basis likely to be successful, it is desirable that those villages in particular should be singled out for the experiment in which deaths have actually occurred from snake-bite on the village site, and it contains any dense jungle and undergrowth which is readily removable. In last year's Resolution it was suggested that pictures of poisonous snakes should be procured and circulated in districts where such snakes are common, so that the people might learn to know and readily identify those snakes which are really poisonous. Applications have been received from several Local Governments in reply to this suggestion, and will be forwarded to the Secretary of State in due course, with a request that the pictures asked for may be struck off and sent out. The Government of India will also be ready to forward to the Secretary of State any applications which private gentlemen may desire to make for these pictures: such applications should be submitted through the Local Government. For the rest, the Government of India must leave it to the people themselves to take such steps as are practicable for destroying snakes and diminishing the mortality from snake-bite. Although the Government of India are not prepared to press Local Governments and Administrations to adopt any general system of giving rewards for snakes, it is possible that in some localities a system of rewards will be found to be efficacious. In such cases the Local Governments and Administrations have entire discretion to grant, or to authorize or encourage local bodies to grant, money rewards for snakes destroyed. In the Bombay Presidency it appears that the reduction of the amounts granted and other restrictions in the system of rewards have actually had the effect of discouraging people who formerly made a practice of destroying poisonous

snakes; and it is for consideration whether the former system of rewards should not be reverted to, wholly or with modifications, in that Presidency or in any other localities in which similar changes may have been made with the same result. This and similar questions, however, can in all cases be best decided by the Local Governments and officers on the spot.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to Local Governments and Administrations for information and guidance, and that it be published in the *Gazette of India* for general information.

Also that a copy be communicated to the Foreign Department.

[True Extract.]

C. J. LYALL,

Secretary to the Government of India.

Statement showing the results of the measures adopted in British India with the view of exterminating wild animals and venomous snakes during the years 1891 and 1892.

2. — Number of persons killed.

Province (1)	Year	By wild animals: Elephants	Tigers	Leopards	Bears	Wolves	Hyenas	Other animals	Total	By Snakes	Grand Total
Madras	1891	1	152	38	5	5	...	28	229	1,433	1,662
	1892	1	211	55	12	1	...	36	316	1,455	1,771
Bombay	1891	...	10	17	7	4	...	42	80	1,187	1,267
	1892	...	10	10	...	2	...	26	48	1,038	1,086
Bengal	1891	16	492	179	29	73	30	(a) 765	1,584	10,031	11,615
	1892	39	454	118	63	74	37	879	1,664	9,120	10,784
N.-W. Provs. and Oudh.	1891	2	19	16	8	65	2	(b) 124	236	6,013	6,249
	1892	3	34	19	14	66	3	94	233	4,566	4,799
Punjab	1891	...	1	8	...	6	2	48	65	799	864
	1892	...	...	1	5	3	...	47	56	871	927
Central Provinces.	1891	2	110	22	16	61	...	99	310	1,099	1,409
	1892	1	98	17	27	25	2	147	317	999	1,316
Burma	1891	8	65	23	6	...	...	19	121	418	539
	1892	2	28	30	8	...	...	17	85	543	628
Assam	1891	15	124	...	17	..	...	44	200	209	409
	1892	26	107	2	15	...	...	59	209	208	417
Coorg	1891	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	4	7
	1892	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	1891	...	6	10	2	5	...	6	29	145	174
	1892	...	4	8	1	10	...	8	31	189	220
Ajmere and Merwara.	1891	...	..	...	...	...	...	4	4	51	55
	1892	..	...	...	...	1	...	2	3	35	38
Bangalore	1891	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1892	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
TOTAL	1891	46	979	313	91	219	34	1,179	2,861	21,389	24,250
	1892	72	947	260	145	182	42	1,315	2,963	19,025	21,988

3. — Number of cattle killed.

Province (1)	Year	By wild animals: Elephants	Tigers	Leopards	Bears	Wolves	Hyenas	Other animals	Total	By Snakes	Grand Total
Madras	1891	1	2,212	6,481	19	356	309	388	9,766	1,317	11,083
	1892	1	2,316	6,081	9	367	330	782	9,886	1,458	11,344
Bombay	1891	...	679	1,065	2	590	31	155	2,522	305	2,827
	1892	...	659	903	...	473	44	71	2,160	195	2,355
Bengal	1891	36	7,204	7,253	33	1,524	4,043	1,564	21,657	409	22,066
	1892	20	7,560	9,026	54	4,664	2,878	3,764	27,966	479	28,445
N.-W. Provs. and Oudh.	1891	13	772	3,898	982	498	351	465	6,979	210	7,189
	1892	2	882	4,312	346	379	169	483	6,573	189	6,762
Punjab	1891	...	2	605	...	132	158	31	928	38	966
	1892	...	9	547	5	90	99	36	786	93	879
Central Provinces.	1891	3	3,502	1,968	3	161	71	280	5,988	47	6,035
	1892	...	3,349	3,211	8	285	158	498	7,509	120	7,629
Burma	1891	6	1,549	801	4	...	...	111	2,471	1,137	3,608
	1892	4	2,295	982	...	10	...	86	3,377	1,726	5,103
Assam	1891	81	11,174	2,743	66	...	21	519	14,604	50	14,654
	1892	81	12,084	3,809	16	...	9	402	16,401	96	16,497
Coorg	1891	...	518	191	...	...	...	12	721	3	724
	1892	...	394	497	...	...	...	...	891	...	891
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	1891	...	351	553	...	401	59	25	1,389	142	1,531
	1892	...	321	598	2	363	44	22	1,350	141	1,491
Ajmere and Merwara.	1891	...	40	54	...	45	...	...	139	...	139
	1892	...	90	47	...	127	7	...	271	1	272
Bangalore	1891	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1892	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	1891	140	28,003	25,612	1,109	3,707	5,043	3,550	67,164	3,658	70,822
	1892	108	29,969	30,013	440	6,758	3,738	6,144	77,170	4,498	81,668

4. — Number of animals and snakes destroyed and amount of reward paid for their destruction.

Wild animals (Rs. A. P.)

Province (1)	Year	Elephants	Amount of reward	Tigers	Amount of reward	Leopards	Amount of reward	Bears	Amount of reward
Madras	1891	3	...	137	6,637 8 0	890	17,501 0 0	120	535 0 0
	1892	1	...	150	7,357 8 0	821	15,739 12 0	107	489 0 0
Bombay	1891	...	...	49	939 11 0	257	2,343 0 0	9	107 6 0
	1892	...	...	68	942 0 0	203	1,935 0 0	20	188 6 0
Bengal	1891	1	...	239	4,554 0 0	838	3,170 8 0	133	277 8 0
	1892	6	...	256	5,725 0 0	875	3,606 0 0	189	392 4 0
N.-W. Provs. and Oudh.	1891	...	...	106	901 0 0	484	2,241 8 0	718	1,902 0 0
	1892	2	...	69	682 0 0	303	1,869 8 0	300	827 8 0
Punjab	1891	...	...	4	53 0 0	246	1,493 8 0	103	...
	1892	...	...	5	65 0 0	230	1,403 8 0	99	412 0 0
Central Provinces.	1891	...	...	247	11,975 0 0	504	4,690 0 0	101	458 0 0
	1892	...	...	274	13,200 0 0	542	5,095 0 0	131	658 0 0
Burma	1891	37	1,450 0 0	87	3,045 0 0	256	4,162 0 0	115	922 0 0
	1892	19	650 0 0	121	4,146 0 0	311	5,297 0 0	99	947 8 0
Assam	1891	...	...	377	7,701 0 0	439	3,520 0 0	130	1,038 0 0
	1892	2	100 0 0	343	7,335 0 0	484	4,220 0 0	134	1,117 8 0
Coorg	1891	10	...	12	475 0 0	23	495 0 0	..	...
	1892	6	...	10	390 0 0	32	740 0 0	...	...
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	1891	...	...	29	530 0 0	142	1,837 8 0	12	57 8 0
	1892	..	...	27	460 0 0	148	1,905 0 0	11	47 8 0
Ajmere and Merwara.	1891	...	...	6	3 0 0	5	15 0 0	2	...
	1892	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...
Bangalore	1891	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
	1892	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	1891	51	1,450 0 0	1,293	36,814 3 0	4,093	41,478 0 0	1,443	5,297 6 0
	1892	36	750 0 0	1,323	40,362 8 0	4,042	41,810 12 0	1,090	5,079 10 0

Province (1)	Year	Wolves	Amount of reward	Hyenas	Amount of reward	Other animals	Amount of reward	Total	Total amount of reward	Snakes	Amount of reward	Total amount of reward, including snakes
Madras	1891	...	...	1	...	10	...	1,170	24,673 8 0	...	...	24,673 8 0
	1892	...	...	1	(f) 3 0 0	10	...	1,090	(g) 23,589 4 0	...	...	23,589 4 0
Bombay	1891	388	1,192 0 0	115	510 0 0	2	...	820	5,092 1 0	2,803	44 12 6	5,136 13 6
	1892	218	483 0 0	91	387 0 0	...	...	600	3,935 6 0	(d) 292	35 10 0	3,971 0 0
Bengal	1891	604	3,417 8 0	375	654 8 0	2,692	774 13 4	4,882	12,857 13 4	43,805	4,150 12 0	17,008 9 4
	1892	748	4,400 8 0	450	770 0 0	3,138	1,209 1 4	5,662	16,102 13 4	49,309	4,863 8 6	20,966 5 10
N.-W. Provs. and Oudh.	1891	1,928	6,274 6 6	219	398 8 0	3	8 0 0	3,458	11,725 6 6	2,963	251 8 3	11,976 14 9
	1892	1,579	4,029 0 0	366	720 0 0	(h) 14	30 0 0	2,723	8,758 0 0	1,240	3 6 0	8,761 6 0
Punjab	1891	962	2,992 8 0	1	..	347	82 12 0	1,663	4,621 12 0	24,949	3,926 4 0	8,548 0 0
	1892	603	1,899 0 0	3	...	60	153 12 0	1,000	3,933 4 0	22,499	3,526 13 0	7,460 1 0
Central Provinces.	1891	78	426 0 0	263	507 0 0	...	...	1,193	18,056 0 0	1,402	581 4 0	18,637 4 0
	1892	85	245 0 0	285	553 0 0	23	46 0 0	1,340	19,857 0 0	1,488	634 0 0	20,491 0 0
Burma	1891	...	...	...	...	676	3,000 8 0	1,171	12,579 8 0	7,674	...	12,579 8 0
	1892	...	...	...	...	720	2,632 8 0	1,270	13,673 0 0	7,027	...	13,673 0 0
Assam	1891	...	...	...	...	724	...	1,670	12,259 0 0	828	20 0 0	12,279 0 0
	1892	12	60 0 0	1	5 0 0	709	4 12 0	1,685	12,842 4 0	2,329	509 8 0	13,351 12 0
Coorg	1891	...	...	...	...	9	...	54	970 0 0	1	1 0 0	971 0 0
	1892	...	...	...	...	140	...	188	1,130 0 0	25	...	1,130 0 0
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	1891	108	721 0 0	96	470 0 0	...	...	387	3,616 0 0	84	17 10 0	3,633 10 0
	1892	153	1,370 0 0	71	335 0 0	...	...	410	4,117 8 0	85	21 0 0	4,138 8 0
Ajmere and Merwara.	1891	1	...	4	9 0 0	32	...	50	27 0 0	237	20 0 0	47 0 0
	1892	1	3 0 0	3	3 0 0	13	30 0 0	20	36 0 0	117	5 0 0	41 0 0
Bangalore	1891	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	413	150 6 0	150 6 0
	1892	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	378	(i) 142 6 0	142 6 0
TOTAL	1891	4,069	15,023 6 6	1,074	2,549 0 0	4,495	3,866 1 4	16,518	1,06,478 0 10	85,159	9,163 8 9	1,15,641 9 7
	1892	3,399	13,089 8 0	1,271	2,776 0 0	4,827	4,106 1 4	15,988	1,07,974 7 4	84,789	9,741 3 6	1,17,715 10 10

5. — Licenses issued under the Indian Arms Act, 1878, in Form XI (free of cost) for the purposes of destruction of wild animals or protection of crops. **6. — Remarks.**

Province (1)	Year	Number of licenses granted during the year	Number of licenses granted in previous years and still in force	Total number of licenses in force during the year	Remarks
Madras	1891	4,787	4,462	9,249	
	1892	4,482	5,716	10,198	
Bombay	1891	2,794	6,546	9,340	
	1892	1,929	6,936	8,865	
Bengal	1891	824	2,453	3,277	
	1892	519	2,271	2,790	
N.-W. Provs. and Oudh.	1891	6,556	9,303	(c) 15,858	
	1892	1,971	14,460	16,431	
Punjab	1891	1,679	10,727	12,406	
	1892	1,222	10,217	11,439	
Central Provinces.	1891	4,456	9,447	13,903	
	1892	3,018	10,711	13,729	
Burma	1891	441	430	871	
	1892	742	529	1,271	
Assam	1891	21	157	178	
	1892	19	152	171	
Coorg	1891	80	...	80	
	1892	21	...	21	
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	1891	2,435	1,537	(c) 3,971	
	1892	2,805	1,590	4,395	
Ajmere and Merwara.	1891	...	...	...	
	1892	...	...	...	
Bangalore	1891	...	...	...	
	1892	...	...	...	
TOTAL	1891	24,073	45,062	69,133	
	1892	16,728	52,582	69,310	

(a) Chiefly caused by jackals and crocodiles.
(b) Of these, 66 deaths were caused by jackals.
(c) Exclusive of 1 license revoked.
(d) Exclusive of 6,900 snakes in Sind without reward.
(f) This amount has since been recovered and paid into the Treasury.
(g) Out of this sum, Rs. 4,054 was realised by the sale of skins.
(h) Wild dogs.
(i) An overpayment of Rs. 4-15-8 in August 1892 was recovered and carried to "Refunds" in the accounts for that month.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weather Review of India for the week ending at 8 a.m. on Saturday, September 30th, 1893.

The main feature in the meteorology of the week has been connected with the small cyclonic storm which had formed in the Bay of Bengal at the close of the previous week, and which on the last day of that week had crossed the Orissa Coast and was near Cuttack. It continued its advance in a west-north-westerly direction at the rate of about 8 miles an hour, and reached the Central Provinces to the north-west of Sambalpur on Sunday, the 24th. It then recurved and advanced in a northerly direction at the rate of rather more than 10 miles an hour, and on the 25th was between Benares and Patna, and, continuing its northerly advance, it broke up in the Himalayas to the west of Katmandu between the 25th and 26th. It gave heavy rain to the whole of North-Eastern India, and the rainfall extended to the eastern districts of the North-Western Provinces, and during its advance it gave strong winds and bad weather generally to North-Eastern India. After the storm had broken up, the disturbed conditions due to it began to disappear, perhaps a little more slowly than usual. Pressure rose over Northern and North-Western India, and the pressure distribution became that which marks the conclusion of the south-west monsoon season, but rather hastened by the existence of a barometric depression over Burma. Hence dry north-westerly and westerly winds quickly set in over Northern India, and the moist air or monsoon current retreated southwards, and at the close of the week fine settled weather had set in over Northern India, though the monsoon currents were still affecting Burma and the Peninsula as well as parts of Bengal and Assam.

On the 23rd September, or the last day of the previous week, a small cyclonic storm which had formed in the Bay of Bengal off the Orissa coast had advanced in a westerly direction, and its centre was at a short distance to the south-east of Cuttack, where the very low pressure of 29·186 inches was reported—a pressure of no less than 0·508 inch below the normal. The storm was accompanied by a very strong cyclonic circulation of winds, and it was giving decidedly bad weather in the north of the Bay of Bengal, and also over Orissa and the neighbouring parts of South-West Bengal. From the 23rd to the 24th the storm continued to advance in a west-north-westerly direction, and at 8 A.M. on the latter date its centre was at a short distance to the north-west of Sambalpur, and it had therefore travelled over about 200 to 220 miles in twenty-four hours, or at the rate of 8 or 9 miles an hour, which was in decided contrast to the rate of advance on the previous day, when it only equalled 2 or 3 miles an hour. The cyclonic circulation of winds was still strong, but it is probable the storm was commencing to fill up, as the defect in pressure at Sambalpur was only a quarter of an inch instead of half an inch on the previous day. The storm, however, still formed the dominant feature in the meteorology of India, and was causing pressure to fall moderately to rapidly in all districts, except in its rear, and it had given general rain in Bengal and the eastern districts of the North-Western and Central Provinces, while moderate rain was falling in Bombay and showers in most other Provinces, except in the north-western districts of India. The direction of advance of the storm changed from the 24th to the 25th, and became almost northerly instead of west-north-westerly, and at 8 A.M. of the 25th the storm was between Benares and Patna, where the pressure was rather more than a quarter of an inch in defect, and hence the intensity of the storm was about the same as on the previous day. The storm had again advanced about 250 miles in a northerly direction, or at the rate of a little more than 10 miles an hour. The cyclonic circulation of winds was still perfect and winds were strong, Patna reporting an average wind velocity of 22 miles an hour, Durbhanga 20 miles, and Hazaribagh 19 miles. Again the weather of India depended mainly on the storm, for pressure was falling rapidly over Northern India and rising to the south of the storm area, while general rain had occurred in Bengal and the eastern districts of the North-Western Provinces and showers in all districts, except North-Western and

Southern India (coast districts excepted). The heaviest falls reported on this day were 5·16 inches at Purneah, 4·51 inches at Darjiling, and falls of 2 to 4 inches at Jalpaiguri, Gnatong, Burdwan, Dhubri, Benares, and Gorakhpur. On this day the storm continued its northerly advance into the Himalayas, passing into them to the west of Katmandu, and on the morning of the 26th there was no sign of its existence. A very rapid increase of pressure had taken place at all except the eastern stations, though pressure still remained in moderate defect over Northern and North-Western India, while it was in excess over the Peninsula. Pressure had, however, again fallen over Burma, and a low pressure area was developing over Upper Burma. In breaking up the storm had given heavy rain in North Bengal, Bihar, and the eastern districts of the North-Western Provinces, Darjiling reporting 6·18 inches, Gnatong 4·60 inches, Dinajpur 4·10 inches, Purneah 3·68 inches, and Bogra 3·10 inches; and falls of about 2 to 3 inches were received at Jalpaiguri, Durbhanga, Gorakhpur, and Allahabad. With the disappearance of the storm, winds were becoming more normal and usually varied between north-west and south-west, except in or near the Himalayas and in parts of the Punjab, Bengal, and Burma. The increase of pressure continued on the 27th, except over Burma, Bengal, Assam, and the Central Provinces; and the disturbed conditions following the breaking up of the storm continued to exist over North-Eastern India, though even there they were rapidly disappearing, while over North-Western and Central India fine settled weather was commencing. The rainfall reported on the 27th was confined to the northern and eastern districts of Bengal and to Assam, where it was rather heavy; but showers were falling in other districts, except in North-Western India, and rainfall was also recommencing over the Peninsula. The pressure changes on the 28th, 29th, and 30th resulted in the establishment of moderately high pressure, when pressure became in excess by about a twentieth of an inch over the whole of Northern, North-Western, Western, and Central India, while it was in rather large defect (0·13 inch) in the south of Burma, and small defects were registered in the south of the Peninsula. With this distribution of pressure a steady westerly and north-westerly wind current set in over practically the whole of India, except near the depression in Burma. The moist air current brought up by the storm therefore retreated from Northern India, and hence skies rapidly cleared and rainfall ceased, except in Burma and over the Peninsula, and at the end of the week the south-west monsoon current had withdrawn from the whole of Northern India, except over parts of Bengal, Central Provinces, &c. Fine settled weather therefore prevailed over practically the whole of Northern India at the close of the week.

Temperature.—The following table shows the variation of the mean temperature from the normal on each day of the week for the different Provinces of India. Temperature, it will be seen, has been in defect on each day of the week, the usual defect being slightly larger than a degree, and for the whole week the average defect has been 1·2°. The defects have been largest in Bengal, Assam, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, where they have been undoubtedly due to the heavy rainfall caused by the small storm, while rather large defects have also been registered in Central India and Guzerat:

Province.	September 1893.							Mean variation of week.
	24th.	25th.	26th.	27th.	28th.	29th.	30th.	
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
Burma	−0·5	+0·4	+1·2	+0·6	+0·6	+0·7	−0·7	+0·3
Bengal and Assam	−3·7	−3·6	−2·4	−2·8	−1·3	−0·5	−0·4	−2·1
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	−2·4	−3·6	−3·4	−1·2	−2·2	−2·5	−2·3	−2·5
Punjab	−1·2	−1·1	−0·5	−0·4	−0·4	−0·9	−1·6	−0·9
Bombay	−0·6	−0·9	−0·2	+0·4	−0·3	+0·3	0	−0·2
Central Provinces and Berar	−1·7	−2·2	−1·0	−0·7	−1·3	−1·0	−0·7	−1·2
Central India and Guzerat	−0·9	−2·1	−2·4	−2·1	−3·7	−3·0	−3·4	−2·5
Sind and Rajputana	−1·0	−1·1	−1·5	−2·5	−2·5	−2·0	−1·6	−1·7
Madras	−0·9	−1·0	+0·5	+0·6	−0·5	−0·5	−0·9	−0·4
Mean for whole of India	−1·4	−1·7	−1·1	−0·9	−1·3	−1·0	−1·3	−1·2

Rainfall.—The rainfall which has fallen during the week has been brought mainly by the action of the small cyclonic storm which has been previously described, and by the monsoon currents blowing in its rear. The storm did not reach further north than the eastern and central portions of the North-Western Provinces. Hence the districts north-west of this area have received no rain, and the concluding table shows that during the week the whole of the Punjab (except the Hill Districts), the Western and Submontane (*b*) districts of the North-Western Provinces, Sind, and Rajputana (West) have received practically no rain, while the falls have been very small and unimportant in Berar and the Central Provinces (West). In other cases also the falls have been very light during the week, and this has been the case in Coorg, Malabar, Upper Burma, Guzerat, and Central India (East). The general falls during the week have also been small compared to the normal in Burma, Bombay and Malabar Coast districts, and Central Provinces. Excluding the districts above noted, in which there was practically no rain at all during the week, the falls have been more than 50 per cent. in defect of the normal in Arakan, Malabar, Coorg, Konkan, Bombay Deccan, Khandeish, Berar, Central Provinces (West and Central), and Guzerat. On the other hand, the falls in Bengal, Assam (Brahmaputra), the eastern districts of the Central Provinces, Oudh, and over parts of Madras have been in excess of the normal, and the falls have been more than twice as heavy as usual in North Bengal, South and North Bihar, and North-Western Provinces (East and Submontane *a*). The heaviest average falls in any district are 10·05 inches in North Bengal (6·08 inches in excess), 6·24 inches in North Bihar, and falls of 3½ to 4 inches in Assam (Surma Division), Central Bengal, and North-Western Provinces (East and Submontane *a*). Out of the 51 rainfall districts into which India is divided, 28 have received defective falls during the week under review and 23 excessive falls.

The falls during the week have not made any important alteration in the distribution of the monsoon rainfall up to date, and of the 51 rainfall districts the falls from 28th May to the 30th September have been in excess of the normal in 32 districts and in defect in 17 districts, while one district (West Punjab) has received a normal fall. The falls have, as shown in the last column of the rainfall table, been more than 50 per cent. in excess in North-West Punjab, West Rajputana, and Hyderabad (South), while they have been in defect by 10 per cent. and upwards in Lower Burma, Malabar, Mysore (29 per cent.), Konkan, Central Provinces (West), and Kathiawar.

The following statement shows the largest amounts of rain received at single stations in various districts during the week, as reported in the rainfall telegrams:

Division.	District.	Station.	Amount.
East Bengal	Backerganj	Bhola	7·23 inches.
Assam (Surma)	Khasia and Jaintia Hills.	Cherra Punji	10·20 ,,
Assam (Brahmaputra)	Kamrup	Sonapur	8·12 ,,
Bengal (Deltaic)	Hooghly	Jehanabad	7·02 ,,
Ditto (Central)	Sonthal Pergunnahs	Rajmahal	9·74 ,,
Ditto	Malda	Gazole	18·30 ,,
Ditto (North)	Rangpur	Rangpur	12·49 ,,
Ditto	Dinajpur	Churaman	15·16 ,,
Ditto	Cooch Behar	Cooch Behar	12·58 ,,
Ditto	Jalpaiguri	Jalpaiguri	11·75 ,,
Ditto	Darjiling	Kalimpong	13·27 ,,
Bihar (North)	Purneah	Araria	14·09 ,,
Ditto	Durbhanga	Somastipur	7·66 ,,
Ditto	Bhagulpur	Protabganj	13·01 ,,
Ditto	Champarun	Bagaha	8·28 ,,
North-Western Provinces (Eastern districts.)	Mirzapur	Chakia	7·39 ,,
North-Western Provinces (Submontane *a*).	Gorakhpur	Hatta	7·90 ,,
Mysore	Kolar	Malur	7·90 ,,
Madras (Central).	Bellary	Harpanahatti	8·11 ,,

PROVINCE.	DIVISION.	Rainfall data for week ending September 30th, 1893. Average actual rainfall of division.	Average normal rainfall of division.	Excess or defect in inches.	Rainfall data from May 28th to September 30th, 1893. Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall, May 28th to September 30th.	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a percentage.
		Inches.	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Per cent.*
Burma	Tenasserim	2·30	2·40	— 0·10	158·00	153·62	+ 3
	Lower Burma	1·45	2·65	— 1·20	67·42	78·76	— 14
	Central Burma	1·44	1·99	— 0·55	57·70	61·75	— 7
	Upper Burma	0·17	?	?	26·19	?	?
	Arakan	0·70	3·66	— 2·96	154·78	158·37	— 2
Bengal and Assam	Eastern Bengal	2·96	2·87	+ 0·09	78·02	71·31	+ 9
	Assam (Surma)	3·82	4·64	— 0·82	157·68	128·46	+ 23
	Do. (Brahmaputra)	2·78	2·55	+ 0·23	52·72	57·09	— 8
	Deltaic Bengal	2·26	1·72	+ 0·54	51·03	44·81	+ 14
	Central Bengal	3·73	2·30	+ 1·43	51·91	45·73	+ 14
	North Bengal	10·05	3·97	+ 6·08	97·51	85·41	+ 14
	Orissa	1·41	1·80	— 0·39	43·61	43·24	+ 1
	Chota Nagpur	1·82	1·66	+ 0·16	57·10	44·03	+ 27
	Bihar (South)	3·15	1·66	+ 1·49	43·17	35·37	+ 22
	Do. (North)	6·24	2·77	+ 3·47	52·05	42·79	+ 21
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	North-Western Provinces (East)	3·58	1·23	+ 2·35	43·11	33·96	+ 27
	Do. (Submontane) (*a*)	3·90	1·73	+ 2·17	34·19	36·55	— 6
	Oudh (South)	1·24	1·03	+ 0·21	41·45	32·00	+ 30
	Do. (North)	1·47	1·00	+ 0·47	40·20	34·80	+ 15
	North-Western Provinces (Central)	0·93	0·62	+ 0·31	31·59	30·21	+ 5
	North-Western Provinces (West)	0·04	0·45	— 0·41	23·33	25·06	— 7
	North-Western Provinces (Submontane) (*b*)	0·12	0·61	— 0·49	40·70	38·27	+ 6
Punjab	Punjab (South)	0·02	0·26	— 0·24	13·90	11·31	+ 23
	Do. (Central)	0	0·39	— 0·39	21·71	18·72	+ 17
	Do. (Submontane)	0	0·42	— 0·42	33·02	23·57	+ 40
	Do. (Hill Districts)	0·50	0·55	+ 0·04	57·72	56·43	+ 2
	Do. (North-West)	0·11	0·24	— 0·13	25·17	14·82	+ 70
	Do. (West)	0	0·10	— 0·10	5·65	5·66	0
Bombay and Malabar Coast Districts (Madras).	Malabar	0·13	2·39	— 2·26	77·79	96·15	— 19
	Madras (South Central)	1·30	1·27	+ 0·03	20·68	22·39	— 8
	Coorg	0·16	2·94	— 2·78	69·10	108·34	— 36
	Mysore	1·39	1·22	+ 0·17	16·36	22·99	— 29
	Konkan	0·63	2·86	— 2·23	101·14	112·41	— 10
	Bombay Deccan	0·77	1·62	— 0·85	27·23	22·92	+ 19
	Hyderabad (North)	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khandeish	0·83	1·71	— 0·88	24·96	21·22	+ 18
Central Provinces and Berar.	Berar	0·28	1·51	— 1·23	29·37	31·96	— 8
	Central Provinces (West)	0·21	1·11	— 0·90	32·25	37·35	— 14
	Ditto (Central)	0·45	1·02	— 0·57	50·01	47·65	+ 5
	Ditto (East)	1·47	1·17	+ 0·30	55·88	44·47	+ 25
Bombay (North)	Guzerat	0·41	1·07	— 0·66	44·03	42·16	+ 4
	Kathiawar	0·51	0·35	+ 0·16	15·69	19·41	— 19
	Sind	0	0	0	4·60	4·32	+ 6
Rajputana and Central India.	Central India (East)	0·45	0·57	— 0·12	39·11	34·55	+ 13
	Rajputana (East), Central India (West).	0·17	0·16	+ 0·01	28·08	25·48	+ 12
	Rajputana (West)	0	0·10	— 0·10	25·28	12·87	+ 96
Madras	East Coast (North)	0·89	1·16	— 0·27	30·48	24·87	+ 23
	Ditto (ditto) (*a*)	0·85	1·20	— 0·35	64·26	47·84	+ 34
	Hyderabad (South)	1·27	0·90	+ 0·37	24·78	20·50	+ 69
	Madras (Central)	1·81	1·23	+ 0·58	15·61	16·04	— 3
	East Coast (Central)	0·55	0·98	— 0·43	15·46	15·56	— 1
	Ditto (South)	1·40	1·31	+ 0·09	14·54	15·42	— 6
	Madras (South)	0·56	0·55	+ 0·01	6·75	6·66	+ 1

SIMLA, *5th October, 1893.*

ALEX. PEDLER,
Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

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

Madras.—*For week ending 30th September.*—Rainfall good in the greater part of the Circars and the Deccan, Karnatic, and Central districts; moderate or partial elsewhere. Fall to date nowhere seriously deficient, and in the Circars it is well over the average. The recent rainfall has done much good to the standing crops and stimulated sowings, which are now proceeding briskly. Standing crops recovering. Irrigation supplies improving. Harvest proceeding with fair to average outturn. Pasture scarce in parts, but fodder available generally, and condition of cattle good. Prices generally slightly dearer, save in Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Chingleput, Tanjore, and South Canara, where they are stationary or easier. Rates still very high, except in two Northern districts.

Bombay.—*For week ending 4th October.*—Rain generally slight or moderate throughout the Presidency Proper; beneficial to crops in the Deccan and Karnatak, but more rain is still wanted in parts. Standing crops withering for want of moisture and damaged by unfavourable winds, insects, or smut in parts of five districts. Preparations for late crops continue in six, and sowing in four, districts. Reaping of early crops progressing in eight districts. Prices steady, except in two districts. Fodder sufficient and agricultural stock good.

Bengal.—*For week ending 30th September.*—The rainfall during the week has been general, and heavy in the Northern districts. All standing crops, except those in the inundated tracts of East Bengal and Behar, are doing well. Floods are again reported from Champarun, but the water is subsiding rapidly, and not much damage is apprehended. The autumn harvest is practically finished, and lands are being prepared for the spring crops. Pulses and other early spring crops are being sown. No important change in prices of food-grains. In Faridpur the price of common rice has fallen, imports being plentiful. Fodder is still insufficient in the flooded tracts of East Bengal; elsewhere the supply is plentiful. Cattle are generally reported well. In the Madaripur sub-division of Faridpur the number of persons receiving gratuitous relief during the week ending 21st September was 132, including 6 men, 65 women, and 61 children.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 4th October.*—Rainfall somewhat heavy in the Eastern districts and light showers in the Central districts; otherwise the weather has been generally clear. Prospects of autumn crops good. Sowings for the spring crops have begun in some districts. Supplies ample. Prices fairly steady.

Punjab.—*For week ending 4th October.*—Slight rain has fallen in one district only. Harvesting of autumn crops commenced in Rawal Pindi. Ploughings for and sowings of spring crops in progress. Condition of standing crops is generally good; prospects average in some districts. The *bajra* crop (*Penicillaria spicata*) is suffering for want of rain in parts of Dera Ismail Khan. Cattle are generally in good condition. Fodder sufficient in all districts, except in parts of Multan and Shahpur. Prices rising in one district, fluctuating in one, falling in three others, and stationary elsewhere.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 4th October.*—Weather clear and warm. Autumn crops in excellent condition. Sowing of winter crops progressing in places. Fodder plentiful. Prices steady.

Burma.—*For week ending 30th September.*—In Lower Burma the rainfall was lighter than of late, but was sufficient. Transplanting is nearly completed, and the crop prospect is good. In Upper Burma the rainfall generally was light, and at the head-quarters of nine districts there was no rain at all. Sesamum and early paddy are being reaped and sowing of other crops is progressing, except in Shwebo, where transplanting is delayed for want of rain. The crop prospect generally is good, except in Shwebo, where rain is very much needed; and more rain is also required in Yeu. The price of paddy has risen in six districts and has fallen in five others.

Assam.—*For week ending 3rd October.*—Weather hot. Reaping of early and transplanting of late rice finished. Fodder and water sufficient. Tea flourishing.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 4th October.*—MYSORE: Rainfall good in four districts; slight elsewhere. Standing crops in good condition. Prices fallen in two districts and slightly risen elsewhere. Prospects favourable.

COORG: Rainfall slight. Rice and coffee crops thriving. Reaping of *ragi* (*Eleusine coracana*) and picking of cardamom in progress. Prices rising. Water and fodder for cattle sufficient.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 4th October.*—BERAR: Rainfall moderate. Weather cool and cloudy. Standing crops in good condition. Cotton in pod. Land under preparation for ensuing spring crops. Weeding operations continue. Fodder and water sufficient. Prices stationary.

HYDERABAD: Rainfall good during the week. Standing irrigated crops in good condition. Excessive rain has spoiled the autumn crops in two talukas. Prices stationary.

Central India.—*For week ending 4th October.*—There has been a break in the rains, except in Bhopal and Bhopawar. Agricultural operations in progress in all parts. Land being prepared for spring sowings in Bhopal, Bundelkhand, and Bhopawar. Standing crops generally good, except in parts of Gwalior and in Baghelkhand, where they have been damaged by rain. Prices falling in Gwalior and Goona, rising in Bhopal, and steady elsewhere.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 4th October.*—Good rain in parts of Bikanir; very little rain elsewhere. Agricultural operations, standing crops, and cattle generally satisfactory. Reaping of the autumn crops and ploughing for spring crops commenced in parts. Harvest prospects good. Indian-corn damaged by excessive rain in parts of Kherwara and Pertabgarh. Pasturage or fodder sufficient. Prices falling in four States, rising in one, and steady elsewhere.

Kashmir.—*For week ending 3rd October.*—Weather fine. Rice and maize crops being cut. Prices stationary.

Nepal.—*For week ending 30th September.*—Very heavy rain at commencement of week injured the up-land rice, which was ripe and partially cut. Low-land rice was, however, not affected, and the prospects of the harvest are on the whole, good. Prices have fallen slightly.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Circular No. 59/73

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Revenue and Agricultural Department (Museums and Exhibitions),—under date Simla, the 3rd October, 1893.

RESOLUTION.

Read the following papers:

1. Despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, No. 9, dated 20th January 1887, and enclosures.
2. Despatch to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, No. 8, dated 1st November 1887.
3. Despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, No. 25, dated 29th March 1888.
4. Despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, No. 60, dated 10th July 1890, and enclosures.
5. Despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, No. 13, dated 26th February 1891, and enclosures.
6. Despatch to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, No. 52, dated 30th June 1891.
7. Circular to Local Governments and Administrations, No. $\frac{7}{71}$, dated 17th July 1891.
8. Despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, No. 63, dated 17th September 1891.
9. Circular to Local Governments and Administrations, No. $\frac{25}{111}$, dated 24th October 1891.
10. Despatch to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, No. 10, dated 10th February 1892.
11. Despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, No. 24, dated 14th April 1892.
12. Circular to Local Governments and Administrations, No. 25, dated 24th June 1892.
13. Circular to Local Governments and Administrations, No. $\frac{29}{118}$, dated 16th July 1892.

Many enquiries having been received by the Government of India on the subject, the following explanation of the constitution and objects of the Imperial Institute is published for general information.

2. In December 1886 an organising Committee appointed by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, with Lord Herschell as President, submitted their report, copies of which were received by the Government of India and circulated to Local Governments and Administrations in February 1887.

3. Lord Herschell's Committee recommended that the Institute should comprise two sections—one for the United Kingdom, the other for the Colonies and India. They explained in the 9th and following paragraphs of their report that—

"(9) the object of the Colonial and Indian Section will be to illustrate the great commercial and industrial resources of the Colonies and India, and to spread a knowledge of their progress and social condition.

"(10) To this end provision should be made for—

(1) the display in an adequate manner of the best natural and manufactured products of the Colonies and India, and, in connection with this, the circulation of typical collections throughout the United Kingdom;

(2) a hall for the discussion of Colonial and Indian subjects, and for receptions connected with the Colonies and India;

(3) the formation of Colonial and Indian libraries, and establishing in connection therewith reading, news, and intelligence rooms;

(4) the incorporation in some form into the proposed Institute of the Royal Colonial Institute and Royal Asiatic Society if, as is hoped, it be possible to bring about such a union;

(5) the collection and diffusion of the fullest information in regard to the industrial and material condition of the Colonies, so as to enable intending emigrants to acquire all requisite knowledge. Such information might be advantageously supplemented by simple and practical instruction. An emigration office of this character should be in correspondence with the provincial towns, either through the free libraries or by other means, so that information may be readily accessible to the people. These objects would be greatly facilitated if, as may be hoped, the Government should consent to the transfer to the buildings of the Institute of the recently formed Emigration Department, which would, by a close connection with the Institute, largely increase its usefulness.

"11. Facilities might be afforded for the exhibition of works of Colonial and Indian Art.

"12. It is also considered desirable that means should be provided, not for a general exhibition, but for occasional special exhibitions of Colonial and Indian produce and manufactures. At one time a particular Colony or portion of the Empire may desire to show its progress; at another time a general comparison of particular industries may be useful. Whilst the permanent galleries would exhibit the usual commercial or industrial products of the several Colonies and India, the occasional exhibitions would stimulate and enlist the sympathies of Colonial and Indian producers, and keep up an active co-operation with the industrial classes of this country."

4. The Colonial and Indian Section has since the date of the Committee's report been subdivided into sections for each Colony, and there is now a distinct section for India, which, for the purposes of this Resolution, will be referred to as "the Indian Section."

The scope of the Indian Section has been enlarged by the introduction of arrangements for the teaching of Oriental languages thus described in the Year Book of the Institute for 1892:

"In 1887 it was suggested that a School of Modern Oriental Studies should be established as a branch of the Institute in imitation of the very efficient establishments of this kind which are carried on with Government resources in France, Germany, and Austria. The promulgation of thsi proposal led to negotiation with the authorities of University College and King's College, London, which resulted in their co-operation with the Institute in the establishment of the School. A Special Committee having been appointed to organise a system of work, it was arranged that classes for instruction in the Oriental languages required by students qualifying for examinations for the Indian Civil Service should be held at University College, while Modern Oriental languages, other than the Indian languages, should be taught at King's College, and that the Imperial Institute should undertake the general administrative and financial work. The School was officially opened in January 1890, when an inaugural address was delivered by Professor Max Müller at the Royal Institution in the presence of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. The daughters of the late Colonel W. J. Ouseley (Bengal Army) have established and endowed in his memory three scholarships in Arabic and Persian in connection with the School, each one of the value of not less than £50 per annum."

Since 1887 subscriptions to the amount of £ 101,550 have been raised in this country, and constitute more than one quarter of the total subscriptions received from all sources by the Managing Committee in London. The entire sum contributed has been utilized partly for the constitution of a permanent endowment fund, which amounted in 1892 to £ 141,520, and partly for the construction of the building.

The Institute, of which the foundation stone was laid by the Queen on the 4th of July 1887, was formally opened by Her Majesty on the 10th May 1893.

5. It was originally intended that a Committee of the Indian Section should be formed in India with the Viceroy as President, and in 1887 the names of members were forwarded to the Secretary of State. This scheme was, however, superseded by the constitution framed in 1890, in pursuance of the charter granted to the Institute in May 1888, under which the Institute is controlled by a governing body or general Council of not less than 120 members or governors, of whom 15 are appointed to represent India. The Indian Governors may be selected in such manner as the Governor-General in Council for the time being may direct.

6. The following rules have been prescribed for the appointment of the Indian representatives:

Three are to be appointed annually by the Governor-General in Council; six by the Provinces, including Native States, in rotation; four by the Chambers of Commerce in rotation; and two by Native institutions: provided that no representative can be appointed who will not be resident in England during his term of office.

The term of office commences and ends on the 23rd of July, but a fresh nomination may be made at any intervening date in the event of office being vacated by the return of a member to India or for any other reason.

The Native States and Associations to be represented each year will be selected by the Government of India after ascertaining what eligible candidates are resident in England, and after correspondence with the rulers of the Native States and with the Native institutions concerned.

Provinces and Chambers of Commerce, in the order below prescribed for the next three years, will forward to the Secretary in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture the names of proposed representatives on or before the 1st of June. In each case three names may be submitted in the order in which it is desired that the offer of a governorship for the ensuing year may be made to the nominees. If no one of the nominees accept, the Government of India will select a representative. If no communication is received before the 1st of June from any Province or Chamber of Commerce entitled to a nomination, either the offer will be made to any existing representative, or a representative will be selected by the Government of India.

The following is the rotation prescribed for the next three years:

	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.
Provincial representatives.	Madras.	Burma.	Bengal.
	Punjab.	Central Provinces.	Bombay.
	Bengal.	Assam.	North-Western Provinces and Oudh.
	Bombay.	Madras.	Burma.
	North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Punjab.	Central Provinces.
	A Native State.	A Native State.	A Native State.
Representatives of Chambers of Commerce.	Calcutta.	Northern India.	Karachi.
	Bombay.	Calcutta.	Northern India.
	Madras.	Bombay.	Calcutta.
	Rangoon.	Madras.	Bombay.

7. The Members of the Indian Section of the governing body in 1892-93 were:

On behalf of the Government of India—

W. T. Thiselton Dyer, Esq., C.I.E., C.M.G., F.R.S.

General James T. Walker, R.E., C.B., LL.D. (late Surveyor-General of India).

George Watt, Esq., M.B., C.I.E. (Reporter on Economic Products to the Government of India).

On behalf of Provinces and Native States—

Madras—David F. Carmichael, Esq. (late Madras Civil Service).

Bengal—Philip Nolan, Esq. (Secretary to the Government of Bengal).

North-Western Provinces and Oudh—W. S. Halsey, Esq. (late Bengal Civil Service).

Punjab—Baden H. Baden-Powell, Esq., C.I.E. (late Bengal Civil Service).

Native States (Jeypur)—Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel T. H. Hendley, C.I.E. (Residency Surgeon, Jeypur).

On behalf of Indian Chambers of Commerce—

Bombay—Sir Frank Forbes Adam, C.I.E. (of Messrs. Graham & Co., Manchester).

Rangoon—James Annan Bryce, Esq. (of Messrs. Wallace Brothers).

Madras—George G. Arbuthnot, Esq.

Calcutta—Sir Alexander Wilson, Kt. (of Messrs. Matheson & Co., London).

On behalf of Indian Institutions—

Poona Sarvajanik Sabha—Dadabhai Naoroji, Esq., M.P.

Bengal British Indian Association—Sir William Wilson Hunter, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.

8. Fellows of the Imperial Institute are elected under rules, of which a copy is appended to this Resolution, and which explain the conditions and privileges attached to Fellowship. Application for election as Fellow, or for any information that may be required regarding the Institute, should be made to the Secretary, Imperial Institute, South Kensington.

9. The Government of India have decided that the most effective way in which the Imperial Institute can be made to serve the interests of India is to utilise it both for the purpose of attracting attention to the various economic products of India, especially those which are little known, and for obtaining through the agency of the governing body the trial or analysis by experts of products more or less new to commerce. The objects held in view will be more fully gathered from the following explanation embodied in the preface to the series of Commercial Handbooks which are provided to the Institute by the Department of Economic Products:

"The Government of India have arranged to provide to the Imperial Institute for the illustration of the Economic Products of India—

(A) a descriptive catalogue or dictionary;

(B) an index collection of all products;

(C) a commercial collection of special products;

(D) a hand-book descriptive of C.

A. The descriptive catalogue has been completed, and is termed the "Dictionary of the Economic Products of India." The compilation has occupied eight years, and has been made under the editorship of Dr. G. Watt, C.I.E., Reporter on Economic Products to the Government of India. It has been confined to the collection of facts and statistics available up to the date of the publication of the work.

To each product there is assigned in the dictionary a separate number, which will be permanently maintained for purposes of reference.

B. The index collection will, when completed, comprise small samples of every economic product of India, which will bear the same numbers as those assigned to the products in the dictionary.

C. The commercial collections are on a larger scale. The number of products of which a collection is provided each year will be limited to about 20.

Each collection will comprise as complete a set of specimens of the product in its raw and manufactured state as is necessary for the fulfilment of the objects with which the commercial collections and hand-books are provided.

D. The hand-books will supply, in a separate pamphlet for each product, the information contained in the dictionary, amplified by supplementary facts and statistics, and illustrated by maps, diagrams, photographs, etc.

The objects of the commercial collections and hand-books which accompany them are:

(1) To secure, while each collection is being made for the Institute, a thorough and special investigation in India through which fresh information regarding the product concerned not contained in the dictionary may be obtained.

(2) To illustrate the dictionary in a manner more complete than can be effected by the index collection.

(3) In the case of products which are not generally known—

(*a*) to bring them to the notice of those interested;

(*b*) to indicate the extent to which and conditions under which they are procurable;

(*c*) to ascertain their commercial value;

(*d*) to secure, through the governing body of the Institute and commercial experts whom they may consult, such special trial or analysis of them as can be more effectually made in England than in India."

The initial cost of the collections has been met from a special grant of Rs. 10,000. An annual grant of £600 is provided for the maintenance and completion of the existing collections, and a further grant of £400 again is allowed for the salary of the official Curator. Rs. 4,000 are also contributed annually by Local Governments towards the collection of products for the Institute. The Indian Section is under the general superintendence of Sir F. Abel, Secretary to the Institute, and the collections are under the charge of Mr. J. R. Royle, C.I.E., of the India Office, who has been appointed official Curator of the Indian Courts.

10. The index collection has reached an advanced stage.

Commercial collections have, under the direction of Mr. E. Thurston, Officiating Reporter on Economic Products, been already provided for the representation of the following products:

1. Padauk timber.
2. Ipecacuanha.
3. Podophyllum emodi.
4. Sida fibre.
5. Jute.
6. Ál (Morinda) dye.
7. Resin and turpentine from Indian pines.
8. Iron, southern districts of Madras.
9. Coal.
10. Adhatoda vasica.
11. Linseed.
12. Fibres for brush making.
13. Cutch.
14. Kút (Ooplate).
15. Turpeth (Indian jalap).
16. Kaméla dye.
17. Garjan and in oils.
18. Jalap.
19. Mica.
20. Castor oil.
21. Gingelly or sesame oil.

Collections of the following are in progress:

22. "East Indian walnut timber" (Albizzia Lebbek.)
23. Silk.
24. Ground-nut.
25. Barley.
26. India-rubber.
27. Rose wood (*Dalbergia latifolia*).
28. Soapstone (Steatite).
29. Chaulmugra oil.
30. Salep.

Hand-books issued under the editorship of Mr. Thurston have accompanied the twenty-one commercial collections already sent to England, and hand-books descriptive of the collections in progress are in course of preparation. These may be purchased for a nominal price either at the Imperial Institute, at the office of the Reporter on Economic Products in Calcutta, or from the Superintendent of Government Printing, Calcutta.

11. Galleries have been provided in the Institute building, in which the index collections are arranged in such a way as to be easily studied by interested visitors, and there are also working rooms for detailed examination of the commercial collections by those connected with the trades to which they appertain.

12. Special arrangements have since the opening of the Institute been set on foot, under the direction of Sir Frederick Abel, with the object of facilitating the trial and analysis of commercial products by experts either at the Institute itself, where rooms and laboratories have been provided for the purpose, or in local manufactories, chemical works, and other appropriate places. Dr. Theodore Cooke, C.I.E., late Principal of the College of Science, Poona, has recently been appointed as Technical Sub-Director of the Institute and to supervise arrangements for securing the investigation of new products from India and the Colonies.

13. All correspondence in India connected with the collections supplied to the Institute is conducted by the Reporter on Economic Products, to whose office at the Indian Museum, Calcutta, all enquiries or letters on the subject should be addressed.

14. The names of Governors appointed for the Indian Section for the year 1893-94 will be published shortly in the Gazette of the Government of India.

ORDER.—Ordered, that the above be published for general information in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*, and that copies be forwarded to the several Local Governments and Administrations for information and publication in the local Gazette, and to the Chambers of Commerce noted on the margin.

Secy. to the Govt. of Madras.
" " Bombay.
" " Bengal.
" " the N.-W. P. and Oudh.
" " the Punjab.
Chief Comsr. of the Central Provinces.
" " Burma.
" " Assam.
" " Coorg.
" " Ajmere.

Secretary for Berar to the Resident at Hyderabad.
Secy., Chamber of Commerce, Madras.
" " " Bombay.
" " " Bengal.
" " " Rangoon.
" " " Northern India.
" " " Karachi.

[True Extract.]

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

APPENDIX.

ELECTION, SUBSCRIPTIONS, AND PRIVILEGES OF FELLOWS OF THE IMPERIAL INSTITUTE.

I.—AS TO PRIVILEGES OF FELLOWS.

Every Fellow elected in the manner provided by the Regulations approved under the Charter of Incorporation shall, during the continuance of his Fellowship, be entitled to attach to his name the distinctive designation " F. I. Inst."

Every Fellow upon his election shall receive a diploma or other emblem of his Fellowship.

Fellows shall be entitled to the Annual Report of the Institute and to publications issued from time to time by the Institute, subject to such arrangements as may be made by the Executive Council as to the delivery or transmission of the same.

Fellows shall have access to the Commercial and Industrial Collections on two days in the week when they are *not* open to the public, and shall on any one of those days have the privilege of introducing two visitors to the Collections.

A special Refreshment Department, including Smoking Room, will be provided for the use of Fellows, to which they will be entitled on any day to introduce two visitors.

The accommodation provided for the use of Fellows will include a Post Office and *Poste Restante*, Telegraph, Telephone, and Messenger Departments, Cloak Room and Parcels Office, and a Private Lavatory.

Fellows will have the free use of the Library, the News Room and Reference Department connected therewith, the Map Room, Reading Rooms, Writing Room, and Conference Rooms, and shall be entitled to introduce one visitor on any day to these rooms. The Conference Rooms will include Special Rooms for the Australasian, the North American, and the African Colonies, for India, and for the Crown Colonies. Facilities will be afforded to Fellows at moderate charges for holding business Conferences at the Institute, involving the exclusive occupation of a room for specified periods, with or without clerical assistance.

Fellows will be entitled to admission to special conferences, addresses, discussions, or lectures under regulations to be determined upon by the Council, and will have the privilege of introducing visitors in conformity with those regulations.

The Commercial Intelligence or Information Department will be open to Fellows between the hours of 10 A.M. and 1 P.M. and 2 P.M., and 4 P.M. on Mondays to Fridays inclusive, and between 10 A.M. and noon on Saturdays.

Facilities will be afforded to Fellows to inspect or to specially examine, or to be supplied with, samples of materials and products included in the collections, under regulations and conditions to be determined by the Council, and, if necessary, upon payment of such fees as will compensate the Institute for any loss or special outlay connected with such inspection, for which special localities and appliances will be provided.

II.—AS TO PROPOSAL AND ELECTION OF FELLOWS.

(Abstract of Regulations.)

A Candidate for admission as an Ordinary Fellow must be proposed and seconded by two Fellows from personal knowledge ; such proposal, which shall specify the rank, profession or occupation, and place of abode of the Candidate, must in addition be signed by two Fellows at least.

The certificate of proposal thus filled up, as soon as it has been delivered to the Secretary, shall, be exhibited in a conspicuous place in one or other of the public rooms of the Institute for at least one week previous to the date of election.

Candidates proposed as Fellows shall from time to time be submitted for election at a meeting of the Executive Council in accordance with the prescribed Regulations.

III.—AS TO SUBSCRIPTIONS TO BE PAID BY FELLOWS.

(Abstract of Regulations.)

The annual subscription to the Institute shall, subject to the provisions contained in the Regulations next following, be *Two Pounds*. From and after such date, as may be appointed by the Executive Council, an Entrance Fee may be imposed.

Any Fellow who intends to be absent from the United Kingdom during the whole time for which the annual subscription is payable shall, on his giving due notice in writing to the Secretary of such intention, pay an annual subscription of *One Pound* only during the continuance of such absence. If such Fellow returns to the United Kingdom, he may, on communicating the fact in writing to the Secretary, and on paying such sum as may be required to make up his subscription for the current year to the full amount of *Two Pounds*, be re-admitted to all the privileges of the Institute.

Any Fellow who at the time of his election is resident out of the United Kingdom shall pay an annual subscription of *One Pound* only during the continuance of such residence. If such Fellow comes to the United Kingdom, he may, on communicating the fact in writing to the Secretary, avail himself, for a period not exceeding three months from the date of his arrival, of all the privileges of the Institute. If he resides within the United Kingdom beyond that period, he will be required to make up his subscription for the current year to the full amount of *Two Pounds*.

A newly-elected Fellow shall not be entitled to exercise any of the privileges of a Fellow until he has paid his first year's subscription, or entrance fee and first year's subscription, as the case may be, or as compounded as hereinafter provided.

All subscriptions, after the subscription due at election, shall be payable on the 1st January in each year.

When a Candidate becomes a fellow late in the year, the Executive Council may remit the whole or such part as they may think just of his subscription for the current year.

Any Fellow may compound for his subscription and become a Life Fellow, either as his entrance by the payment of *Twenty Pounds*, or after the payment of five or more annual subscriptions by the payment of *Fifteen Pounds*.

Note.—In conformity with clause 67 of the Constitution approved by Royal Warrant, the Executive Council may from time to time repeal, alter, or add to these Rules respecting the subscriptions and privileges of Fellows.

No. 4329-Statis.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

STATISTICS AND COMMERCE.
STATISTICS.

PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE INDIAN MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT, 1889, IN 1892-93.

Simla, the 6th October, 1893.

Read the following reports on the proceedings taken by customs officials under the Indian Merchandise Marks Act, 1889, during the year 1892-93:

From the Chief Commissioner of Burma, No. 674—1-C.-2, dated the 30th May 1893.

From the Government of Bengal, No. 232-T. F., dated the 3rd July 1893.

From the Government of Bombay, No. 5704, dated the 7th August 1893.

From the Government of Madras, No. 2907-A Mis., dated the 7th August 1893.

RESOLUTION.—There were altogether 1,208 cases of detention under the Act compared with 894 in the preceding year and 1,133 in 1890-91. Of these, 457, being 38 per cent. of the whole, were under clause (*f*) of section 10, sub-section (2), of the Act, which requires all piece-goods to be stamped with their lengths. In 1891-92 such cases formed 56 per cent. of the whole. There were 395 cases of counterfeit trade marks or false trade descriptions and 356 cases of non-description of foreign origin against 262 and 132 respectively in the preceding year.

2. The following table shews for each of the chief ports the number of detentions under the Act in the last three years:

Port.		Number of cases in which detention was ordered.	Detention followed by confiscation.	Detention — Followed by release.		Detention ordered on information received.	Detention ordered without information.
				With fine.	Without fine.		
Calcutta	1890-91	302	1	67	234	...	302
	1891-92	454	4	92	351	2	452
	1892-93	344	8	285	43	2	342
Madras	1890-91	4	...	1	3	2	2
	1891-92	16	2	5	9	1	15
	1892-93	29	1	14	14	...	29
Rangoon	1890-91	2	...	...	2	...	2
	1891-92	36	...	22	14	1	35
	1892-93	23	1	21	2	...	23
Bombay	1890-91	681	1	230	450	...	681
	1891-92	262	...	131	131	...	262
	1892-93	447	4	357	86	...	447
Karachi	1890-91	144	...	95	49	...	144
	1891-92	126	...	68	58	...	126
	1892-93	365	1	167	197	...	365
Total	1890-91	1,133	2	393	738	2	1,131
	1891-92	894	6	318	563	4	890
	1892-93	1,208	15	844	342	2	1,206

3. The reports do not call for special notice. The Act appears to have been administered by the officials who are charged with enforcing its provisions on the whole with care and discretion. The proposal of the Collector of Customs, Calcutta, to so amend clause *e* (1) of section 10 as to require that the indication of the country of origin shall be placed on the label describing the goods, and not on a separate label, will be carried into effect when the Act next comes under amendment.

ORDER.—Ordered, that the foregoing Resolution and the papers read in the preamble be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India* for general information, and that copy be forwarded to the Governments of Madras, Bombay, and Bengal, and the Chief Commissioner of Burma.

J. F. FINLAY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

Annexure to Resolution No. 4329-Statis., dated the 6th October 1893.

Reports on the Proceedings taken by Customs Officials under the Indian Merchandise Marks Act, IV of 1889, during the year 1892-93.

BURMA.

No. 674—1 C.-2, dated 30th May 1893.

From—C. G. BAYNE, Esq., I.C.S., Revenue Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Burma,

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

With reference to paragraph 4 of the enclosure to Finance and Commerce Department letter No. 295-S., dated the 28th November 1890, I am directed to submit, for the information of the Government of India, a copy of letter No. 24—8, dated the 17th April 1893, from the Chief Collector of Customs, Burma, to the Financial Commissioner, with its annexures, reporting on the working of the Indian Merchandise Marks Act, 1889, in this province for the year 1892-93. There is the report calling for special remark.

No. 24—8, dated 17th April 1893.

From—The Chief Collector of Customs, Burma,

To—The Secretary to the Financial Commissioner, Burma.

I have the honour to submit the following report on the administration of the Merchandise Marks Act of 1889 during the year 1892-93, with a statement showing the number of cases dealt with under the Act, *viz.*, 23 against 36 in the year preceding.

2. There were 13 infringements of section 10 of the Act (amendment of the Sea Customs Act of 1878), sub-section (2), and 9 of the same section under-clause (1), and one case of "false trade description."

3. No information in regard to these cases was received by this department, all the detections having been made by the Customs staff in their examination of goods before giving delivery.

4. In the cases of goods not stamped with the length in accordance with section 10, sub-section (2), clause (*f*) (i), in two it was not considered necessary to inflict a fine, but in the remaining eleven fines were imposed. The goods in each case were passed after having been properly stamped.

5. The "false trade description" was in the matter of a consignment of margarine from Trieste *vid* Penang. It consisted of five cases containing 500 tins (500 lbs.), and was valued in the Customs bill-of-entry at Rs. 450. On the cases being opened, the tins were found to bear a label with the following words :

Sixhouse Butter Cie.
Selected Butter
of
Choicest quality.
Real Austrian produce.

As the article had been declared as "margarine" in the Customs bill-of-entry, a tin was forwarded to the Chemical Examiner for analysis, and he reported that he "found the sample to be margarine and to contain practically no butter." The description on the tins "selected butter" was therefore a "false trade description" within the meaning of the Merchandise Marks Act, section 2, clause 3, and a breach of that Act and of the Customs Act, section 18 (*d*), as amended by section 10 of the Merchandise Marks Act. The consignment was confiscated and the importers given the option, under section 183 of the Customs Act, of paying a fine of Rs. 250 in lieu of confiscation. The fine has not yet been paid.

6. The nine detentions ordered under section 10, clause (1) (2), were as follows :

(*a*) In connection with the large trade in matches from Japan, three consignments *vid* the Straits infringed the Act; in two no indication of the country of manufacture was given; and in the third the indication was given, but the letters were not large and conspicuous enough to meet the provisions of the Act. A penalty was imposed in each case, and the matches allowed to be re-exported to the Straits, as it was found almost impossible to stamp every packet and box without rendering the goods unmerchantable.

(*b*) Three consignments of liquors from Germany did not bear a clear indication of the name of the country of manufacture. The importers were fined, and the indication required under the Act was duly stamped on each bottle before the goods were passed.

(*c*) The remaining three cases were—

(i) A large consignment of enamelled ware of Austrian manufacture was received, consisting of 40 packages containing 1,000 dozen of enamelled soup plates It arrived from Hamburg *vid* Liverpool. Each plate bore the name of the importer, who is a dealer or trader in this place, but no indication as to place of origin. A fine of Rs. 25 was imposed, and the goods allowed to pass after every plate had been labelled "Made in Austria."

(ii) Forty cases containing 6,000 tins of biscuits arrived from Hamburg. The biscuits were of German manufacture, and the tins were labelled "P. W. Gaedke-People's mixed —Hamburg." As the name "Hamburg" was not deemed sufficient, a fine of Rs. 25 was imposed, and the biscuits were passed after every tin had been stamped "Made in Germany."

(iii) Nine hundred and fifty casks of Portland cement were imported from Marseilles. The cement was of French manufacture. Each cask bore on one end a label with the words "Portland Cement" in large characters and the name "Marseilles" underneath in much smaller letters. On the other end was a label containing the trade mark and the name of the importers in Burmese characters, but no indication of the place of manufacture in the same language. A fine was imposed, and the goods passed after every cask had been marked in English "Made in France" in letters as large and as conspicuous as those in the name "Portland Cement" and in Burmese characters to the same effect.

Statement showing the number of cases dealt with under the Indian Merchandise Marks Act during the years 1891-92 and 1892-93.

	NUMBER OF CASES IN WHICH											
	Detention was ordered.		Detention was followed by confiscation.		Detention was followed by release.				Detention was ordered on information.		Detention was ordered without information.	
					With fine.		Without fine.					
	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.
Without stamp under section 10, sub-section 2	29	13	...	...	22	11	14	2	1	*Nil*	35	23
False trade description under section 10	3	1	...	1*		1*		...				
The place of manufacture not given, or incorrectly given under section 10	4	9	...	...		9		...				
TOTAL	36	23	...	1	22	21	14	2	1	...	35	23

* Confiscation with option of fine.

RANGOON,
The 17th April 1893.

E. DARLINGTON,
Chief Collector of Customs, Burma.

BENGAL.

No. 232-T.F., dated 3rd July 1893.

From—J. A. BOURDILLON, Esq., Officiating Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Financial Department,

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

In accordance with the orders conveyed in paragraph 4 of the enclosure of your letter No. 295-S., dated the 28th November 1890, I am directed to submit the accompanying copy of a letter* from the Board of Revenue, and of its enclosure from the Collector of Customs, Calcutta, reporting on the working of the Merchandise Marks Act, IV of 1889, at this port

* No. 532-B., dated 23rd June 1893.

for the year 1892-93. No proceedings were taken under the Act by the Collectors of Customs at Chittagong, Naraingunge, or the Orissa ports during the year.

2. The Lieutenant-Governor desires me to request that the amendment of the law proposed by the Collector of Customs, Calcutta, in paragraph 4 of his letter may be considered when the Act next comes under revision.

3. I am further to request that the Board's suggestion to replace the names in the Collector's report by asterisks, should his letter be published, may be complied with.

No. 532-B, dated 23rd June 1893.

From—L. P. SHIRRES, Esq., Officiating Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces,

To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Financial Department.

With reference to Government Order No. C.-1A—1-16, dated the 8th December 1890, and paragraph 4 of the instructions of the Government of India therein enclosed, I am directed by the Board of Revenue to submit, for the information of Government, the accompanying copy of a report No. 195, dated 1st May 1893, from the Collector of Customs, Calcutta, on the proceedings taken by him under the Merchandise Marks Act, IV of 1889, during the year 1892-93, and to observe as follows.

2. The statement made in paragraph 2 of the Collector's report that the Board have ruled that the marking of the number of yards without the word "yards" is not an infringement of the Act is due to a misapprehension, as will be seen from the Board's letter to Government, No. 161-B., dated 16th February 1893, and the Advocate-General's opinion therein enclosed. The Collector of Customs has been directed accordingly.

3. As regards the amendment of the law proposed by the Collector in his paragraph 4, I am to say that the Superintendent and Remembrancer of Legal Affairs has been consulted on the subject, and is of opinion that the alteration suggested by the Collector, in view of the sort of fraud described, is a useful one. The Board recommend that the Collector's proposal may be noted and given effect to when the amendment of the Act is next undertaken.

4. With reference to the statement made in paragraph 5, that of the six different cases of cutlery detained as bearing marks in imitation of * * * * 's trade mark, five were allowed to be reshipped and one was released, the Collector has since explained that the one case of cutlery was released because it appeared that a suit was pending in the High Court, Bombay, regarding the infringement of Messrs. * * * 's trade mark, and that the Bombay Customs authorities were admitting the goods. In the five remaining cases the non-admission of the knives was considered a sufficient penalty, and reshipment was accordingly allowed. The goods could not be admitted under a fine in lieu of confiscation, and the destruction of the property appeared in each case too severe a measure.

5. From the reports received from the outports, it appears that no proceedings were taken under the Act by the Collectors of Customs at those places during the year under report.

6. If this letter and the Collector's report are published, I am to suggest that the names mentioned in them should be replaced by asterisks.

No. 195, dated 1st May 1893.

From—C. R. MARRIOTT, Esq., Collector of Customs, Calcutta,

To—The Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces.

I have the honour to submit the annual report on the working of the Merchandise Marks Act.

2. The figures appended show 344 cases dealt with as against 454 in the preceding year. Of these 302 were cases of unstamped or insufficiently stamped piece-goods, of which only 25 were released without fine, or about one-twelfth of the total number. The Act having now been in force for so long a period, a small fine was regularly imposed in these cases. The number released would have been still less had not the Board of Revenue been of opinion that the marking of the number of yards without the word "yards" was not an infringement of the Act. It may not be so, but it will now be always open to the importer to say that the number which is marked on the cloth is not the number of yards, but a particular number given according to trade practice to a particular kind of piece-goods. Thus, if 45 is a mark on piece-goods, and the piece is found subsequently to be 42 yards only, it may be pleaded that this is not the length, but a kind of mark which is common in this trade. Of course in that case it should have been detained as not marked with the length at all, but the Customs staff is insufficient to detain and measure all such, even were it desirable to do so.

3. In two cases only was information given from outside. One of these was successful, the other unsuccessful. The first related to Burmese mineral oil, which was being imported in old American and Russian oil tins. The importer was fined and compelled to erase all Russian and American indications.

4. In the case of wines, liquors, etc., it is a very common practice to have a label "made in Germany," "made in Holland," etc., distinct from the label describing the goods, manufacturer's name, etc. Of course the application of a little water will remove these as soon as they have passed the Customs. By a very strict reading of the words "accompanied by a definite indication" in section 10, clause (*e*) (1), it might be considered that such a separate label is excluded, but I doubt whether these words would in law justify a detention where the counter-indication of origin is given on a separate label. The law should, in my opinion, be amended by the addition of some such word as "inseparably" before the words "accompanied by a definite indication."

5. The following are the facts of some of the other cases dealt with:

German sherry.—There was an importation of two casks sherry *ex* S.S. *Benares* by Messrs. * * * & Co. The importers declared in bill-of-entry that the liquor was of German manufacture, but the casks bore no indication as to the place of origin. The sherry was allowed to be passed after having been put into bottles and labelled "Made in Germany."

Merino.—Mr. * * imported two cases merino *ex Rudesheimer*, and attempted to pass the goods on production of samples bearing the lengths in yards, but on examination the goods were found to bear no stamp at all indicating their lengths in yards. This was distinctly an attempt to deceive and obtain delivery of the goods contrary to the provisions of the Merchandise Marks Act. A penalty of Rs. 400 was imposed in lieu of confiscation, and the goods were passed after their lengths in yards had been stamped on them.

Cutlery.—There were six different consignments of cutlery detained as bearing marks in imitation of * * 's trade mark. Of these five were allowed to be reshipped and one released.

Statement showing the number of cases dealt with under the Indian Merchandise Marks Act during the official year 1892-93.

Number of cases in which detention was ordered.	Detention followed by confiscation.	Detention followed by release with or without fine.		Detention ordered on information.	Detention ordered, without information.	Reshipment allowed.	Remarks.
		Released.					
		With fine.	Without fine.				
Without stamp under section 18, clause (*f*) . 302	...	276	25	...	302	1	
Under clause (*d*): —							
False trade description . 35	8	9	16	1	34	2	Under penalty.
Under clause (*e*) . 7	...	...	2	1	6	5	
TOTAL . 344	8	285	43	2	342	8	

CALCUTTA;
The 1st May 1893.

C. R. MARRIOTT,
Collector of Customs.

BOMBAY AND SIND.

No. 5704, dated 7th August 1893.

From—W. L. HARVEY, Esq., I.C.S., Under-Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Revenue Department,

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

I am directed to forward herewith, for the information of the Government of India, a copy of the papers noted in the margin, containing the reports received from the Collectors of Customs, Bombay and Karachi, on the working of the Merchandise Marks Act, IV of 1889, during the year 1892-93, together with a copy of the Resolution No. 5703 of to-day's date recorded thereon by this Government.

Memorandum from the Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium, and Abkari; No. 3322, dated 1st July 1893, and its accompaniments.
Memorandum from the Commissioner in Sind, No. 2853, dated 22nd July 1893, and its accompaniments.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of Bombay, Revenue Department,—No. 5703, dated 7th August 1893.

Read—

Memorandum from the Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium, and Abkari, No. 3322, dated 1st July 1893,—Submitting a report No. C.-5210, dated 30th June 1893, from the Collector of Land Revenue, Customs, and Opium, Bombay, on the administration of the Indian Merchandise Marks Act, IV of 1889.

Read—

Memorandum from the Commissioner in Sind, No. 2853, dated 22nd July 1893,—Submitting letters Nos. 1046 and 1227, dated 14th June and 17th July 1893, respectively, from the Collector of Customs and Salt Revenue in Sind, reporting on the working of the Indian Merchandise Marks Act, IV of 1889.

RESOLUTION.—The reports submitted by the Collectors of Customs, Bombay and Karachi, on the working of the Merchandise Marks Act during the year 1892-93 are interesting, and show that the Act is being worked carefully and beneficially to the public.

2. The number of cases of breaches of the provisions of the Act dealt with both at Bombay and Karachi in 1892-93 was 812, being considerably greater then the number (388) dealt with in the preceding year, though a little less than the number (825) dealt with in 1890-91.

3. Government notice with pleasure the commendations bestowed by the Collector of Customs, Bombay, and the Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium, and Abkari on Messrs. Jehangir Dosabhai Framji and Young.

4. A copy of the papers and of this Resolution should be forwarded to the Government of India for information.

No. 5210-C., dated 30th June 1893.

From—J. M. CAMPBELL, Esq., C.S., C.I.E., Collector of Land Revenue, Customs, and Opium, Bombay,

To—The Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium, and Abkari, Bombay.

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report for the official year 1892-93, being the third Annual Report on the administration of the Indian Merchandise Marks Act which came into operation on the 1st of April 1889.

2. The accompanying statement marked A has been prepared in accordance with the instructions of the Government of India communicated in Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 8960, dated 15th December 1890. It shows that the total number of cases under the Merchandise Marks Act during the year was 447 against 262 in the previous year. For easy comparison statement A shows the figures for each of the years 1891-92 and 1892-93.

3. In the year under report 260 infringements of clause (*d*), 99 under clause (*e*), and 88 under clause (*f*) of section 18 of Act VIII of 1878, as amended by the Merchandise Marks Act, were detected. Of the 447 cases shown in statement A, fines and confiscations were inflicted in 361 cases. In the remaining 86 cases the goods under detention were passed without penalty, as the requirements of the Act were held to have been partly or fully complied with.

4. Except 13 cases which infringed both clauses (*d*) and (*e*) of section 18 of the Customs Act, and 3 which infringed both clause (*e*) and section 4 (1) of the Merchandise Marks Act, all the cases abjudicated were under clauses (*d*), (*e*), or (*f*) of section 18.

5. Under clause (*d*) of section 18 no cases occurred of importation of goods with false trade marks. On the other hand, several cases of false trade description were detected chiefly as regards place of manufacture, material, number, weight, or measure. Other false trade descriptions consisted of the application to goods of descriptive expressions in languages (mostly English) other than those of the country of origin.

6. The annexed comparative statement marked B shows that of the 447 seizures, 305 was adjudicated by the Collector, 11 by the 1st Assistant Collector, and 131 by the Assistant Collector in charge Docks, Custom House. Only five decisions were made the subject of appeals—one to the Commissioner from the Collector's decision, and four to the Collector from the Assistant Collector in charge Docks, Custom House. The result of these appeals was that the order passed in each case was confirmed by the appellate authority. The total recoveries under fines and redemptions amounted to Rs. 6,727.

7. During the year 8,393 packages of different kinds of goods, 17,843 bundles of steel and white wooden boards, 17,684 bars of iron, and 1,075 slabs of tin and copper were detained. The annexed statement C shows in detail the disposal of the detained packages.

8. During the year in 88 cases the length of piece goods was not stamped upon the pieces as required by clause (*f*) of section 18 of the Customs Act as amended by the Merchandise Marks Act. In some of these cases no fines were inflicted; in all the pieces were required to be stamped with their length in standard yards before they were allowed to be cleared from the Custom House.

9. The following are among the more important cases decided during the year:—

(1) Messrs. * * * , clearing agents for * * * * * , an up-country European firm, imported a consignment of German cigars in boxes elaborately prepared to deceive buyers into the belief that the cigars were Havanas. The care to perfect the imitation went so far as to affix to each box an imitation Spanish stamp. The name of the importers and other descriptions were conspicuously and indelibly stamped into the wood, but the "Made in Germany," which was in small rubber-stamped letters, was neither shown in a sufficient number of places nor in a permanent way. As the one removable stamp of origin could not be held to be more than a pretence, a fine of Rs. 200 was inflicted and every false trade description applied to each box was ordered to be accompanied by an indelible and conspicuous stamp of the country of origin.

(2) Messrs. * * * * * * * * * , of Bombay, imported from Tellicherry a large consignment consisting of 10,500 tins of Indian sardines cured and tinned in Mahé in Southern India. Of these 3,700 tins bore expressions which unmistakably conveyed a false indication of origin. They were marked "Sardines á l'huile, A. Bustamente and Co., Maracaibo." As Maracaibo is a place in Venezuela in South America, the application of this name to sardines caught in Indian waters and packed in India constituted a case of false trade description. The remaining 6,800 tins bore French expressions, which, in the absence of a definite indication of origin, were also misleading. The get up of all the tins was creditable to the factory in Mahé. The tins so closely resembled French sardine tins as to be likely to deceive any one but an expert. The whole consignment was confiscated subject to a redemption of Rs. 200, provided it was reshipped to Mahé for repacking in tins marked in accordance with the provisions of the Merchandise Marks Act. The redemption penalty was paid and the consignment shipped to Mahé.

(3) Messrs. * * * * , of Bombay, imported six cases of varnish from Antwerp. The tins were marked "Carriage Copal Varnish, Stobbs, Wilson, and Pollard Works, London, E." As the consignment was originally shipped at Antwerp, the labels created some suspicion. The invoice was dated London and signed Hunter & Co. On being asked for an explanation, the importers declared their inability to state whether the varnish was foreign or English. After some delay they produced a letter from Messrs. Stobbs, Wilson, and Pollard to Messrs. Hunter & Co., in which they stated that, as the varnishes were prepared in Belgium from their own recipe in exactly the same way as varnishes manufactured by them in England, they thought they could apply their own name to the goods. The reason why they were made in Belgium was because they could be made cheaper there than at their own works in England. They further regretted that they had omitted to mark the tins "Belgium make." The explanation was far from satisfactory. Without any reasonable doubt the shippers intended to pass the varnish as English, manufactured by the firm of Messrs. Stobbs, Wilson, and Pollard at their works in London. The whole consignment was confiscated, but was allowed to be redeemed on payment of a penalty of Rs. 300, provided the words "Works, London," were removed and "Made in Belgium" stamped on each tin.

(4) Mr. * * * , of Bombay, imported from Boulogne seven cases of the vermifuge drug santonine. A sample forwarded for analysis to the Chemical Analyser to Government was found to contain 90 per cent. of boracic acid and only 10 per cent. of pure santonine. The analysis disclosed a most serious fraud upon the public. The importer could give no satisfactory explanation. There was no doubt as to his guilty knowledge, as he was paying about one-third the price of the genuine article. The importer was fined Rs. 300 and the seven cases were confiscated. The importer was given the option of redeeming the cases for reshipment to France on payment of a penalty equal to the value of the goods. Of this he did not avail himself. The importer appealed from the Collector's decision to the Commissioner, who declined to interfere with the Collector's orders.

(5) In two similar cases of adulterated santonine fines of Rs. 300 were adjudged and the goods confiscated, redemption for reshipment being allowed on payment of penalties amounting to the value of the goods. As the option of redemption was not availed of, the goods in both cases became forfeited to Government.

(6) Mr. * * * , of Bombay, imported one case of spoons from Antwerp which, though manufactured in Germany, were stamped "Hills Menke & Co., Birmingham," the paper boxes containing the spoon being labelled "Made in Germany." The importer stated that, but for the labels on the boxes, he would have taken the spoons to be of English manufacture on account of the name and because Birmingham was stamped on each spoon. He referred the Customs Department to the European firm through whom the goods were ordered. The European firm admitted the spoons were of German manufacture. They said the stamping was due to some mistake on the part of the German manufacturers. The Custom House was unable to accept the view that the stamping of the spoons in Germany was not arranged with the object of enabling German spoons to pass as English spoons. The spoons were accordingly confiscated subject to a redemption payment of the value of the goods, namely, Rs. 225, the name of Messrs. Hills Menke & Co., and Birmingham being ordered to be removed before passing the consignment into town. The importer did not redeem the consignment, which was eventually forfeited to Government.

(7) During the year several cases occurred of the importation of what was called "almond oil." This oil on analysis proved to be not genuine almond, but peach-stone oil. Fines were inflicted in all these cases with the result that none other than the genuine article is now imported under the name of "almond oil," the other qualities being imported under the names of "impure almond oil" and "oil amygdali Persic," the latter meaning "peach-stone oil." Some consignments are now imported with the strange title "best impure almond

oil." It may be remarked that the Courts have held that the application of the word "best" to even the worst goods does not amount to a false trade description within the meaning of the Merchandise Marks Act

10. A large number of short measures in oils and turpentine were discovered during the year. These and similar irregularities have raised the detections to a higher total than in the preceding year.

11. During the year the Abkari Department, under the Indian Merchandise Marks Act, instituted one criminal prosecution against a Parsi wine merchant named Pestonjee Manockjee in respect of certain German port wine bottled by him in Bombay, and marked "Best Spanish Port, London, bottled by Fd. Paullock & Co." etc. The wine was originally imported from Hamburg in casks which were marked "Made in Germany." The invoices for the wine also bore the statement that the wine was German made. This wine was sold by the importers to Pestonjee Manockjee as port wine at the low price of Rs. 1-6 per gallon, exclusive of duty.

12. The prosecution contended that Pestonjee Manockjee was not justified in styling the wine in question Spanish port. Three charges were framed against the accused—

(1) making use of a false mark under section 488 of the Indian Penal Code;
(2) applying a false trade description under section 6 of the Indian Merchandise Marks Act; and
(3) selling goods to which a false trade description had been applied under section 7 of the same Act.

The magistrate held that the first charge was not proved, as there was no clear or distinct evidence to show where the wine was made, and there was evidence that Spanish wine was shipped from Hamburg; that the wine in question had the flavour of Tarragona wine, and that it arrived in Bombay in casks apparently of Spanish make. He therefore considered that there was a reasonable doubt as to whether the wine was not of Spanish production, and accordingly gave the benefit of the doubt to the accused. As to the second charge, the magistrate, for reasons given, held that though the accused had technically applied a false trade description to the wine by placing upon the bottles the words "Spanish port," he had acted without intention to defraud. He was therefore acquitted on the second charge. As regards the third charge, the magistrate said that the description "London, bottled by Fd. Paullock & Co.," was no doubt false, but that it appeared from the evidence that it had been the practice for some years to bottle wines and spirits in Bombay, and mark them in such a way as to give them the appearance of having been bottled in Europe. In consideration of this circumstance, as well as of the fact that the accused had, as provided in section 7, proved (*a*) that having taken all reasonable precautions against committing an offence against this section, he had at the time of the commission of the alleged offence no reason to suspect the genuineness of the trade description, and (*b*) that on demand made by or on behalf of the prosecutor he gave all the information in his power with respect to the persons from whom he obtained such goods or things, the magistrate held that there was nothing to show that the accused did not otherwise act innocently, section 7 (*c*). The accused was accordingly also acquitted on the third charge.

13. The case was a strong one. It was very carefully prepared by the Assistant Collector, Mr. Almon, and was conducted by the Government Solicitor. The result seems to show that, under the law as it stands, it will be exceedingly difficult, if not impossible, to have offenders punished in Criminal Courts for violating the provisions of the Merchandise Marks Act. At the same time, the prosecution has not been without effect. It has attracted the attention of bottlers, and has caused greatly increased care in the choice of the inscriptions applied to the capsules and labels of wines and spirits bottled in Bombay.

14. Having regard to the limited staff of Customs Examiners, I venture to hope that Government may be pleased to consider the past year's administration of the Merchandise Marks Act satisfactory. The care taken both by the First Assistant Collector, Prince's Dock, Mr. Jehangir Dosabhai Framji, and by the Assistant Collector, Mr. Young, seems to me to have secured the valuable objects for which the Act was passed without giving cause to any reasonable complaint that the provisions and restrictions of the Act interfered with legitimate trade.

APPENDIX A.

Administration of the Merchandise Marks Act (details required under Government of India's letter No. 295-S., dated 28th November 1890).

Year.	NUMBER OF CASES IN WHICH DETENTION WAS ORDERED. Under section 18. Clause (*d*).	Clause (*e*).	Clause (*f*).	Total of columns 2 to 4.	Detention followed by confiscation.	DETENTION FOLLOWED BY RELEASE. With fine.	Without fine.	Detention on information.	Detention without information.	Remarks.
1891-92 ...	180	42	40	262	...	131	131	...	262	
1892-93 ...	260*	99†	88	447	4	357	86	...	447	

* These include 13 cases which infringed clause (*e*) also.
† These include 3 cases which infringed section 4 (3) also.

APPENDIX B.

Disposal of cases under the Merchandise Marks Act by officers exercising powers under section 182 of Act VIII of 1878.

Official year.	Cases disposed of: By the Collector.	By the 1st Assistant Collector.	By the Assistant Collector in charge Dock, Custom House.	Total of columns 2 to 4.	Total penalties under clause 8, section 167, of the Customs Act (*b*).	Total fines in lieu of confiscation under clause 8, section 167, of the Sea Customs Act (*b*).
					Rs.	Rs.
1891-92	179	4	79	262	2,132	608
1892-93	305	11	131	447	5,020	1,707(*a*)

(*a*) In four cases the importers did not redeem the goods on payment of penalties in lieu of confiscation amounting in all to Rs. 1,132.

(*b*) The penalties and fines in lieu of confiscation are the amounts actually recovered.

BOMBAY;
The 30th June 1893.

J. M. CAMPBELL,
Collector of Land Revenue, Customs, and Opium.

APPENDIX C.

Packages detained under the Merchandise Marks Act, 1892-93.

Year.	Number.	How disposed of: Passed. (*a*) With qualification and with fine.	(*a*) Without qualification and with fine.	(*a*) Without qualification and without fine.	(*a*) With qualification and without fine.	Reshipped. With fine.	Without fine.	Confiscated.	Packages not redeemed on payment of redemption penalty.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1891-92	3,766	1,680	153	1,019	907	4	3	..	...
	Bundles of steel . 4,627	...	Bundles 2,912	Bundles 1,715	...	...	...	...	...
	Bars of iron . 2,600	...	...	Bars . 2,600	...	...	...	...	...
1892-93	8,393	6,043	1,345	351	519	111	3	21	...
	Bundles of steel and white wooden boards 17,843	Bundles 859	Bundles 16,042	Bundles 608	Bundles 334	...	..	...	...
	Bars of iron . 17,684	Bars . 1,690	Bars . 8,462	Bars . 3,557	Bars . 3,975	...	...	..	...
	Slabs of tin and copper . 1,075	Slabs . 715	Slabs . 360						

(*a*) Qualification means an addition to or alteration in the description or marks upon goods or their covers made to bring them in accordance with the requirements of the law.

BOMBAY;
The 30th June 1893.

J. M. CAMPBELL,
Collector of Land Revenue, Customs, and Opium.

No. 3322, dated 1st July 1893.

Endorsed by the Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium, and Abkari, Bombay.

Submitted to Government in the Revenue Department.

The report is very interesting, and shows that the Act has been worked carefully and beneficially to the public, without interfering with honest and legitimate trade. Credit is due to the officers named by Mr. Campbell for the way in which they have done difficult and responsible work.

No. 1046, dated 14th June 1893.

From—R. N. COGHLAN, Esq., Collector of Customs, Karachi,

To—The Commissioner in Sind, Karachi.

I have the honour to submit my third annual report on the working of the Indian Merchandise Marks Act, IV of 1889, together with a statement of the cases disposed of during the past year 1892-93.

2. The total number of cases dealt with during the year under review were 365 against 126 in the year previous, *viz.* :—

Under clause (*d*)	97
Under clause (*e*)	236
Under clause (*f*)	32

3. The cases under clause (*d*) were mostly those of omissions to mark the country of origin on goods of foreign produce showing description of the articles in the English language.

Of the few cases of importance, I give details below. The rest were of the ordinary kind, *viz.*, foreign goods bearing English descriptions without showing origin.

There were a few consignments of imitation gold thread, imitation gold wire, and imitation silver thread and wire.

These were all the produce of Germany. All the packets were falsely marked as "gold thread," "gold wire," "silver thread," and "silver wire." The importers were fined and allowed to correctly mark the goods before they passed.

There was a consignment of 30 cases German bitters from Hamburg labelled with description of contents in the English and Spanish languages. These labels were conspicuously stamped in red ink "Angostura Bitters." The bottles were besides put up exactly in the same manner as Angostura Bitters by Dr. Siegert. The origin, however, was omitted. I ordered the confiscation of the consignment as being one of false trade description, giving the consignees option of redeeming the goods on payment of a fine of Rs. 250 within three months from date of the order. The consignees did not avail themselves of the redemption offered. The goods were consequently forfeited to Government.

Two consignments of German whisky and port and sherry—namely, 100 cases whisky and 20 cases port and sherry—were imported from Hamburg; the labels affixed to the bottles were in English, and the whisky was stated to have been distilled in the "Glen Bollin" distillery. The wines, besides being labelled with description in English, showed the names of Spanish and Portuguese dealers with their places of business in Spain and Portugal. Both the whisky and the wines were, however, stamped "bottled in Germany." As the labels on the bottles were clearly intended to deceive the public into the belief that the goods were the produce of the country of which they were not, I directed the consignee to correctly mark the goods on payment of a fine before they were passed.

One consignment of needles from Antwerp. The tins containing the needles were marked 10,000, but the actual number in each was found to be only 9,000. The importers were fined Rs. 10, and permitted to redeem the goods on payment of a further fine of Rs. 10, when, after correctly stamping the goods, they were passed.

4. The infringements under clause (*e*) were of the application of the names of British or British Indian dealers to goods of foreign manufacture. With the exception of a few in the vernacular language, almost all the names were shewn in English.

The increase in the number of cases this year is accounted for by the inclusion of infringements under clause (*e*) in respect of consignments of iron and other metals and packages of goods in bulk imported from foreign countries having been dealt with under the Act. These were marked with the names of British or British Indian dealers, but did not show origin. In the years previous such goods were passed unnoticed.

There were no cases under this head during the year requiring special mention. They were all of the description referred to in my last report.

5. There were 32 cases under clause (*f*) of omissions to mark or of improperly marked piece-goods as regards lengths. By improper marking I mean the lengths were marked in chalk which was easily removable. In eleven cases I imposed a nominal fine previous to allowing the pieces to be properly marked. In the rest of the cases the pieces were stamped and passed or passed with a warning.

Statement showing the number of cases dealt with under section 18 of the Sea Customs Act, VIII of 1878, as amended by the Indian Merchandise Marks Act, IV of 1889, during 1892-93.

Number of cases detained.	Clause and section under which detention was ordered.	Detention followed by confiscation.	Detention followed by release with or without fine.	Detention ordered on information received.	Detention ordered without information.
	1	2	3	4	5
97	Section 18, clause (*d*)	1	96	*Nil.*	97
236	„ 18, „ (*e*)	*Nil.*	236	*Nil.*	236
32	„ 18, „ (*f*)	*Nil.*	32	*Nil.*	32
365		1	364	...	365

KARACHI;
The 14th June 1893.

R. N. COGHLAN,
Collector of Customs.

No. 2853, dated 22nd July 1893.

Endorsed by the Commissioner in Sind.

Submitted to Government with a further report of the Collector. It is a pity that the number of cases has increased, but it is hoped that merchants will gradually realise the points to be borne in mind, and cases of absolute misdescription, such as described by the Collector, were rightly punished. Rather more than half the cases were let off without payment of a fine.

No. 1227, dated 17th July 1893.

From—R. N. COGHLAN, Esq., Collector of Customs, Karachi,

To—The Commissioner in Sind.

With reference to your memorandum No. 2479 of the 28th ultimo, I have the honour to append a statement in the form asked for, showing the number of cases in which fine was inflicted, and in which the goods were released without fine.

In the year previous the marking of bars, rods, rails, plates, and sheets of iron, steel, etc., was not at first enforced, as it was thought the law did not apply to such articles. The letters or initials shown on the bars, etc., were considered as marks of identification of goods of the different shippers, and were passed as such. On a reference to the Bombay Custom House last year, it was ascertained that the omission of origin on bars of iron, etc., so marked was treated as an infringement of the Act. I therefore adopted the practice here. This view of the question was confirmed by Government of India Resolution No. 269-S., dated the 29th November 1892, Finance and Commerce Department.

The bars, rods, etc., were marked with the initials of British or British Indian dealers without showing country of origin thereon. Under section 18, clause (*e*), of the Sea Customs Act, VIII of 1878, as amended by the Indian Merchandise Marks Act, IV of 1889, goods of foreign produce having applied thereto any name or trade mark of any manufacturer, dealer, or trader in the United Kingdom or British India not accompanied by a definite indication of the country of origin are prohibited import. Under this rule bars, etc., of iron or other metals coming from Belgium or other continental ports, if marked with the names "Cosser & Co.," would require the country of origin to be also marked thereon. The stamp "Cosser & Co." would lead to the presumption that the iron was of British manufacture, and, as it was not so, the country of origin must necessarily be declared.

Statement showing the number of cases dealt with under section 18 of the Sea Customs Act, VIII of 1878, as amended by the Indian Merchandise Marks Act, IV of 1889, during 1892-93.

Number of cases detained.	Clause and section under which detention was ordered.	Detention followed by confiscation.	Detention followed by release with or without fine.		Detention ordered on information received.	Detention ordered without information.
	1	2	3		4	5
97	Section 18, clause (*d*)	1	48	48	*Nil.*	97
236	„ 18, „ (*e*)	*Nil.*	108	128	*Nil.*	236
32	„ 18, „ (*f*)	*Nil.*	11	21	*Nil.*	32
365		1	167	197	...	365

KARACHI;
The 17th July 1893.

R. N. COGHLAN,
Collector of Customs.

MADRAS.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of Madras, Revenue Department,—No. 2907-Mis., dated 7th August 1893.

Read—

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, Separate Revenue, No. 298, dated 7th July 1893.

Read the following—

Letter from J. STURROCK, Esq., Acting Collector of Sea Customs, Madras, to the Secretary to the Commissioner of Salt, Abkari and Separate Revenue. No. 934-G., dated 6th June 1893.

I have the honour to submit the third annual report for the year 1892-93 on the administration of the Merchandise Marks Act at this port, together with a statement in the prescribed form showing the number of cases dealt with under section 18 of the Sea Customs Act as amended by Act IV of 1889.

2. In about 312 instances in which packages were opened and examined at the Custom House for the purposes of the Act, there were 16 in which infringements of the provisions of the law were detected and the goods detained. Of these eleven consisted of unstamped or irregularly stamped piece-goods in contravention of the provisions of clause (*f*), four of omissions to clearly indicate the country of origin as required by clause (*e*), and one of a false trade description under clause (*d*) of section 18 of the Sea Customs Act.

3. In three of the eleven cases falling under clause (*f*), it was probably intended to defeat the object of the law by marking the lengths on small strips of cloth (easily removable) attached to the pieces instead of on the pieces themselves. In all these as well as in seven of the eight cases under that clause small fines were imposed, and the goods allowed to pass on their being properly stamped at the Custom House. The remaining case was disposed of with a warning.

4. The four cases under clause (*e*) related solely to goods manufactured out of the United Kingdom and described in the English language without any qualification as to the country of origin. The description in three of these cases was not of a very marked character, and no penalties were therefore levied, but the importers were required to remove the objectionable words or to supply the omissions before removing the goods. In the fourth case, which consisted of samples of brandy, the importer, a native, elected to abandon the goods rather than have any trouble about them.

5. The case under clause (*d*) was one of a false trade description, in which a small consignment of almond oil was imported labelled "Ol. Amygd. dule exot," which is the foreign oil of almonds, and as such not genuine. The consignee was, however, allowed to pass it on, adding the word "Persica" to the description given on the label, so as to remove all doubts regarding the quality of the oil.

6. In conclusion, I would remark that the offences against the Act during the year under report were neither serious nor numerous, which shows that the law is better understood, and that efforts are made to respect its requirements. The penalties were in no case unduly severe, and on the whole the Act has worked smoothly.

Statement showing the number of cases dealt with under the Merchandise Marks Act during the year 1892-93.

Number of cases in which detention was ordered.				Number of cases in which detention was followed by confiscation.	Number of cases in which detention was followed by release.		Number of cases in which detention was ordered on information received.	Number of cases in which detention was ordered without information.
Under section 18, clause (*d*).	Under section 18, clause (*e*).	Under section 18, clause (*f*).	Total.		With fine.	Without fine.		
1	4	11	16	1 (Abandoned by the consignee).	10	5	*Nil.*	16

Read also the following—

Letter from H. M. WINTERBOTHAM, Esq., Acting Collector of Tanjore, to the Secretary to the Commissioner of Salt, Abkari, and Separate Revenue, No. 63-S. R., dated 25th June 1893.

With reference to Board's Proceedings, dated 30th January 1891, No. 29-S.R., and 11th February 1892, No. 86-S. R., I have the honour to report on the working of the Indian Merchandise Marks Act for the year 1892-93.

2. No instance has occurred of any goods being imported bearing a counterfeit trade mark or a false trade description; nor was any instance discovered of goods marked with the purpose of deceiving people into the belief that they were of English or British Indian manufacture.

3. There is at Negapatam a curious trade in cotton piece-goods with Penang and Singapore, which is of the following character: Cambric of a fine texture, in pieces 12 yards long and about 42 inches wide, is imported by steamer into Negapatam from Penang and Singapore. At Negapatam the cloth is dyed in indigo, and re-exported to Penang and Singapore, where it is said to be in demand as clothing for the Chinese. The trade appears to be chiefly in the hands of three native firms. During the past year 298 cases of cambric, containing each 200 pieces of 12 yards, were imported. The whole of this cambric is said to be of English manufacture, and as regards most of the consignments there is no doubt about the matter. In most instances each piece bears—

(1) The stamp of the manufacturer: and place of manufacture: thus, "Thos. G. Hill & Co., Manchester."
(2) The trade mark; thus, three elephants and the words "Registered trade mark No. 24398."
(3) The name of a firm in Penang or Singapore: thus, "Sandilands Battery & Co., Penang."
(4) The length in yards.
(5) Certain inscriptions which I cannot read in Hindustani and Chinese.

4 The cambric in 41 of the cases or boxes bore neither the place of manufacture nor the length of each piece. In 16 boxes the cambric was marked with the length but was not stamped with the place of manufacture. In 7 boxes the pieces were not stamped with their length in yards. All the above 64 boxes were detained pending inquiry into the place of manufacture. In regard to several consignments, copies of the English invoice were produced or inquiry showed that there was no reason to doubt that the cambric was English.

5. In one instance the consignee of 5 boxes, in which the cambric pieces bore trade marks, but were not stamped with the length, was fined Rs. 10 by the Head Assistant Collector (Mr. Francis), and on a repetition of the offence in respect of 10 boxes, the same man was fined Rs. 100 by the Head Assistant Collector (Mr. Miller). In another instance the consignee of 15 boxes was fined Rs. 50 by the latter officer for a similar offence. I have examined the records of these cases, and do not see that any fraudulent intention was established, but the consignees were not in a position to show where the goods were manufactured. In the above instances the piece-goods were allowed by the Head Assistant Collector to be dyed and re-exported to Penang. In the remaining instances the consignees were allowed to stamp the pieces with the length thereof and to remove them with a warning.

6. In two instances in which the place of manufacture appear doubtful, the consignees were required to produce the English invoices, and have not yet done so. I forward herewith, for the inspection of the Board, the stamped portion of a piece from each of the said two consignments.

One of them bears the stamps "Boustead & Co., Penang and Singapore," and "E. Birch & Co., Manchester," but the number of the trade mark (apparently a bustard) is not given. There is a ticket gummed on to the piece bearing a trade mark of four anchors with number 24,001.

The other bears an inscription in Chinese, Hindustani, and Tamil: the Tamil reads "Uttanbarg Brothers & Co."

The native importers have not yet been able to produce evidence that these piece-goods were manufactured in the United Kingdom. There is no doubt that they were meant to be dyed and re-exported; and if any deception was intended, the persons deceived must be the Chinese who use the dyed article.

Whether the Chinese have any preference for cambric of Madras manufacture, and suppose this dyed cambric to be of Madras origin, I do not know.

7. Enclosed is a statement giving in a tabular form the information required by paragraph 4 of the instructions printed on page 1 of Board's Proceedings No. 29, dated 30th January 1891, Separate Revenue. The merchants are now acquainted with the requirements of the Act, and infringements of its provisions are in future not likely to be numerous.

I regret that heavy work and the inquiries which I have had to make have caused a delay which ought not to have occurred.

Statement showing particulars referred to in paragraph 4 of the instructions contained in Board's Proceedings, No. 29, dated 30th January 1891.

Number of cases in which detention was ordered under clause (*f*) (2), section 10, Act IV of 1889.	Number of cases in which detention was followed by confiscation.	Number of cases in which detention was followed by release with or without a fine.		Number of cases in which detention was ordered on information received.	Number of cases in which detention was ordered without information.
		11			
		with fine	without fine		
11	...	3	8	...	11

Read also the following paper:

From HERBERT BRADLEY, Esq., Acting Collector of Malabar, to the Secretary to the Commissioner of Salt, Abkari, and Separate Revenue, No. 312-Gl., dated 15th June 1893.

Statement showing the detention of goods under the Indian Merchandise Marks Act, 1889, in the district of Malabar during the year 1892-93.

PORT.	Number of cases in which detention was ordered.	Detention followed by confiscation.	DETENTION FOLLOWED BY RELEASE.		Detention ordered on information received.	Detention ordered without information.	REMARKS.
			With fine.	Without fine.			
Tellicherry ...	1	...	1	...	...	1	In March last 15 dozen bottles of country castor-oil shown in an import manifest from Bombay were short delivered at Tellicherry, the quantity actually landed being only 30 bottles. Of these bottles, 10 bore English trade marks "J. T. Morton, London." These were old castor-oil bottles of English manufacture from which labels had not been removed. The consignment was consequently detained, but was released under the orders of the Deputy Collector in charge of Customs after removing the labels and after levying a penalty of Rs. 50 under article 37 of section 167 of the Sea Customs Act.
Cochin ...	1	...	...	1	...	1	In November 1892, a consignment of brandy landed by Messrs. * * & Co. at Cochin was detained under section 18 of the Sea Customs Act by the Superintendent of Customs because the label had no indication as to the place of manufacture. The label contained the following words: "Old Stock, Trade mark, Fauslin Freres Cognac," and in the corner "Déposé." The goods were released under the orders of the Collector, as under section 18 goods can be detained only if they bear any name or trade mark purporting to be a colorable imitation of the name of trade mark of any person who is a manufacturer, dealer, or trader in the United Kingdom or in British India. This is not the case in the present instance. Moreover, under paragraph 2 of the Executive Instructions communicated in Board's Proceedings, dated 30th January 1891, No. 29, the goods should not have been detained, the manufacturer's name and trade description being expressed in French, not English.
TOTAL ...	2	...	1	1	...	2	

RESOLUTION.—The reports of the Collector of Sea Customs, Madras, and of the Collectors of Tanjore and Malabar on the administration of the Merchandise Marks Act, IV of 1889, during 1892-93 are submitted to Government. There were no detentions under the Act in the other districts.

2. The total number of cases of detention of goods under the Act during the year under report was 29. Of these, 2 were under section 18, clause (*d*), of the Sea Customs Act as amended by section 10 of the Merchandise Marks Act, 5 under 18 (*e*), and 22 under 18 (*f*), which requires all piece-goods to be stamped with their length.

3. The following statement shows the particulars of detention:

Districts and ports.	Detentions ordered.	Detentions followed by confiscation.	DETENTIONS FOLLOWED BY RELEASE.		Detentions ordered on information received.	Detentions ordered without information.
			With fine.	Without fine.		
Madras	16	1	10	5	...	16
Tanjore (Negapatam)	11	...	3	8	...	11
Malabar (Tellicherry)	1	...	1	...	...	1
(Cochin)	1	...	...	1	...	1
TOTAL ...	29	1	14	14	...	29

4. The number of detentions under clause (*f*) is large as compared with those under the other clauses. In 3 out of the 11 cases in Madras under clause (*f*), the lengths were marked on small strips of cloth easily removable attached to the pieces instead of on the pieces themselves. In 10 cases small fines were levied, and in the remaining case a warning was considered sufficient.

5. In Tanjore cambric of a fine texture, which is said to be of English manufacture, is imported from Penang and Singapore, is dyed at Negapatam in indigo, and re-exported to the same settlements for use as clothing by the Chinese. It is to such consignments as the above that the eleven cases of detention shown against Negapatam refer. As the Collector states that he does not see that any fraudulent intention was established in the three cases in which the importers were punished with fine, the fines Rs. 100 and Rs. 50 in two cases appear to be heavy. His attention is drawn in this connection to the correspondence contained in G. O., dated 11th October 1889, No. 828 (Revenue), communicated to Collectors in Board's Proceedings, dated 15th October 1889, No. 375.

Order thereon by the Government of Madras.

Ordered to be forwarded to the Government of India.

Copy to the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY STATISTICS.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS FROM 1ST JULY TO 24TH SEPTEMBER 1892, AND FROM 1ST JULY TO 23RD SEPTEMBER 1893.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Receipts from 1st July 1893*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

Railway.	Average earnings per mile per week during the 2nd-half of 1892.	Week ending 24th September 1892.			Week ending 23rd September 1893.			Earnings from 1st July to 24th September 1892.	Earnings from 1st July to 23rd September 1893.	Increases during the 2nd-half of 1893.	Decreases during the 2nd-half of 1893.
		Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Earnings. Per mile open per week.	Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Earnings. Per mile open per week.				
State lines worked by companies.	Rs.	Miles.	Rs.	Rs.	Miles.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Standard gauge—											
East Indian	521	1,634	8,23,969	504	1,634	8,92,935	546	91,45,121	97,35,071	5,89,950	...
Bengal-Nágpur	101	831	79,848	90	863	65,000	75	8,01,363	8,64,189	62,826	...
Indian Midland	106	752	67,639	90	752	69,152	92	7,83,854	8,01,365	20,511	...
Bezváda Extension (*a*)	95	21	1,850	88	112	6,991	62	23,585	66,146	42,561	...
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa (*b*)	216	1,674	4,71,796	282	1,699	3,34,810	197	37,56,495	36,57,039	...	99,456
South Indian	135	1,106	1,39,797	126	1,043	1,44,594	139	17,11,950	18,23,371	1,11,473	...
Southern Mahratta (*c*)	78	1,044	81,346	78	1,156	97,923	85	11,87,283	11,87,563	3,25,864	...
Bengal and North-Western (*d*)	111	755	79,052	105	756	74,450	98	8,70,385	8,70,065	280	...
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Lucknow-Bareilly section)	56	199	9,651	48	223	8,776	39	1,14,218	1,14,970	752	...
TOTAL	213	8,016	17,54,948	219	8,238	16,94,631	206	1,80,68,490	1,91,23,201	10,54,711	...
State lines worked by the State.											
Standard gauge—											
North Western (state) (*e*)	178	2,511	4,89,499	195	2,509	5,30,264	211	46,21,569	59,60,773	13,39,204	...
Oudh and Rohilkhand (state)	193	692	1,19,110	172	692	1,37,426	199	13,53,879	10,10,843	2,56,964	...
Eastern Bengal (state) (including metre and 2′ 6″ gauges)	344	777	3,00,870	387	778	3,15,440	405	29,15,833	28,49,613	...	66,220
Bengal Central (*f*)	121	125	19,075	153	125	15,730	126	1,72,419	1,77,805	5,386	...
East Coast (state)	...	...	...	...	175	14,745	84	...	(*g*) 65,370	65,370	...
Metre gauge—											
Burma (state)	157	715	1,03,518	145	730	89,032	122	12,13,593	10,98,834	...	1,14,759
Special gauges—											
Jorhát (state provincial)	55	25	1,615	65	25	1,283	51	18,175	19,543	1,368	...
Cherra-Companyganj (state provincial)	44	8	235	29	8	460	58	2,779	4,355	1,576	...
TOTAL	202	4,853	10,33,922	213	5,042	11,04,380	219	1,02,98,247	1,17,87,13	14,88,889	...
Lines worked by guaranteed companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Great Indian Peninsula (*h*)	399	1,490	4,22,223	283	1,490	4,76,899	320	54,19,074	51,94,103	...	2,24,971
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	444	461	1,71,238	371	461	1,87,000	406	19,49,500	22,04,513	2,55,013	...
Madras	224	840	1,84,496	220	840	2,13,492	254	20,60,755	24,57,857	3,97,102	...
TOTAL	353	2,791	7,77,957	279	2,791	8,77,391	314	94,29,329	98,56,473	4,27,144	...
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	234	15,660	35,66,827	228	16,071	36,76,402	229	3,77,06,066	4,07,66,8	29,70,744	...
Assisted companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	126	162	17,670	109	161	21,932	136	2,20,860	2,49,306	28,446	...
Tarkessur	226	22	5,026	228	22	4,676	213	57,246	52,921	...	4,325
Metre gauge—											
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Company's section)	115	67	7,928	118	67	5,983	89	92,150	78,055	...	14,095
Dibru-Sadiya	121	78	9,613	123	78	10,194	131	1,28,145	1,23,027	...	5,118
TOTAL	129	329	40,237	122	328	42,785	130	4,98,401	5,03,309	4,908	...
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.											
Standard gauge—											
The Nizam's guaranteed state	148	333	40,081	120	333	42,731	128	5,40,064	5,15,162	...	24,902
The Gaekwar's Petlád	78	13	851	65	13	810	62	10,356	10,895	539	...
Rájpura Bhátinda	92	108	8,899	82	108	14,946	138	1,08,801	1,58,303	49,502	...
Metre gauge—											
Southern Mahratta (Mysore section) (*i*)	95	311	32,324	104	370	32,247	87	3,09,998	3,72,774	62,776	...
The Gaekwar's Mehsána	44	93	3,358	36	93	4,040	43	36,745	47,087	10,342	...
Kolhápur	61	29	1,956	67	29	1,956	67	18,790	22,394	3,598	...
Special gauge—											
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	49	72	2,550	35	72	3,210	45	31,279	39,142	7,863	...
TOTAL	103	959	90,019	94	1,018	99,940	98	10,56,039	11,65,757	1,09,718	...
Lines owned and worked by native states.											
Metre gauge—											
Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junagarh-Porbandar	70	334	21,382	64	334	25,198	75	2,27,164	2,99,483	72,319	...
Jetalsar-Rájkot	...	...	...	...	46	2,918	63	...	30,101	30,101	...
Jodhpur-Bickaneer	55	291	11,381	39	364	11,300	31	1,88,095	1,71,169	...	16,926
Special gauge—											
Morvi	57	94	4,834	51	94	5,244	56	37,394	61,996	4,603	...
TOTAL	62	719	37,597	52	838	44,660	53	4,72,653	5,62,749	90,096	...
GRAND TOTAL	218	17,667	37,34,680	211	18,255	38,63,787	212	3,98,23,159	4,29,98,685	31,75,466	...

(*a*) Includes the Bezváda-Godaveri section of the East Coast (state) railway.
(*b*) Includes the Godhra-Rutlam railway.
(*c*) Includes the Guntakal-Mysore frontier section from 1st April 1893.
(*d*) Includes the Tirhoot state railway. Although for convenience classed amongst the state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North-Western railway company.
(*e*) Includes the Jummu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Umarkot railways.
(*f*) Although for convenience classed amongst the state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central railway company.
(*g*) Total receipts from 15th July to 23rd September 1893.
(*h*) Includes the Wardha Coal, Dhond-Manmád, Khámgaon, and Amráoti railways.
(*i*) Includes the Bangalore-Nanjangúd and the Bangalore-Mysore frontier sections.

SIMLA, the 5th October, 1893.

F. B. HEBBERT,
Under-Secretary.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY STATISTICS.

No. XXIV of 1893-94.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Receipts from 1st April 1893*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

Railway.	Average earnings per mile per week in 1892-93.	Week ending 24th September 1892.			Week ending 23rd September 1893.			Earnings from 1st April to 24th September 1892.	Earnings from 1st April to 23rd September 1893.	Increases in 1893-94.	Decreases in 1893-94.
		Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Earnings. Per mile open per week.	Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Earnings. Per mile open per week.				
State lines worked by companies.	Rs.	Miles.	Rs.	Rs.	Miles.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Standard gauge—											
East Indian	580	1,634	8,23,969	504	1,634	8,92,935	546	2,31,39,534	2,32,69,232	1,29,698	...
Bengal-Nágpur	140	831	79,848	96	863	65,000	75	26,72,511	28,08,080	1,80,169	...
Indian Midland	129	752	67,639	90	752	69,152	92	22,92,357	22,10,207	...	82,150
Bezváda Extension (*a*)	80	21	1,850	88	112	6,991	62	42,274	1,58,148	1,15,874	...
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa (*b*)	258	1,674	4,71,796	282	1,699	3,34,810	197	1,04,25,588	1,02,85,899	...	1,39,689
South Indian	139	1,106	1,39,797	126	1,043	1,44,594	139	36,96,289	40,59,893	3,63,604	...
Southern Mahratta (*c*)	87	1,044	81,346	78	1,156	97,923	85	20,74,915	29,47,471	8,72,556	...
Bengal and North-Western (*d*)	137	755	79,052	105	756	74,450	98	25,18,068	24,94,121	...	23,947
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Lucknow-Bareilly section)	66	199	9,651	48	223	8,776	39	3,13,692	3,17,459	3,767	...
TOTAL	243	8,016	17,54,948	219	8,238	16,94,631	206	4,71,25,228	4,85,51,110	14,25,882	...
State lines worked by the State.											
Standard gauge—											
North Western (state) (*e*)	201	2,511	4,89,499	195	2,509	5,30,264	211	1,16,32,058	1,34,97,006	18,64,948	...
Oudh and Rohilkhand (state)	235	692	1,19,110	172	692	1,37,426	199	39,96,319	41,48,557	1,52,238	...
Eastern Bengal (state) (including metre and 2′ 6″ gauges)	292	777	3,00,870	387	778	3,15,440	405	51,66,258	52,91,227	1,24,969	...
Bengal Central (*f*)	120	125	19,075	153	125	15,730	120	3,55,764	3,65,678	9,914	...
East Coast (state)	...	...	...	...	175	14,745	84	...	(*g*) 65,370	65,370	...
Metre gauge—											
Burma (state)	194	715	1,03,518	145	730	89,032	122	30,26,916	28,05,797	...	2,21,119
Special gauges—											
Jorhát (state provincial)	46	25	1,615	65	25	1,283	51	34,437	37,880	3,443	...
Cherra-Companyganj (state provincial)	47	8	235	29	8	460	58	6,987	9,975	2,988	...
TOTAL	217	4,853	10,33,922	213	5,042	11,04,380	219	2,42,18,739	2,62,21,490	20,02,751	...
Lines worked by guaranteed companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Great Indian Peninsula (*h*)	513	1,490	4,22,223	283	1,490	4,76,899	320	1,81,04,918	1,72,49,548	...	8,45,370
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	605	461	1,71,238	371	461	1,87,000	406	70,59,877	73,08,033	2,48,156	...
Madras	226	840	1,84,496	220	840	2,13,492	254	44,01,045	50,96,318	6,95,273	...
TOTAL	442	2,791	7,77,957	279	2,791	8,77,391	314	2,96,55,840	2,96,53,899	...	1,941
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	271	15,660	35,66,827	228	16,071	36,76,402	229	10,09,99,807	10,44,26,499	34,26,692	...
Assisted companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	132	162	17,670	109	161	21,932	136	5,01,266	5,70,031	68,765	...
Tarkessur	252	22	5,026	228	22	4,676	213	1,37,441	1,34,714	...	2,727
Metre gauge—											
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Company's section)	118	67	7,928	118	67	5,983	89	2,30,609	2,08,352	...	22,257
Dibru-Sadiya	123	78	9,613	123	78	10,194	131	2,60,390	2,54,868	...	5,522
TOTAL	135	329	40,237	122	328	42,785	130	11,29,706	11,67,965	38,259	...
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.											
Standard gauge—											
The Nizam's guaranteed state	151	333	40,081	120	333	42,731	128	11,86,711	12,71,640	84,929	...
The Gaekwar's Petlád	96	13	851	65	13	810	62	30,115	28,534	...	1,581
Rájpura-Bhátinda	92	108	8,899	82	108	14,946	138	2,38,330	3,38,733	1,00,403	...
Metre gauge—											
Southern Mahratta (Mysore section) (*i*)	94	311	32,324	104	370	32,247	87	6,35,036	8,27,906	1,92,870	...
The Gaekwar's Mehsána	59	93	3,358	36	93	4,040	43	1,23,423	1,43,758	20,335	...
Kolhápur	67	29	1,956	67	29	1,956	67	41,959	53,535	11,576	...
Special gauge—											
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	68	72	2,550	35	72	3,210	45	1,20,826	1,19,348	...	1,478
TOTAL	107	959	90,019	94	1,018	90,940	98	23,76,400	27,83,454	4,07,054	...
Lines owned and worked by native states.											
Metre gauge—											
Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágarh-Porbandar	102	334	21,382	64	334	25,198	75	8,15,311	10,06,164	1,90,853	...
Jetalsar-Rájkot	...	...	...	...	46	2,918	63	...	(*j*) 59,386	59,386	...
Jodhpur-Bickaneer	60	291	11,381	39	364	11,300	31	4,53,210	3,97,725	...	55,485
Special gauge—											
Morvi	65	94	4,834	51	94	5,244	56	1,55,655	1,52,435	...	3,220
TOTAL	80	719	37,597	52	838	44,660	53	14,24,176	16,15,710	1,91,534	...
GRAND TOTAL	251	17,667	37,34,680	211	18,255	38,63,787	212	10,59,30,089	10,99,93,628	40,63,539	...

(*a*) Includes the Bezváda-Godaveri section of the East Coast (state) railway.
(*b*) Includes the Godhra-Rutlam railway.
(*c*) Includes the Guntakal-Mysore frontier section from 1st April 1893.
(*d*) Includes the Tirhoot state railway. Although for convenience classed amongst the state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North Western railway company.
(*e*) Includes the Jummu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Umarkot railways.
(*f*) Although for convenience classed amongst the state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central railway company.
(*g*) Total receipts from 15th July to 23rd September 1893.
(*h*) Includes the Wardha Coal, Dhond-Manmád, Khámgaon, and Amraoti railways.
(*i*) Includes the Bangalore-Nanjangúd and the Bangalore-Mysore frontier sections.
(*j*) Total receipts from 12th April to 23rd September 1893.

SIMLA, the 5th October, 1893.

F. B. HEBBERT,
Under-Secretary.

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SUPPLEMENT TO

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OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Comparative Statement of the Net Indian Sea and Land Customs Revenue (excluding Salt Revenue) for the first six months of the official year 1893-94, and of the twenty-two preceding years.

(IN THOUSANDS OF RUPEES.)

YEAR.	FOR THE SIX MONTHS, APRIL TO SEPTEMBER.																								YEAR.
	BENGAL.				BOMBAY.				SINDH.				MADRAS.				BURMA.				TOTAL BRITISH INDIA.					
	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	Total Import Revenue.	Export Revenue.	Total Revenue.	
1871-72	5,38	36,54	10,61	52,53	3,81	18,83	1,84	24,48	66	50	68	1,84	1,76	6,22	7,32	15,30	78	2,00	9,51	12,29	12,39	64,09	76,48	29,96	1,06,44	1871-72
1872-73	6,59	36,64	11,34	54,57	2,70	19,48	1,54	23,72	53	49	1,09	2,11	1,94	5,85	5,64	13,43	1,60	2,25	18,00	21,85	13,36	64,71	78,07	37,61	1,15,68	1872-73
1873-74	5,16	32,43	8,39	45,98	2,91	17,90	1,53	22,34	58	33	58	1,49	1,84	6,68	7,21	15,73	1,62	2,30	14,08	18,00	12,11	59,64	71,75	31,79	1,03,54	1873-74
1874-75	5,95	38,28	6,22	50,45	3,20	19,74	1,61	24,55	59	30	66	1,55	1,74	6,95	6,74	15,43	2,03	3,18	9,77	14,98	13,51	68,45	81,96	25,00	1,06,96	1874-75
1875-76	6,14	38,71	7,63	52,48	3,34	20,11	3,40	26,85	62	42	87	1,91	2,10	7,21	6,92	16,23	1,80	2,31	17,51	21,62	14,00	68,76	82,76	36,33	1,19,09	1875-76
1876-77	6,31	30,89	6,07	43,27	3,92	17,55	52	21,99	70	32	11	1,13	2,82	6,55	4,34	13,71	2,23	2,53	12,40	17,16	15,98	57,84	73,82	23,44	97,26	1876-77
1877-78	7,05	39,19	7,27	53,51	4,37	21,09	49	25,95	1,08	36	18	1,62	2,56	3,85	85	7,26	2,42	2,72	9,30	14,44	17,48	67,21	84,69	18,09	1,02,78	1877-78
1878-79	6,55	31,32	6,59	44,46	4,05	18,70	1,07	23,82	91	25	10	1,26	2,97	4,74	2,05	9,76	3,63	3,34	12,94	19,91	18,11	58,35	76,46	22,75	99,21	1878-79
1879-80	5,92	31,25	4,30	41,47	4,39	15,84	86	21,09	1,49	38	10	1,97	2,64	4,41	2,72	9,77	3,35	3,05	16,89	23,29	17,79	54,93	72,72	24,87	97,59	1879-80
1880-81	6,57	29,00	5,15	40,72	4,15	22,93	77	27,85	2,11	54	10	2,75	2,33	5,28	4,52	12,19	2,34	3,80	18,30	24,44	17,56	61,55	79,11	28,84	1,07,95	1880-81
1881-82	6,72	28,20	7,42	42,34	5,03	20,69	72	26,44	1,89	58	14	2,61	2,42	5,02	3,11	10,55	3,33	3,76	21,67	28,76	19,39	58,25	77,64	33,06	1,10,70	1881-82
1882-83	7,01	...	7,35	14,36	5,12	-1,05*	62	4,69	1,71	3	25	1,99	2,63	1	2,10	4,74	3,99	3	26,41	30,43	20,46	-98*	19,48	36,73	56,21	1882-83
1883-84	6,95	6	8,99	16,00	5,27	20	52	5,99	1,75	1	20	1,96	2,69	7	2,70	5,39	3,81	8	19,25	23,14	20,49	42	20,82	31,66	52,48	1883-84
1884-85	5,91	17	4,97	11,05	4,80	19	77	5,76	1,92	2	21	2,15	2,33	1	3,16	5,49	3,82	6	14,08	17,96	18,77	45	19,22	23,19	42,41	1884-85
1885-86	6,37	9	6,15	12,61	5,64	22	42	6,28	2,12	2	33	2,47	2,38	6	1,61	4,05	3,15	3	22,65	25,83	19,66	42	20,08	31,16	51,24	1885-86
1886-87	6,40	19	4,96	11,55	5,84	28	52	6,64	2,20	6	45	2,71	3,00	6	2,64	5,70	4,40	6	18,39	22,85	21,84	65	22,49	26,96	49,45	1886-87
1887-88	5,57	22	6,67	12,46	6,92	21	74	7,87	2,45	3	34	2,82	4,51	2	2,46	6,99	4,56	1	19,78	24,35	24,01	49	24,50	29,99	54,49	1887-88
1888-89	6,99	3,06	7,91	17,96	7,01	1,78	59	9,38	2,59	61	19	3,39	4,97	29	2,65	7,91	4,35	62	13,22	18,19	25,91	6,36	32,27	24,56	56,83	1888-89
1889-90	7,10	4,46	6,06	17,62	7,72	1,01	94	9,67	2,77	41	24	3,42	5,00	36	3,42	8,78	4,06	1,59	21,05	26,70	26,65	7,83	34,48	31,71	66.19	1889-90
1890-91	8,05	4,23	8,34	20,62	8,13	2,22	78	11,13	3,00	50	38	3,88	5,58	53	2,32	8,35	4,54	20	29,62	34,36	29,22	7,68	36,90	41,44	78,34	1890-91
1891-92	7,78	5,25	8,30	21,33	7,93	2,46	52	10,91	2,69	33	31	3,33	4,86	52	2,14	7,52	4,50	60	27,14	32,24	27,76	9,16	36,92	38,41	75,33	1891-92
1892-93	8,15	5,70	6,60	20,45	8,54	2,66	83	12,03	2,79	40	33	3,52	5,16	17	1,98	7,25	5,08	30	18,94	24,32	29,66	9,23	38,89	28,68	67,57	1892-93
1893-94	7,55	5,26	6,73	19,54	8,60	2,57	82	11,99	2,74	48	25	3,47	4,61	64	2,69	7,94	4,20	11	21,83	26,14	27,70	9,06	36,76	32,32	69,08	1893-94

* The amount refunded was greater than the duty collected.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT
(Statistical Branch)
Calcutta, 13th October 1893.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

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

At the close of the previous week fine settled weather had set in over the whole of Northern and North-Western India, where usually light and rather dry westerly and north-westerly winds were blowing, while the humid monsoon currents were still affecting Burma, the neighbouring parts of Assam and Bengal, and the south and west of the Peninsula, over which areas fairly general rain was still falling. These conditions have continued practically throughout the present week, the only exception being that in the earlier part of the week the pressure changes transferred the area of lowest pressure, which had previously been over Burma, to the Punjab, and perhaps also partly over the Himalayas, and a largely defective pressure was recorded on the 3rd over Northern India and in the hills. Conditions therefore became slightly disturbed over Northern India at this period, and a few local storms occurred in Northern and Central India; and in the case of some of these storms in the hills they were accompanied with hail, Simla experiencing a rather heavy hail storm. A rapid increase of pressure however, which took place over Northern India on the 4th, quickly restored the normal conditions of pressure, and with this again fine settled weather set in over Northern and North-Western India. Practically throughout the week, however, rain has been falling in Burma and over the south and west of the Peninsula.

On October 1st, or the first day of the week under review, pressure was rising briskly over Burma and slowly over the remainder of India, except in Bengal and at some of the north-western stations. This change made the low pressure area which had existed over Burma rather less prominent than it was; but pressure was still rather largely below the normal over Eastern and North-Eastern India, while it was in excess elsewhere. With these conditions rainfall continued fairly general in Burma and over the south of the Peninsula, while showers were also falling in Madras and Bombay. On the 2nd a rapid fall of pressure had occurred in the Punjab and North-Western Provinces and a brisk to moderate fall elsewhere, the fall being smallest over Burma; and pressure became in defect of the normal in all districts, the defect exceeding a tenth of an inch in Eastern and North-Eastern India, and also along the foot of the Himalayas and in the Punjab. The area of rainfall on the 2nd was nearly the same as on the previous day, the falls being decidedly heavy in Burma. A further brisk fall of pressure had occurred on the 3rd in the Punjab, Sind, and Rajputana and a slow fall elsewhere, and the area of lowest pressure was transferred to the Punjab, while comparatively high pressures were reported in the south and west of the Peninsula; but the differences of pressure over India were small. Pressure had, however, become very considerable below the normal, the defect being largest at the northern stations and along the base of the Himalayas, equalling no less than 0·18 inch at Dera Ismail Khan and Sibsagar. Conditions therefore became distinctly less settled than they were, and there was a considerable increase in cloud proportion over Northern India. Heavy rain continued in Burma and numerous showers in Bombay, Madras, and the extreme south of the Peninsula. On the 4th a brisk increase of pressure had taken place over the Punjab and in Assam and a moderate increase elsewhere, except at a few stations on the

West Coast of the Peninsula, where a slight fall was reported. Pressure was decidedly uniform, though there were three centres of comparatively low pressure—one in the Punjab, another close to the Himalayas, and the third over South Bengal. Conditions continued, therefore, rather disturbed, and in addition to the general rain in Burma and in the south and west of the Peninsula local showers, accompanying small local storms, occurred in some of the districts of Northern India, Rawal Pindi reporting a thunderstorm with hail, and one or two other stations thunderstorms. On the 5th a rapid increase of pressure had occurred over the Punjab and a brisk rise over Northern India generally, while the increase was small over the Peninsula and in Burma. The abnormal pressure distribution which obtained on the 4th therefore had practically disappeared, and pressure was nearly normal; but the disturbed conditions which had been in existence on the 4th had again given local storms over Northern India, and Simla during a rather severe hailstorm had received 1·06 inches of hail and rain. General rain had also been received over Burma and in the south and west of the Peninsula and at some stations in South-East Bengal. Somewhat numerous showers were also reported in the Central Provinces. On the 6th the changes of pressure were small and the distribution continued nearly normal. Fine settled weather therefore again set in over Northern and North-Western India, and rainfall was confined to Burma and to the west of the Peninsula and Madras. Again on the 7th the changes of pressure were extremely small, and the general weather conditions were quite unchanged. Throughout the week, therefore, the monsoon current has only been affecting Burma and the south and west of the Peninsula, which districts have therefore received heavy rain, while over the remainder of India, except for a brief period of slightly disturbed weather in the middle of the week, weather has been fine and settled throughout the period under review.

Temperature.—The following table shows the variation of the mean temperature from the normal on each day of the week for the different Provinces of India. Temperature, it will be seen, has been in small defect practically throughout the week, and for the whole week the average defect has been 0·5°. The defects, however, have been principally confined to Sind, Rajputana, Central India, Guzerat, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, while the other provinces have recorded nearly normal temperatures:

Province.	October 1893.							Mean variation of week.
	1st.	2nd.	3rd.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
Burma	—0·7	—1·7	—0·2	—0·9	—1·2	—0·8	—0·9	—0·9
Bengal and Assam	+0·1	+0·3	+0·6	+0·7	+0·4	+1·0	+0·6	+0·5
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	—1·6	—1·4	—1·1	—0·5	—2·0	—1·0	—0·2	—1·1
Punjab	—1·2	—0·1	+0·6	+0·5	—0·6	+0·5	+0·8	+0·1
Bombay	+1·0	+0·6	+1·1	—0·1	—0·7	—0·2	—0·1	+0·2
Central Provinces and Berar	—0·6	—1·2	—1·0	+0·4	—0·2	—0·7	—0·7	—0·6
Central India and Guzerat	—2·7	—1·6	—1·3	—2·3	—2·2	—1·8	—0·9	—1·8
Sind and Rajputana	—1·3	—0·4	0	—2·1	—2·5	—1·4	—0·7	—1·2
Madras	—0·5	+0·2	+1·0	+0·4	+0·3	+0·2	+0·9	+0·4
Mean for whole of India	—0·8	—0·6	0	—0·4	—1·0	—0·5	—0·1	—0·5

Rainfall—Has been rather heavy in Burma and in the west and south of the Peninsula, while moderate rain has been received in Assam, East and South Bengal, and also in Rajputana (West), Guzerat, Berar, and parts of the western

and central districts of the Central Provinces. The North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the Punjab (except the Hill Districts), the Central Provinces (East), Kathiawar, Sind, Central India, and Hyderabad (South) have, on the other hand, received practically no rain during the week. The falls have been decidedly heavy in Tenasserim, which has received an average amount of 7·87 inches, or 3·37 inches more than usual. Falls exceeding three inches have been registered in Lower Burma, Upper Burma, and Mysore, and of more than two inches in Central Burma, Arakan, Eastern Bengal, and Coorg; while out of the 52 divisions sending in reports, no less than 31 have received no rain at all, or falls averaging about a quarter of an inch or less. In a few cases the falls have been much heavier than usual for the time of year, and falls were more than 50 per cent. in excess in Tenasserim, Punjab (Hill Districts), Madras (South Central), Mysore, Rajputana (West), and Madras (South). In the following divisions the falls have also been in excess, but the excess amounts have been comparatively small:—Central Burma, Eastern Bengal, Coorg, Rajputana (East), Central India (West), and Madras (Central). In all other divisions the falls have been smaller than usual. In many divisions, however, the normal rainfall at this period is very small, so that the comparative or entire absence of rainfall is probably not very important; but in the following districts moderate rain is usually received at this season, though very little has fallen during the week under review, and the falls have been less than 25 per cent. of the usual amount. Assam (Brahmaputra), Central Bengal, North Bengal, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, Bihar, North-Western Provinces, Central Provinces, Madras, East Coast (Central, North, and North), and Hyderabad (South).

The last column of the rainfall table shows the comparison of the total rainfall during the present monsoon season from May 28th up to October 7th with the fall for the same period in normal years. It will be seen that out of 51 divisions for which normals are known the monsoon rainfall of 1893 has been in excess in 32 divisions and in defect in 18 divisions, while it has been normal in amount in one division. The excess has been largest in West Rajputana (97 per cent.), in North-West Punjab (68 per cent.), and South Hyderabad (63 per cent.), while the defects have been largest in Coorg (35 per cent.), Kathiawar (20 per cent.), Malabar (19 per cent.), and Mysore (17 per cent.)

The following statement shows the largest amounts of rain received at single stations in various districts during the week as reported in the rainfall telegrams:

Division.	District.	Station.	Amount.
Tenasserim	Amherst	Amherst	7·98 inches.
Lower Burma	Pegu	Kyauktan	5·03 "
Central Burma	Thayetmyo	Thayetmyo	5·58 "
Upper Burma	Pakokku	Pakokku	7·79 "
East Bengal	Chittagong	Chittagong	8·54 "
Madras (South Central)	Salem	Pennagaram	5·55 "
Ditto	Nilgiris	Ootacamund	4·49 "
Mysore	Mysore	Seringapatam	6·25 "
Ditto	Bangalore	Closepett	8·10 "
Ditto	Chitaldrug	Holalakere	5·84 "
Ditto	Tumkur	Tiptur	7·00 "
Bombay (Deccan)	Kolhapur	Baroda	5·61 "
Madras (Central)	Bellary	Kudligi	6·34 "
Ditto	Cuddapah	Piler	5·75 "
Ditto (East Coast, South)	Trichinopoly	Turaiyur	5·05 "

PROVINCE.	DIVISION.	Rainfall data for week ending October 7th, 1893.			Rainfall data from May 28th to October 7th, 1893.		
		Average actual rainfall of division.	Average normal rainfall of division.	Excess or defect in inches.	Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall, May 28th to October 7th.	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a percentage.
		Inches.	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Per cent.*
Burma	Tenasserim	7·87	4·50	+ 3·37	165·87	158·12	+ 5
	Lower Burma	3·07	3·22	— 0·15	70·49	81·97	— 14
	Central Burma	2·43	2·25	+ 0·18	43·46	50·34	— 14
	Upper Burma	3·54	?	?	29·72	?	?
	Arakan	2·17	3·21	— 1·04	150·95	161·58	— 3
Bengal and Assam	Eastern Bengal	2·16	1·83	+ 0·33	80·26	72·98	+ 10
	Assam (Surma)	1·75	2·55	— 0·80	159·43	131·01	+ 22
	Do. (Brahmaputra)	0·26	1·33	— 1·07	52·97	58·42	— 9
	Deltaic Bengal	0·44	1·03	— 0·59	51·47	45·84	+ 12
	Central Bengal	0·05	1·06	— 1·01	51·97	46·79	+ 11
	North Bengal	0·16	2·06	— 1·90	97·68	87·47	+ 12
	Orissa	·0	1·66	— 1·66	43·61	44·90	— 3
	Chota Nagpur	0	0·90	— 0·90	57·10	44·93	+ 27
	Bihar (South)	0	1·12	— 1·12	41·32	36·78	+ 12
	Do. (North)	0·05	1·50	— 1·45	52·10	44·28	+ 18
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	North-Western Provinces (East)	0	0·89	— 0·89	43·11	34·85	+ 24
	Do. (Submontane) (*a*)	0	0·94	— 0·94	34·19	37·49	— 9
	Oudh (South)	0	0·80	— 0·80	42·24	32·80	+ 29
	Do. (North)	0	0·85	— 0·85	40·20	35·71	+ 13
	North-Western Provinces (Central).	0·05	0·71	— 0·66	31·64	30·91	+ 2
	North-Western Provinces (West).	0·01	0·58	— 0·57	23·35	25·64	— 9
	North-Western Provinces (Submontane) (*b*)	0·01	0·72	— 0·71	40·72	38·99	+ 4
Punjab	Punjab (South)	0	0·04	— 0·04	13·96	11·35	+ 23
	Do. (Central)	0·03	0·20	— 0·17	21·74	18·92	+ 15
	Do. (Submontane)	0·01	0·17	— 0·16	33·03	23·74	+ 39
	Do. (Hill Districts)	0·53	0·31	+ 0·22	58·25	56·74	+ 3
	Do. (North-West)	0·10	0·22	— 0·12	25·27	15·04	+ 68
	Do. (West)	0	0·05	— 0·05	5·65	5·71	— 1
Bombay and Malabar Coast Districts (Madras).	Malabar	1·63	1·99	— 0·36	79·42	98·14	— 19
	Madras (South Central)	1·97	1·03	+ 0·94	22·65	23·43	— 3
	Coorg	2·14	2·04	+ 0·10	71·24	110·38	— 35
	Mysore	3·78	1·27	+ 2·51	20·15	24·26	— 17
	Konkan	1·10	2·19	— 1·09	102·24	114·60	— 11
	Bombay Deccan	1·96	2·02	— 0·06	29·19	24·93	+ 17
	Hyderabad (North)	...	...	...	...	..	...
	Khandeish	0·75	1·72	— 0·97	25·71	22·95	+ 12
Central Provinces and Berar.	Berar	0·55	1·14	— 0·59	29·95	33·10	— 10
	Central Provinces (West)	0·18	0·84	— 0·66	32·43	38·19	— 15
	Ditto (Central)	0·16	0·70	— 0·54	50·16	48·35	+ 4
	Ditto (East)	0	0·66	— 0·66	55·88	45·13	+ 24
Bombay (North)	Guzerat	0·21	0·70	— 0·49	44·24	42·87	+ 3
	Kathiawar	0·04	0·32	— 0·28	15·73	19·73	— 20
	Sind	0	0	0	4·60	4·32	+ 6
Rajputana and Central India.	Central India (East)	0·02	0·20	— 0·18	39·13	34·74	+ 13
	Rajputana (East), Central India (West).	0·10	0·08	+ 0·02	28·18	25·56	+ 10
	Rajputana (West)	0·30	0·05	+ 0·25	25·58	12·92	+ 97
Madras	East Coast (North)	0·19	1·61	— 1·42	30·67	26·48	+ 16
	Ditto (ditto) (*a*)	0·20	1·30	— 1·10	64·20	48 61	+ 32
	Hyderabad (South)	0·08	0·84	— 0·76	34·86	21·39	+ 63
	Madras (Central)	1·87	1·44	+ 0·43	17·48	17·48	0
	East Coast (Central)	0·14	1·21	— 1·07	15·60	16·77	— 7
	Ditto (South)	0·84	1·50	— 0·66	15·38	16·92	— 9
	Madras (South)	1·92	0·71	+ 1·21	8·67	7·36	+ 18

SIMLA, *12th October, 1893.*

ALEX. PEDLER,
Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

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

Madras.—*For week ending 7th October.*—Rainfall moderate in the Deccan and the Central, Southern, and West Coast districts; light in the Circars and Carnatic. Rain wanted in the Carnatic and Deccan districts, where some crops are suffering; elsewhere sowings proceeding very generally and standing crops are fair. Harvest of early crop proceeding with fair outturn. Pasturage and fodder generally sufficient. Prices almost stationary, but slightly easier in some of the Central and Southern districts.

Bombay.—*For week ending 11th October.*—Rain throughout the Presidency Proper; slight or moderate in Gujarat and the Konkan; generally good and beneficial to the crops in the Deccan and Karnatak; but more rain is still required in parts. Standing crops withering for want of moisture and damaged by rust, insects, or rats in parts of four districts. Preparations for late crops continue in six, and sowing in eight, districts. Reaping of early crops progressing in thirteen districts. Picking of cotton commenced in two districts. Fodder sufficient and agricultural stock in good condition. Prices steady, except in one district.

Bengal.—*For week ending 7th October.*—There was little rain during the week, and the fine weather has proved beneficial. Prospects of winter rice and other standing crops continue favourable, and reports from the tracts where floods occurred in Behar show improvement. Cultivation for the spring crops is well forward. Prices are generally steady, and show a slight tendency to fall in East Bengal. Cattle are in good condition, but the fodder supply is insufficient in parts of East Bengal. In the Madaripur sub-division of Faridpur 519 persons, including 26 men, 219 women, and 274 children, received gratuitous relief during the week, against 957 persons, including 20 men, 479 women, and 458 children in the previous week. Gratuitous relief from private subscriptions is also being given in the Munshiganj and Manikganj sub-divisions of Dacca.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 11th October.*—Weather clear. Prospects everywhere good. Autumn crops being harvested. Spring sowings in active progress. Supplies abundant. Prices generally steady.

Punjab.—*For week ending 11th October.*—Slight rain has fallen in four districts only. Harvesting of autumn crops begun in three districts. Ploughing and sowing of spring crops in progress. Condition of standing crops is generally good, except in parts of Dera Ismail Khan. Slight damage is reported by floods in parts of Ferozepore. Cattle are generally reported to be in good condition. Fodder sufficient in all districts, except in parts of Mooltan. Prices fluctuating in two districts, falling in three others, and stationary elsewhere.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 11th October.*—Weather generally clear and warm with slight falls of rain. Autumn crops in good condition, and a few more showers would be most beneficial to the rice crops and to the crops on high-lands. Sowing of winter crops progressing in places. Prices inclined to fall.

Burma.—*For week ending 7th October.*—In Lower Burma the rainfall was sufficient. Replanting continues in parts of three districts, in which the first crop was destroyed by floods. The crop prospect generally is good. The rainfall throughout Upper Burma was heavy. Ploughing and sowing of wet-weather crops continue. The crop prospect generally is good, the improvement being most marked in Shwebo and Yeu. The price of paddy has risen in four districts and fallen in one district.

Assam.—*For week ending 10th October.*—Weather seasonable. Prospects of crops good. Fodder insufficient in Sylhet. Tea blighted in Cachar.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 11th October.*—MYSORE: Rainfall general and good. Standing crops in good condition. Prospects favourable. Prices slightly fallen.

COORG: Rainfall good. Standing crops in good condition. Reaping of *ragi* (*Eleusine coracana*) and picking of cardamom continue. Water and fodder for cattle sufficient. Prices stationary.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 11th October.*—BERAR: Rainfall moderate. Weather cool and pleasant. Standing crops in good condition. Land being prepared for the next spring crop and sowings commenced. Weeding operations continue. Fodder and water sufficient. Prices steady.

HYDERABAD: Rainfall moderate. Weeding of irrigated crops continues. Standing crops in good condition. Prices stationary.

Central India.—*For week ending 11th October.*—There has been slight rain in Gwalior and Bhopal territory during the week, but the south-west monsoon appears to have closed throughout Central India. The rainfall has been generally sufficient, and the crops appear to be in good condition in all parts, except Baghelkhand, where they were slightly damaged by excessive rain. Cattle in good condition. Pasturage good and sufficient. Prices of food-grains falling in Gwalior and steady in other parts.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 11th October.*—Rainfall slight in parts. Agricultural operations, standing crops, and cattle generally satisfactory. Reaping of autumn crops and ploughing for spring crops continue in parts. Harvest prospects good. Indian corn rotted in Pertabgarh. Pasturage or fodder sufficient. Prices fallen in five States, fluctuating in one, and steady elsewhere.

Kashmir.—*For week ending 10th October.*—Weather fine. Reaping of maize crops finished. Rice being cut. Prices stationary.

Nepal.—*For week ending 7th October.*—Weather fine. The outturn of low-land rice which is being harvested is very good.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Circular No. $\frac{61}{58}$ MET.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Revenue and Agricultural Department (Meteorology),—dated Simla, the 6th October, 1893.

Read—

Letter from the Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India, No. 4098, dated 11th September 1893, submitting the Annual Report on the Administration of the Meteorological Department for the year 1892-93.

RESOLUTION.

During the year Mr. H. F. Blanford, who retired in 1889 after controlling the Department for 15 years, died in England. His services to meteorological science in this country, which were acknowledged on his retirement, only ceased with his life, for he continued to work enthusiastically for the Department until the end. The Government of India deplore the loss of so valuable a worker, whose labours have greatly improved the knowledge of the weather and climate of India, and whose work, both as the administrator of the Indian Meteorological Department and as an independent investigator, has given him a prominent place amongst meteorologists.

2. The number of observatories in charge of the Meteorological Department has risen from 154 in 1889-90 to 174 in 1892-93. The 'battery' of observations in the Mysore State referred to last year was completed by the establishment of three second-class stations at Chitaldrug, Mysore, and Hassan. Ten of the fourteen observatories sanctioned in the previous year were established during the year under report in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, in Burma, on the North-West Frontier, and in Persia. Arrangements were also made to obtain meteorological observations from Muscat and several stations on the Indo-European line of telegraph. In connection with these latter stations the officers of the Telegraph Department rendered cordial and useful help, and the thanks of the Government of India are due to them as well as to the officers of the Survey Department who have permitted the establishment of observatories both at the tidal stations of Muscat and Minicoy and at the Trigonometrical Office in Dehra Dun. The observatories maintained by Municipalities did good work, and the Government of India would be glad to see this class of observatories extended.

3. With the co-operation of the Foreign Department it has been possible to extend the area of snowfall registration, and the intelligence now received gives fairly comprehensive and accurate information regarding the Eastern and Western Himalayan region, Lower Thibet, Afghanistan, and Baluchistan. The valuable information recorded last cold weather by 25 observers regarding the character

and distribution of the snowfall was of considerable service in the preparation of a forecast of the south-west monsoon for the present summer.

4. The registration of rainfall continued to receive attention. Native States have been supplied with 81 rain-gauges during the year and British Provinces with 130. The local reports indicate an improvement as regards the inspections of rain-gauge stations by District Officers. The Government of India trust that this improvement will continue, and that provincial authorities will endeavour to secure systematic and adequate inspections. Credit is due to the officers of the Meteorological Department itself for the active inspection conducted by them.

5. A more than usual amount of work was done under the head of Marine Meteorology. Data from ships' logs are now collected systematically and published as promptly as circumstances allow, and a daily chart is issued which includes the marine area. It is hoped that valuable information will thus be recorded regarding the early stages of meteorological change which are not indicated by coast or inland observations taken in India.

6. The Government of India recognise the value of the estimates obtained from short forecasts of the autumn rains and of the cold weather rains and snowfall. The anticipations in the forecasts of the year under report were on the whole in satisfactory accordance with actual results. In regard to the winter forecasts, Mr. Eliot remarks:—"The methods of forecasting the cold weather rainfall have not been fully worked out, but much attention is being devoted by the department to the conditions of its occurrence in the hope that it may be possible to issue useful forecasts of the rainfall of that period."

7. Storm and flood warnings were found useful and efficient. Telegrams were sent daily to the Camp of Exercise at Muridki, and the report on the experiment warrants the belief that telegraphic information of the kind would be of practical use to troops in the field. The warning of seaports was for the most part timely and satisfactory. Attention is being specially devoted to this subject, and particularly to the improvement of the code of signals. The assistance already given in the development of sea-warnings by shipowners and masters and the marine authorities merits the thanks of Government.

8. The Government of India are glad to notice the large amount of inspection done during the year and the continued improvement in the condition of the observatories, as well as the arrangements made during the year in the Provinces for the publication of rainfall data. The weather was unfavourable for actinometric work at Simla. The meteorological observations in forests were continued as in previous years, and the data for the past six years will, it is hoped, shortly be reported upon by the Meteorological Reporter of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

9. As usual, the publications of the department record much valuable work. Arrangements which were made to publish the meteorological observations taken at Trevandrum by the late Mr. Allen Broun from 1853 to 1864 are progressing satisfactorily, and the first of the publications will probably be issued next year. The monthly weather review has not issued as punctually as might be desired,

but there have been difficulties in the way of its publication, and the Meteorological Reporter is doing his best to ensure its prompt issue in future.

10. The thanks of the Government of India are again due to Mr. Eliot, to his assistants, and to the Provincial Reporters for the work done.

ORDER.—Ordered, that the foregoing Resolution be forwarded to the several departments of the Government of India; to Local Governments and Administrations; to the Director General of Telegraphs; to the Surveyor General of India; to the Surgeon General with the Government of India; and to the Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

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

[True Extract.]

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY STATISTICS.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS FROM 1ST JULY TO 1ST OCTOBER 1892, AND FROM 1ST JULY TO 30TH SEPTEMBER 1893.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Receipts from 1st July 1893*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

Railway.	Average earnings per mile per week during the 2nd-half of 1892.	Week ending 1st October 1892. Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Week ending 30th September 1893. Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Earnings from 1st July to 1st October 1892.	Earnings from 1st July to 30th September 1893.	Increases during the 2nd-half of 1893.	Decreases during the 2nd-half of 1893.
State lines worked by companies.	*Rs.*	*Miles.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Miles.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
Standard gauge—											
East Indian	521	1,634	7,72,558	473	1,634	8,75,402	536	99,15,478	1,05,94,420	6,78,942	...
Bengal-Nágpur	101	831	75,136	90	863	72,077	84	8,70,499	9,53,453	76,954	...
Indian Midland	106	752	74,882	100	752	68,569	91	8,58,736	8,74,173	15,437	...
Bezváda Extension (*a*)	95	21	1,603	76	112	8,791	78	25,188	74,939	49,751	...
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa (*b*)	216	1,674	3,09,499	185	1,699	3,50,910	207	40,65,994	40,06,179	...	59,815
South Indian	135	1,106	1,47,901	134	1,043	1,56,092	150	18,59,851	19,86,701	1,26,850	...
Southern Mahratta (*c*)	78	1,044	66,662	64	1,156	1,06,868	92	9,28,181	12,94,272	3,66,091	...
Bengal and North-Western (*d*)	111	755	63,377	84	756	71,500	95	9,33,762	9,39,923	6,161	...
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Lucknow-Bareilly section)	56	199	9,669	49	223	8,343	37	1,23,887	1,24,647	760	...
TOTAL	213	8,016	15,21,287	190	8,238	17,18,552	209	1,95,87,576	2,08,48,707	12,61,131	...
State lines worked by the State.											
Standard gauge—											
North Western (state) (*e*)	178	2,511	4,49,595	179	2,509	5,78,717	231	50,71,165	65,47,794	14,76,629	...
Oudh and Rohilkhand (state)	193	692	1,18,972	172	692	1,47,182	213	14,72,851	17,58,025	2,85,174	...
Eastern Bengal (state) (including metre and 2′ 6″ gauges)	344	777	3,01,966	389	778	3,19,240	410	32,17,799	31,61,509	...	56,290
Bengal Central (*f*)	121	125	16,364	131	125	14,770	118	1,88,783	1,91,825	3,042	...
East Coast (state)	...	...	...	...	175	14,383	82	...	(*g*) 79,753	79,753	...
Metre gauge—											
Burma (state)	157	715	1,21,461	170	730	1,00,003	137	13,35,054	12,00,127	...	1,34,927
Special gauges—											
Jorhát (state provincial)	55	25	2,074	83	25	1,643	66	20,249	21,185	936	...
Cherra-Companyganj (state provincial)	44	8	257	32	8	428	53	3,036	4,787	1,751	...
TOTAL	202	4,853	10,10,689	208	5,042	11,76,366	233	1,13,08,937	1,29,65,005	16,56,068	...
Lines worked by guaranteed companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Great Indian Peninsula (*h*)	399	1,490	4,52,967	304	1,490	5,24,260	352	58,72,041	57,24,734	...	1,47,307
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	444	461	2,01,491	437	461	2,05,000	445	21,50,991	24,04,698	2,53,707	...
Madras	224	840	2,00,546	239	840	2,40,383	286	22,01,301	26,89,260	4,27,959	...
TOTAL	353	2,791	8,55,004	306	2,791	9,69,643	347	1,02,84,333	1,08,18,692	5,34,359	...
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	234	15,660	33,86,980	216	16,071	38,64,561	240	4,11,80,846	4,46,32,404	34,51,558	...
Assisted companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	126	162	20,509	127	161	21,219	132	2,43,483	2,71,472	27,989	...
Tarkessur	226	22	5,576	253	22	4,446	202	62,910	57,049	...	5,861
Metre gauge—											
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Company's section)	115	67	13,094	195	67	6,959	104	1,05,244	85,786	...	19,458
Dibru-Sadiya	121	78	7,862	101	78	11,040	142	1,36,007	1,33,043	...	2,364
TOTAL	129	329	47,041	143	328	43,664	133	5,47,644	5,48,550	906	...
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.											
Standard gauge—											
The Nizam's guaranteed state	148	333	36,352	109	333	47,869	144	5,76,416	5,55,033	...	21,383
The Gaekwar's Petlád	78	13	818	63	13	1,210	93	11,174	12,713	1,539	...
Rájpura-Bhátinda	92	108	9,013	83	108	14,946	138	1,17,814	1,73,249	55,435	...
Metre gauge—											
Southern Mahratta (Mysore section) (*i*)	95	311	44,902	144	370	34,679	94	3,54,900	4,06,907	52,067	...
The Gaekwar's Mehsána	44	93	3,842	41	93	4,830	52	40,587	51,915	11,328	...
Kolhápur	61	29	1,727	60	29	2,040	70	20,523	24,759	4,236	...
Special gauge—											
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	49	72	3,370	52	72	3,820	53	34,649	42,986	8,337	...
TOTAL	103	959	1,00,024	104	1,018	1,09,394	107	11,56,063	12,67,622	1,11,559	...
Lines owned and worked by native states.											
Metre gauge—											
Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junagarh-Porbandar	70	334	22,535	67	334	24,947	75	2,49,699	3,23,701	74,002	...
Jetalsar-Rájkot	...	...	...	...	46	2,820	61	...	32,874	32,874	...
Jodhpur-Bickaneer	55	291	11,690	40	364	15,000	41	1,99,785	1,84,590	...	15,195
Special gauge—											
Morvi	57	94	6,221	66	94	5,451	58	63,615	67,699	4,084	...
TOTAL	62	719	40,446	56	838	48,218	58	5,13,009	6,08,864	95,765	...
GRAND TOTAL	218	17,667	35,74,491	202	18,255	40,65,837	223	4,33,97,652	4,70,57,440	36,59,788	...

(*a*) Includes the Bezváda-Godaveri section of the East Coast (state) railway.
(*b*) Includes the Godhra-Rutlam railway.
(*c*) Includes the Guntakal-Mysore frontier section from 1st April 1893.
(*d*) Includes the Tirhoot state railway. Although for convenience classed amongst the state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North-Western railway company.
(*e*) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Umarkot railways.
(*f*) Although for convenience classed amongst the state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central railway company.
(*g*) Total receipts from 15th July to 30th September 1893.
(*h*) Includes the Wardha Coal, Dhond-Manmád, Khámgaon, and Amráoti railways.
(*i*) Includes the Bangalore-Nanjangúd and the Bangalore-Mysore frontier sections.

H. BONHAM-CARTER, *Captain, R.E.*,

Simla, the 12th October, 1893.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY STATISTICS.

No. XXV of 1893-94.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Receipts from 1st April 1893*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

Railway.	Average earnings per mile per week in 1892-93.	Week ending 1st October 1892. Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Week ending 30th September 1893. Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Earnings from 1st April to 1st October 1892.	Earnings from 1st April to 30th September 1893.	Increases in 1893-94.	Decreases in 1893-94.
State lines worked by companies.	*Rs.*	*Miles.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Miles.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
Standard gauge—											
East Indian	580	1,634	7,72,558	473	1,634	8,75,402	536	2,39,09,891	2,37,64,657	...	1,45,234
Bengal-Nágpur	140	831	75,136	90	863	72,077	84	26,97,647	28,97,944	2,00,297	...
Indian Midland	129	752	74,882	100	752	68,569	91	23,67,239	22,80,015	...	87,224
Bezváda Extension (*a*)	80	21	1,603	76	112	8,791	78	43,877	1,66,941	1,23,064	...
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa (*b*)	258	1,674	3,09,499	185	1,699	3,50,910	207	1,07,35,087	1,06,35,039	...	1,00,048
South Indian	139	1,106	1,47,901	134	1,043	1,56,092	150	38,44,190	42,23,221	3,79,031	...
Southern Mahratta (*c*)	87	1,044	66,662	64	1,156	1,06,868	92	21,41,577	30,54,360	9,12,783	...
Bengal and North-Western (*d*)	137	755	63,377	84	756	71,500	95	25,81,445	25,63,379	...	18,066
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Lucknow-Bareilly section)	66	199	9,669	49	223	8,343	37	3,23,361	3,27,136	3,775	...
TOTAL	243	8,016	15,21,287	190	8,238	17,18,552	209	4,86,44,314	4,99,12,692	12,68,378	...
State lines worked by the State.											
Standard gauge—											
North Western (state) (*e*)	201	2,511	4,49,595	179	2,509	5,78,717	231	1,20,81,192	1,40,84,027	20,02,835	...
Oudh and Rohilkhand (state)	235	692	1,18,972	172	692	1,47,182	213	41,15,291	42,95,739	1,80,448	...
Eastern Bengal (state) (including metre and 2′ 6″ gauges)	292	777	3,01,966	389	778	3,19,240	410	54,68,224	56,03,123	1,34,899	...
Bengal Central (*f*)	120	125	16,364	131	125	14,770	118	3,72,128	3,79,698	7,570	...
East Coast (state)	...	...	...	...	175	14,383	82	...	(*g*) 79,753	79,753	...
Metre gauge—											
Burma (state)	194	715	1,21,461	170	730	1,00,003	137	31,48,377	29,07,090	...	2,41,287
Special gauges—											
Jorhát (state provincial)	46	25	2,074	83	25	1,643	66	36,511	39,522	3,011	...
Cherra-Companyganj (state provincial)	47	8	257	32	8	428	53	7,244	10,407	3,163	...
TOTAL	217	4,853	10,10,689	208	5,042	11,76,366	233	2,52,28,967	2,73,99,359	21,70,392	...
Lines worked by guaranteed companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Great Indian Peninsula (*h*)	513	1,490	4,52,967	304	1,490	5,24,260	352	1,86,47,885	1,77,80,179	...	8,67,706
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	605	461	2,01,491	437	461	2,05,000	445	72,61,368	75,08,218	2,46,850	...
Madras	226	840	2,00,546	239	840	2,40,383	286	46,01,591	53,27,721	7,26,130	...
TOTAL	442	2,791	8,55,004	306	2,791	9,69,643	347	3,05,10,844	3,06,16,118	1,05,274	...
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	271	15,660	33,86,980	216	16,071	38,64,561	240	10,43,84,125	10,79,28,169	35,44,044	...
Assisted companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	132	162	20,509	127	161	21,219	132	5,23,889	5,92,197	68,308	...
Tarkessur	252	22	5,576	253	22	4,446	202	1,43,105	1,39,442	...	3,663
Metre gauge—											
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Company's section)	118	67	13,094	195	67	6,959	104	2,43,703	2,16,083	...	27,620
Dibru-Sadiya	123	78	7,862	101	78	11,040	142	2,68,252	2,65,484	...	2,768
TOTAL	135	329	47,041	143	328	43,664	133	11,78,949	12,13,206	34,257	...
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.											
Standard gauge—											
The Nizam's guaranteed state	151	333	36,352	109	333	47,869	144	12,44,599	12,99,842	55,243	...
The Gaekwar's Petlád	96	13	818	63	13	1,210	93	30,933	30,352	...	581
Rájpura-Bhátinda	92	108	9,013	83	108	14,946	138	2,47,344	3,53,679	1,06,335	...
Metre gauge—											
Southern Mahratta (Mysore section) (*i*)	94	311	44,902	144	370	34,679	94	6,79,937	8,62,099	1,82,162	...
The Gaekwar's Mehsána	59	93	3,842	41	93	4,830	52	1,27,265	1,48,586	21,321	...
Kolhápur	67	29	1,727	60	29	2,040	70	43,686	55,900	12,214	...
Special gauge—											
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	68	72	3,370	52	72	3,820	53	1,24,196	1,23,192	...	1,004
TOTAL	107	959	1,00,024	104	1,018	1,09,394	107	24,97,960	28,73,650	3,75,690	...
Lines owned and worked by native states.											
Metre gauge—											
Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágarh-Porbandar	102	334	22,535	67	334	24,947	75	8,37,846	10,30,382	1,92,536	...
Jetalsar-Rájkot	...	...	...	...	46	2,820	61	...	(*f*) 62,159	62,159	...
Jodhpur-Bickaneer	60	291	11,690	40	364	15,000	41	4,64,906	4,11,146	...	53,754
Special gauge—											
Morvi	65	94	6,221	66	94	5,451	58	1,61,876	1,58,138	...	3,738
TOTAL	80	719	40,446	56	838	48,218	58	14,64,622	16,61,825	1,97,203	...
GRAND TOTAL	251	17,667	35,74,491	202	18,255	40,65,837	223	10,95,25,656	11,36,76,850	41,51,194	...

(*a*) Includes the Bezváda-Godaveri section of the East Coast (state) railway.
(*b*) Includes the Godhra-Rutlam railway.
(*c*) Includes the Guntakal-Mysore frontier section from 1st April 1893.
(*d*) Includes the Tirhoot state railway. Although for convenience classed amongst the state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North Western railway company.
(*e*) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Umarkot railways.
(*f*) Although for convenience classed amongst the state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central railway company.
(*g*) Total receipts from 15th July to 30th September 1893.
(*h*) Includes the Wardha Coal, Dhond-Manmád, Khámgaon, and Amráoti railways.
(*i*) Includes the Bangalore-Nanjangúd and the Bangalore-Mysore frontier sections.
(*j*) Total receipts from 12th April to 30th September 1893.

H. BONHAM-CARTER, *Captain, R.E.*,

Simla, the 12th October, 1893.

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

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 42.] CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1893.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF SEPTEMBER 1893.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice, best sort.		Rice, common.		Jawar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).		Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*.)		Firewood.		Salt.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Burma—																										
Tenasserim—																										
Mergui	...	...	...	...	10 10	10 10	11 11	11 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	256 12	256 12	12 0	12 0
Tavoy	...	...	...	...	10 5	10 5	11 7	11 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	399 3	339 3	14 3	14 3
Moulmein and Amherst	9 2	9 2	...	...	11 3	11 3	14 9	14 9	6 5	6 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 2	10 2	12 2	12 2	7 12	7 12	220 0	220 0	18 11	18 11
Pegu (deltaic)—																										
Pegu	...	...	...	...	10 2	10 2	14 3	14 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 2	11 2	*	20 8	9 0	9 0	143 0	143 0	14 3	14 3
Rangoon	13 0	13 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	133 0	133 0	15 8	15 8
Thôngwa	...	...	...	...	11 5	11 5	13 6	13 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100 0	100 0	14 4	14 4
Bassein	...	...	...	...	13 0	12 14	15 1	14 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 1	13 1	...	...	...	...	150 13	150 13	17 8	17 8
Pegu (inland)—																										
Shwegyin	...	...	...	...	11 9	11 9	12 7	12 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	200 0	200 0	14 2	14 2
Tharrawaddy	...	...	...	...	12 5	12 5	14 13	14 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	8 12	8 12	450 0	450 0	14 3	14 3
Henzada	...	...	...	...	11 8	12 5	11 8	12 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	5 12	5 12	183 8	183 8	16 2	16 2
Prome	6	10 6	...	...	10 12	11 12	12 1	13 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 3	14 14	...	...	9 6	9 6	193 3	193 3	14 3	14 3
Toungoo	...	...	...	...	13 3	13 3	14 14	14 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 6	11 6	...	...	...	...	326 8	326 8	14 3	14 3
Thayetmyo	3	12 3	...	...	11 11	11 11	15 5	13 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 4	14 4	28 3	28 3	8 10	8 10	196 0	196 0	12 14	12 14
Upper Burma—																										
Mandalay	0	22 0	...	...	11 8	12 0	12 0	12 9	27 8	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 2	12 11	29 5	29 5	9 11	9 11	80 0	80 0	14 6	16 0
Bamo	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 3	7 3	...	...	6 0	6 0	182 0	182 0	9 10	9 10
Pakôkku	...	...	...	...	9 2	9 2	11 9	10 0	30 0	29 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 2	15 0	...	...	5 9	5 9	113 0	113 0	14 3	14 3
Meiktila	...	...	...	...	8 14	8 14	9 6	11 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 4	14 4	25 10	16 0	4 3	4 3	222 10	222 10	12 7	12 7
Arakan—																										
Sandoway	...	...	...	...	9 9	9 6	10 8	10 8	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	469 11	469 11	16 0	10 8
Kyaukpyu	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	10 8	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	...	...	...	...	340 0	340 0	15 0	15 0
Akyab	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 0	...	...	8 8	9 0	200 0	200 0	12 8	13 0
Assam—																										
Surma—																										
Sylhet	...	...	...	...	6 2	6 2	8 0	6 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 6	11 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 6	10 0
Cachar	7 12	8 0	...	...	6 4	6 6	6 14	6 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	...	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	9 0	9 12
Khási and Jaintia Hills	6 0	6 10	...	...	3 12	4 3	5 4	5 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 3	7 3	8 0	10 0	...	...	80 0	80 0	6 0	6 3
Garo Hills	...	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	6 8	6 8
Brahmaputra—																										
Goalpára	16 0	16 0	...	...	6 0	6 8	9 0	9 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	14 0	14 0	140 0	140 0	10 0	10 0
Kámrup	8 0	9 0	...	...	7 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	11 0	10 0
Darrang	9 0	9 0	...	...	8 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 12
Nowgong	...	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0
Sibságar	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	12 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	9 8	9 8
Lakhimpur	7 0	...	...	...	6 4	6 8	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 12	9 0	9 0	...	...	140 0	140 0	9 8	9 0

Bengal—																										
Eastern hill tracts—																										
Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	240 0	240 0	8 0	8 0
Hill Tipperas(a)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mágh Hills	...	...	...	...	3 4	3 4	4 0	4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 4	5 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 4	3 8
Eastern—																										
Backergunge	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 2	8 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8	13 5	...	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	10 12	10 8
Noakhali	...	...	...	...	7 0	7 4	8 0 to 8 8	8 0 to 9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 2	9 0
Chittagong	10 0	10 0	...	...	8 12	8 8	10 8	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	10 8	...	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	10 0	9 8
Tippera	9 8	10 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	8 0	7 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 4
Dacca	11 0	11 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	...	...	7 6	7 6	...	...	10 0	10 0
Mymensingh	9 8	9 8	...	...	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	...	...	16 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
																					13 0	13 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Deltaic—																										
Khulna	...	...	...	...	8 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 2
24-Parganas	11 12	11 12	16 0	20 0	7 0	7 0	10 12	10 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 6	8 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	100 0	100 0	11 0	11 0
Midnapore	11 0	11 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 9	11 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 8	14 8	...	...	19 0	19 0	200 0	200 0	10 12	10 12
Howrah	...	...	...	...	8 13	8 13	11 6	11 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 8	105 0	105 0	10 10	10 10
Calcutta	12 7	12 7	16 13	16 13	7 4	7 4	9 12	9 12	19 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	8 6	8 6	14 0	14 0	19 6	19 6	18 4	18 4	85 0	85 0	11 0	11 0
Hooghly	13 14	13 15	17 0	17 0	9 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 8	16 10	...	...	11 8	11 7	160 0	160 0	11 6	11 6
Nadia (Krishnagar)	14 8	14 8	...	...	9 3	9 0	11 0	10 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 10	22 10	...	...	24 8	24 8	128 0	128 0	10 8	10 8
Jessore	11 8	11 8	13 0	13 0	8 8	8 8	10 4	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	...	...	20 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	9 14	9 14
Faridpur	15 0	15 0	18 0	18 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 4	10 4
Central—																										
Bankura	14 3	14 3	...	...	10 0	10 10	11 6	13 5½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	13 6	13 6	280 0	280 0	10 10½	10 10½
Burdwan	13 0	13 0	...	...	9 0	9 8	11 4	11 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	...	...	23 0	23 0	98 0	108 0	11 4	11 8
Birbhum	12 0	12 0	...	...	10 8	10 8	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	...	...	14 0	14 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Murshidabad	12 0	12 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	11 8	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	19 0	...	...	18 0	18 0	200 0	200 0	10 8	10 8
Sonthal Parganas	11 8	11 8	...	...	11 0	11 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	21 0	21 0	23 8	23 8	120 0	140 0	10 0	10 8
Pabna	16 8	16 8	22 8	24 0	6 0	6 0	11 4	9 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 8	...	...	22 8	22 8	200 0	200 0	9 12	10 8
Bogra	13 5	13 5	...	...	7 8	7 8	9 0	9 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 12	15 0	...	...	...	...	90 0	90 0	10 0	9 9
Rajshahi	15 0	15 12	*	24 0	8 4	8 4	10 2	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	19 8	...	...	21 0	21 0	240 0	240 0	9 9	9 9
Maldá	16 0	15 0	...	...	9 8	10 0	12 8	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	25 0	30 0	12 0	12 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Northern—																										
Rangpur	13 8	13 15	...	...	9 2	10 0	10 5	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	...	...	11 4	11 3	53 0	70 0	10 8	12 0
Dinajpur	12 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	9 0	9 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	10 0	...	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Jalpaiguri	13 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	7 8	8 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Darjeeling	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	5 0	5 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	12 0	11 0	20 0	21 0	8 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0
Orissa—																										
Puri	9 8	9 8	...	...	8 0	8 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0†	16 0†	...	...	16 0	15 0	80 0	80 0	12 0	12 0
Cuttack	11 2	12 7	...	...	10 8	11 0	13 2	14 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 5†	20 0†	...	...	21 0	21 0	80 0	80 0	11 0	11 0
Balasore	11 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0 and 18 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 12	12 12	...	...	10 0	11 0	86 0	130 0	11 0	11 0
Chota-Nagpur—																										
Singhbhum	12 0	12 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	100 0	100 0	9 0	9 0
Manbhum	13 0	13 0	...	...	8 0 to 9 0	8 0 to 8 8	10 0 to 13 0	10 0 to 12 0	...	...	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	16 0 to 17 0	16 0 to 17 0	20 0	18 0 to 19 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	10 10	10 10
Lohardaga	9 0 to 11 0	7 0 to 10 8	13 0	13 0	11 0	11 0 to 12 0	13 0 to 14 0	13 0 to 14 0	...	...	...	...	28 0	26 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	20 0	22 0	12 0 to 21 0	11 0 and 20 0	160 0	140 0	8 8	8 4
Palámau	13 8	12 6	23 10	21 15	12 6	13 8	12 15	14 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 4	21 6	23 10	25 5	...	...	...	...	8 11½	8 7
Hazáribágh	12 0	12 4	16 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	12 0 to 12 8	12 12	...	...	...	...	23 0 to 25 0	24 0	...	...	15 0	15 0	18 0	16 0	17 0	18 0	240 0	240 0	9 0	9 0

* Not sold. † Kalai. (a) Not stated.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF SEPTEMBER 1893—*continued*.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

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	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Bengal—*continued*.																										
Bihár, south—																										
Monghyr	15 12	15 8	23 1	21 0	10 8	8 0 to 10 0	12 0	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 12	14 0	23 1	22 0	23 1	23 0	25 3	25 0	132 0 to 156 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Gaya	14 0	14 0	20 0	20 0	9 8	9 8	12 4	13 0	17 8	17 8	...	...	25 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	20 0	18 12	21 0	20 0	22 0	22 0	140 0 to 160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Patna	19 0 and 20 0	18 0 and 19 0	...	25 0 to 28 0	10 0	10 8	15 0	15 0	24 0	23 0 to 24 0	...	...	23 0	...	21 0	20 0 to 22 0	27 0	22 0 to 25 0	22 0	23 0	27 0	24 0 to 26 0	130 0	130 0	11 0	11 4
Shahabad	15 0	13 0	20 0	19 0	8 0	8 0	14 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	120 0	140 0	10 8	10 8
Bihár, north—																										
Purnea	16 0	16 0	...	...	10 0	11 0	12 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	20 0	16 0	320 0	320 0	10 0	10 0
Bhágalpur	15 2	15 2	21 7	21 7	10 11	10 11	13 14	13 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 3	24 0	24 0	20 3	22 11	138 8	151 8	10 11	10 8
Darbhanga	15 14	13 3	18 9	20 12	12 5	12 0	14 4	14 0	...	...	...	...	24 1	22 8	19 11	15 8	20 12	19 8	21 14	22 0	24 1	22 8	176 0	176 0	9 8	10 4
Muzaffarpur	15 6	15 0	22 0	22 0	8 0	8 0	12 12	12 12	...	...	...	...	25 0	24 0	...	...	22 0	22 0	21 0	21 4	23 0	22 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Saran	16 0	16 12	25 0	25 0	11 8	9 8	14 8	13 0	...	...	...	...	26 0	22 0	16 0	16 0	23 0	23 0	24 0	20 8	24 8	24 4	180 0	180 0	10 8	10 8
Champaran	13 8	13 8	22 8	22 0	8 8	8 8	16 0	15 8	...	...	...	...	26 8	25 8	...	...	21 4	21 0	18 8	21 0	22 4	22 4	180 0	180 0	10 2	10 10
N.-W. Provinces—																										
Eastern—																										
Mirzapur	14 0	13 0	18 0	18 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	11 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	23 0	23 0	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0
Benares	15 7	15 2½	21 0	21 0	8 1½	7 15	10 0	10 0	20 1	19 8½	18 2	17 9	...	...	14 10	14 10	20 5	20 5	...	...	23 5	23 4½	105 0	105 0	9 3½	9 5½
Ghazipur	13 0	13 8	21 8	21 8	7 8	7 8	11 8	11 8	...	...	17 8	17 0	...	...	20 0	21 0	19 4	21 0	20 0	18 0	21 8	21 0	150 0	150 0	9 10	9 10
Jaunpur	16 0	16 8	25 4	24 0	7 0	7 0	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 0	24 0	28 0	...	25 0	25 0	170 0	170 0	10 0	10 4
Allahabad	14 8	14 2	19 12	20 8	9 8	9 8	14 0	14 0	22 0	22 0	20 0	20 8	...	...	21 0	15 8	23 8	24 4	...	...	21 8	22 12	105 0	105 0	10 8	10 8
Central—																										
Bánda	14 0	14 0	19 0	18 0	7 8	7 8	11 0	11 8	20 0	20 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	25 8	25 8	...	...	26 0	23 8	180 0	180 0	10 0	10 8
Fatehpur	14 0	14 0	20 0	19 0	10 8	10 8	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 0	23 8	...	...	24 0	24 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Hamírpur	13 12	13 12	21 0	18 0	7 8	7 8	12 8	11 0	18 0	18 0	17 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	25 8	24 8	...	...	29 0	25 8	140 0	140 0	10 4	10 4
Jalaun	15 0	15 0	21 0	21 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	21 0	21 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	25 0	25 0	18 0	18 0	24 0	24 0	200 0	200 0	10 8	10 8
Cawnpore	18 0	16 0	26 0	23 0	7 0	7 0	12 8	12 0	23 0	20 0	18 0	18 8	...	...	25 8	22 0	26 0	23 0	30 0	...	24 0	23 8	120 0	130 0	11 8	11 8
Etáwah	15 12	15 0	22 8	20 0	5 0	5 0	11 0	11 0	23 8	22 8	21 0	19 4	21 8	20 0	14 0	14 4	24 4	21 12	23 8	23 0	26 0	24 8	120 0	140 0	11 0	11 0
Farukhabad	15 0	14 8	22 8	21 0	5 0	5 0	6 4	6 11½	23 12	22 8	26 4	25 0	...	...	...	...	23 12	24 0	26 4	...	25 0	21 0	120 0	110 0	10 8	11 0
Mainpuri	16 12	16 8	23 4	24 8	4 8	4 8	10 0	10 0	18 0	17 8	17 0	15 8	...	...	...	...	24 8	24 8	23 8	19 8	25 8	26 8	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Etah	18 8	17 8	27 8	25 8	6 0	6 0	9 8	9 8	...	...	15 8	15 8	21 8	22 8	10 8	10 8	23 8	24 8	34 8	...	17 8	17 8	110 0	110 0	10 8	11 0
Western—																										
Jhánsi	16 4	16 0	21 8	21 8	7 0	7 0	11 0	11 0	20 0	21 8	17 8	17 8	...	...	...	...	22 4	21 8	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	10 0	11 0
Agra	16 0	15 0	26 0	24 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	26 0	25 8	19 0	19 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	25 0	24 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	95 0	95 0	11 0	11 8
Muttra	16 8	16 0	27 0	25 0	7 0	7 0	11 0	11 8	27 0	28 0	20 0	24 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	30 0	30 0	...	...	30 0	29 0	120 0	120 0	11 8	11 8
Aligarh	18 0	16 8	26 0	25 0	6 0	5 4	9 0	9 0	22 0	22 0	21 0	20 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	31 0	26 0	25 0	22 0	28 0	27 0	130 0	130 0	11 8	11 0
Bulandshahr	19 8	18 4	28 0	26 0	6 0	6 0	9 0	9 0	24 0	24 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	31 4	29 2	27 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	11 4	11 4
Sub-montane—																										
Ballia	14 4	14 4	20 0	20 0	9 8	9 8	13 0	13 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 8	20 8	...	20 0	23 8	23 8	115 0	115 0	11 0	11 0
Azamgarh	16 4	15 8	20 0	23 8	9 10	7 8	16 4	13 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 2	20 8	...	...	17 12	17 10	177 8	177 8	9 13	9 13
Gorakhpur	14 6	13 15	23 6	22 6	9 0	9 0	14 6	13 8	...	...	...	...	25 3	27 0	18 0	18 0	22 6	22 6	25 3	27 0	22 6	23 6	140 0	140 0	9 2	9 2
Basti	17 8	17 8	24 0	24 0	7 12	8 12	28 0‡	21 0‡	11 0	11 0	...	...	14 0	12 0	10 0	10 0	24 0	24 0	20 0	20 0	23 0	23 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Shahjahánpur	17 0	17 0	30 0	28 4	8 0	8 0	8 4	8 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 0	12 0	26 0	25 8	...	35 0	24 8	22 8	115 0	115 0	10 4	10 4
Bareilly	17 4	16 0	27 0	23 0	6 0	6 0	14 0	11 0	22 0	18 0	20 0	18 0	...	...	20 0	8 0	26 8	23 8	27 0	20 0	26 0	23 0	144 0	120 0	10 8	11 0
Moradabad	16 0	15 12	27 8	27 8	9 0	9 0	15 0	12 8	25 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	27 8	25 10	30 0	20 0	...	...	130 0	130 0	10 10	10 10
Naini Tal	12 0	10 0	20 0	19 0	4 0	4 0	8 0	8 0	27 8	17 8	20 0	12 8	...	...	25 0	17 8	16 8	15 8	27 8	25 0	9 0	9 0	160 0	160 0	7 0	7 0
Almora	11 8	11 4	16 4	15 8	9 8	9 8	11 0	10 8	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	18 0	18 0	14 4	14 0	...	...	11 0½	9 0½	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0
Bijnor	16 14	17 2	30 15	29 4	9 9	9 9	10 2	10 2	...	...	13 8	...	14 1	...	...	...	24 12	24 12	...	...	22 8	22 8	135 0	135 0	10 4	10 11
Muzaffarnagar	17 9½	17 9	27 8	27 8	5 8	5 8	9 14	9 14	22 0	22 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	8 12½	8 12	6 9	23 10½	24 3	17 9½	17 9	15 7	15 7	132 0	132 0	10 12	10 12
Meerut	18 0	17 8	25 0	24 0	5 0	5 0	12 0	8 0	25 0	25 0	17 0	17 0	10 0	10 0	25 0	25 0	26 8	26 8	22 0	20 0	23 0	23 8	100 0	100 0	10 12	11 0
Saháranpur	19 0	14 0	28 0	28 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	8 8	20 0	21 4	20 0	16 0	25 0	22 0	25 0	25 0	24 0	23 0	24 0	22 0	16 0	15 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Dehra Dún	15 8	15 0	23 0	23 0	8 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	20 0	18 0	14 0	12 0	15 0	14 0	...	...	22 8	21 0	18 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	160 0	160 0	9 8	9 8
Garhwál	14 0	14 0	15 0	15 0	5 8	6 0	11 0	7 8	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	14 0	14 0	10 0	8 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	160 0	160 0	6 4	6 4
Oudh—																										
Southern—																										
Partabgarh	16 4	16 0	23 8	22 0	9 0	8 0	14 0	12 8	...	...	...	...	26 0	...	20 0	...	24 0	24 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	140 0	150 0	10 0	10 0
Sultanpur	16 8	16 8	24 0	24 8	8 0	8 0	16 0	14 0	24 0	20 8	15 0	16 0	32 0	32 0	18 0	17 0	26 0	26 0	21 0	21 0	26 8	26 8	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Rae-Bareli	16 8	16 8	26 8	21 0	7 0	7 0	13 12	13 0	11 0	10 8	13 0	13 0	30 0	39 0	25 0	18 8	24 8	24 8	20 0	17 0	24 0	24 0	180 0	180 0	10 0	10 0
Unao	15 8	15 8	21 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	23 0	23 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	25 0	25 0	21 0	21 0	16 8	16 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Lucknow	16 0	17 0	27 0	26 0	6 0	6 0	12 8	12 0	26 0	26 0	21 0	19 0	32 0	...	25 0	22 0	24 8	24 8	32 0	10 0	24 12	25 0	100 0	100 0	10 8	10 12
Hardoi	19 0	18 0	29 0	29 0	7 0	7 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	30 0	25 0	29 0	26 0	40 0	...	16 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	11 0
Northern—																										
Fyzabad	16 4	15 0	25 0	24 8	8 10	10 6	15 8	14 6	23 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 13	23 8	28 13	...	24 0	24 0	140 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Barabanki	17 0	16 8	22 0	22 0	6 0	6 0	18 0	14 0	22 0	22 0	16 0	16 0	27 0	24 8	20 0	18 8	30 0	28 0	30 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	120 0	120 0	11 8	11 8
Gonda	17 8	16 14	22 5	23 0	11 0	11 0	12 4	12 0	21 0	21 0	21 0	21 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	24 2	24 0	22 8	22 4	23 8	23 8	200 0	200 0	10 1	10 4
Bahraich	17 0	17 0	27 0	27 0	10 8	10 8	13 0	13 0	26 0	26 0	16 0	16 0	32 0	32 0	10 0	10 0	26 0	26 0	25 0	25 0	28 0	28 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Sítapur	17 0	18 0	30 0	30 0	10 0	10 0	19 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 0	20 0	34 0	35 0	...	...	26 0	26 0	140 0	140 0	10 0	10 0
Kheri	17 8	17 0	30 0	...	8 0	...	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	28 0	...	30 0	34 0	...	...	28 0	28 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	8 10
Rajputana—																										
Eastern—																										
Partábgarh	14 6	13 8	25 0	25 0	6 14	7 8	10 0	10 0	21 14	21 14	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	27 8	25 0	23 2	21 14	25 0	28 2	...	...	15 0	14 7
Bánswára	18 12	18 12	30 0	20 0	7 8	7 8	13 2	13 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26 4	27 8	21 4	21 4	17 8	17 8	...	...	9 6	9 6
Meywar (Oodeypore)	14 1	14 1	31 4	31 4	8 3½	8 3½	8 9½	8 15½	29 11	31 4	19 12	18 12	*Nil*	*Nil*	15 10	15 10	21 14	22 10½	32 13	31 4	10 2½	9 6	160 0	160 0	9 12½	9 9
Sirohee	13 8	13 0	25 0	21 0	5 8	5 8	8 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	21 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	160 0	160 0	12 0	12 0
Erinpura	14 14½	14 14½	25 4	25 4	...	...	8 0	8 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	27 12	27 12	...	...	...	...	140 0	150 0	12 0	12 0
Ajmere	15 11	15 3	29 5	28 0	5 0	5 0	8 5	8 5	28 11	28 0	25 0	28 5	...	...	...	...	28 0	28 8	29 0	29 0	...	...	90 0	90 0	12 8	12 0
Abu	12 13	12 14	18 12	18 12	5 12	5 12	7 0	7 0	15 8	15 8	13 12	14 0	...	...	...	...	18 8	18 0	16 8	16 8	10 4	10 4	160 0	...	11 0	11 0
Kishengarh	14 8	14 4	29 0	28 8	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	28 8	28 4	26 8	26 0	†	‡	†	†	32 0	31 4	24 12	24 8	†	†	*	*	12 4	13 0
Boondee	18 0	16 0	29 0	29 0	7 8	7 0	13 0	13 0	31 0	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	31 0	30 0	33 0	30 0	...	...	160 0	160 0	10 4	10 0
Kotah	12 8	12 0	19 0	18 0	5 8	5 8	6 8	6 8	21 0	19 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	25 0	25 0	20 0	15 0	27 0	27 0	240 0	240 0	9 12	9 12
Jhallawar	12 7	12 5	16 10	16 6	7 1	7 1	9 6	9 6	17 6½	18 6	...	...	...	...	16 6	16 10	19 4	20 8	17 11	17 11	9 6	9 6	175 0	175 0	9 6	9 6
Tonk	17 4	16 10	30 0	26 15	6 10	6 6	7 12	7 12	33 8	30 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	30 4	27 9	...	...	...	...	100 0	100 0	11 0	11 2
Jeypore	16 0	15 12	27 12	26 0	5 0	5 0	7 4	7 4	26 0	24 0	21 0	20 0	†	†	13 0	13 0	26-8 & 29 0	25-12 & 27 0	23 0	22 0	26 0	27 0	95 0	95 0	11 8	11 8
Kerowlee	17 8	16 14	25 0	23 12	10 0	10 0	10 10	11 4	23 2	22 12	22 8	21 4	...	...	15 0	15 0	30 10	27 8	...	...	35 0	37 8	200 0	200 0	9 6	10 10
Dholpur	16 5½	15 12½	24 11½	23 14½	8 3½	8 2½	10 2	10 2	23 12½	22 1½	23 6	23 11	...	...	18 0	16 0	28 2	27 1	...	...	31 15½	30 0	90 0	90 0	11 12	11 12
Bhurtpore	16 10½	16 4	26 4	25 14½	5 2½	5 2½	5 5½	5 5½	28 6½	27 4	25 8	25 6	...	...	9 12	9 12	28 9½	26 14½	24 0	24 0	25 0	25 0	120 0	120 0	12 0	12 0
Ulwur	17 2	16 12	27 2	26 5	6 10	8 14	18 0	18 14	28 0	27 1	26 4	25 8	...	...	16 0	16 0	29 9	28 0	26 0	26 0	32 0	32 0	120 0	120 0	11 8	12 0
Deoli Cantonment	14 13	15 11	32 15½	29 1	4 0	4 0	7 0	7 0	32 5	30 10½	22 8	22 8	...	...	...	...	29 8	27 14½	...	...	...	...	200 0	200 0	11 0	11 0
Nusseerabad Cantonment	15 0	15 8	...	...	6 0	6 0	6 4	6 4	28 0	28 0	20 0	20 0	†	†	...	...	31 0	31 0	...	...	22 0	22 0	100 0	100 0	12 0	12 4
Hilly Tracts of Meywar	13 0	14 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 0	23 0	24 0	22 0	...	...	**	‖	11 0	11 0
Bálmer	14 10	14 10	...	...	5 3	5 3	7 8	7 8	...	...	24 5	22 12	...	...	...	...	17 4	16 4	...	...	...	...	260 0	260 0	13 4	13 4
Anádra	15 0	14 12	21 0	21 0	5 12	5 12	7 0	7 0	14 0	...	14 8	14 8	...	...	...	...	19 0	19 0	16 8	16 8	10 0	10 0	...	...	11 4	11 8
Shahpoora	10 8	13 0	35 5	30 1	7 1	7 9	9 13	11 0	32 11	30 15	17 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	30 1	27 13	28 14	28 0	...	...	160 0	160 0	10 10	10 12
Western—																										
Jodhpore	15 0 and 16 4	15 0 and 15 10	28 2	26 14	6 4	6 4	7 3	6 14	27 8	25 0	20 0 and 25 0	21 0 and 23 12	...	...	...	...	26 4 to 26 9	26 4	15 0	15 0	11 4	11 4	...	...	13 2	13 4
Jeysulmere	15 10	14 7	...	...	7 0	7 4	9 10	9 0	21 8	19 4	20 12	19 4	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 4	...	...	...	...	240 0	240 0	21 0	21 0
Bickaneer	11 8	11 6½	...	...	3 0	3 0	5 8	5 8	...	...	21 1	20 10	...	...	...	...	25 0	21 10	...	...	11 0	11 0	80 0	80 0	12 0	12 0
Central India—																										
Indore	14 8	13 12	17 0	17 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	23 8	21 10	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	21 0	20 0	27 0	25 0	19 8	20 2	120 0	120 0	10 8	10 8
Nimach Cantonment	14 8	14 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	9 8	9 8	28 0	26 0	18 0	18 0	†	†	...	...	25 0	25 0	...	...	22 0	22 0	160 0	160 0	12 0	12 0
Goona	17 0	16 0	23 0	22 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	27 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	200 0	200 0	10 0	10 0
Gwalior	13 0	14 12	22 9½	22 5	5 5	5 13½	8 8	8 8	20 3	19 10½	19 2	19 0½	...	...	14 14	11 11	18 1	18 1	...	...	18 1	18 1	212 8	170 0	11 4	11 0½

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

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF SEPTEMBER 1893—*continued.*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Rice, best sort. Present fortnight.	Rice, best sort. Past fortnight.	Rice, common. Present fortnight.	Rice, common. Past fortnight.	Jawar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*). Present fortnight.	Jawar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*). Past fortnight.	Bajra or cumbi (*Pennisetum typhoideum*). Present fortnight.	Bajra or cumbi (*Pennisetum typhoideum*). Past fortnight.	Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*). Present fortnight.	Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*). Past fortnight.	Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*). Present fortnight.	Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*). Past fortnight.	Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*). Present fortnight.	Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*). Past fortnight.	Maize (*Zea Mays*). Present fortnight.	Maize (*Zea Mays*). Past fortnight.	Arhar, or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*). Present fortnight.	Arhar, or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*). Past fortnight.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Panjab—																										
Southern—																										
Hissar	18 0	18 0	34 0	34 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	35 0	39 0	25 0	24 0	†	†	†	†	33 0	36 0	†	†	†	†	80 0	80 0	11 0	11 0
Ferozepore	17 0	17 0	30 0	31 0	...	...	7 0	9 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	15 0	††	††	16 0	16 0	29 0	29 0	18 0	18 0	11 0	11 0	100 0	100 0	12 0	12 0
Montgomery	19 0	18 0	26 0	26 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	17 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	††	††	25 0	25 0	32 0	32 0	16 0	16 0	12 0	12 0	300 0	300 0	12 0	12 0
Central—																										
Gurgáon	18 0	18 0	32 0	29 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	32 0	30 0	29 0	28 0	†	†	†	†	30 0	29 0	20 0	20 0	25 0	25 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	11 0
Delhi	18 0	17 0	29 0	26 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	32 0	30 0	26 0	24 0	†	†	11 0	11 0	28 0	26 0	22 0	20 0	26 0	24 0	90 0	90 0	11 0	11 0
Rohtak	18 0	18 0	33 0	33 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	35 0	35 0	28 0	28 0	†	†	12 0	12 0	33 0	32 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
Karnál	18 0	17 0	25 0	26 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	25 0	22 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	32 0	30 0	22 0	20 0	16 0	27 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Lahore	17 0	18 0	31 0	31 0	...	...	9 0	8 0	32 0	33 0	18 0	18 0	‡	‡	12 0	12 0	29 0	29 0	16 0	16 0	11 0	11 0	90 0	90 0	12 0	12 0
Sub-montane—																										
Umballa	21 0	19 0	28 0	28 0	...	...	8 0	9 0	26 0	24 0	18 0	18 0	‡	‡	8 0	8 0	28 0	28 0	‡	‡	13 0	14 0	120 0	120 0	12 4	12 12
Ludhiána	19 0	20 0	28 0	32 0	...	...	9 0	8 0	25 0	25 0	20 0	20 0	††	††	14 0	14 0	28 0	28 0	21 0	20 0	††	††	100 0	100 0	12 0	12 0
Jullundur	21 0	20 0	30 0	30 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	26 0	22 0	21 0	18 0	‡	‡	20 0	20 0	26 0	25 0	24 0	20 0	13 0	14 0	100 0	100 0	12 0	12 0
Hoshiárpur	21 0	20 0	26 0	25 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	25 0	25 0	18 0	18 0	14 0	14 0	16 0	10 0	27 0	25 0	24 0	25 0	8 0	8 0	100 0	100 0	11 12	11 12
Gurdáspur	22 0	21 0	32 0	28 0	...	...	10 0	9 0	21 0	21 0	16 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	12 0	12 0	28 0	26 0	18 0	18 0	†††	††	120 0	120 0	12 0	11 0
Amritsar	18 0	18 0	27 0	27 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	25 0	25 0	16 0	15 0	†	†	18 0	16 0	27 0	27 0	13 0	13 0	†	†	90 0	90 0	12 0	12 0
Hills—																										
Simla	13 0	13 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	15 0	13 0	12 0	11 0	16 0	15 0	8 0	8 0	18 0	17 0	16 0	16 0	9 0	9 0	80 0	90 0	8 4	8 0
Kángra	13 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	10 0	9 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	20 0	20 0	6 0	6 0	15 0	15 0	13 0	12 0	11 0	11 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
North-western—																										
Siálkot	16 0	16 0	25 0	25 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	27 0	21 0	20 0	‡	†††	†††	†††	†††	25 0	24 0	18 0	‡‡	†††	†††	120 0	120 0	13 0	13 8
Gujránwála	17 0	16 0	31 0	30 0	...	...	9 0	10 0	31 0	32 0	16 0	18 0	†††	†††	16 0	16 0	29 0	28 0	16 0	16 0	†††	†††	90 0	90 0	12 0	13 0
Gujrát	18 0	18 0	25 0	25 0	...	...	9 0	10 0	17 0	17 0	14 0	15 0	†††	†††	10 0	10 0	23 0	24 0	14 0	14 0	†††	†††	100 0	100 0	13 0	13 0
Jhelum	18 0	17 0	26 0	26 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	21 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	†††	†††	*	*	25 0	24 0	16 0	20 0	*	*	120 0	120 0	12 0	12 0
Ráwalpindi	16 0	16 0	25 0	27 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	28 0	27 0	16 0	18 0	*	*	16 0	16 0	24 0	23 0	17 0	17 0	*	†	60 0	60 0	11 0	11 12
Hasára	14 0	15 0	20 0	21 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	‡	‡	14 0	16 0	†††	†††	‡	‡	16 0	17 0	16 0	16 0	†	†	100 0	100 0	9 0	10 8
Peshawar	13 0	14 0	21 0	22 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	29 0	19 0	16 0	15 0	†††	†††	16 0	18 0	20 0	19 0	14 0	15 0	18 0	19 0	92 0	92 0	39 0	39 0
Kohát	14 0	15 0	23 0	26 0	...	...	12 0	11 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	†††	†††	20 0	20 0	22 0	22 0	17 0	17 0	††	††	150 0	150 0	50 0	50 0
Western—																										
Sháhpur	19 0	18 0	27 0	27 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	22 0	20 0	18 0	16 0	20 0	16 0	20 0	16 0	32 0	30 0	14 0	14 0	†	†	200 0	200 0	12 0	12 0
Jhang	16 0	15 0	26 0	26 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	26 0	25 0	‡‡	‡‡	10 0	7 0	280 0	200 0	12 0	12 0
Mooltan	16 0	16 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	20 0	16 0	19 0	18 0	†	†	8 0	18 0	23 0	23 0	14 0	14 0	†	†	160 0	160 0	12 4	12 4
Bannu	19 0	19 0	27 0	28 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	15 0	14 0	19 0	17 0	7 0	7 0	6 0	6 0	30 0	32 0	18 0	18 0	13 0	14 0	90 0	90 0	48 0	48 0
D. I. Khan	18 0	19 0	28 0	26 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	28 0	21 0	25 0	25 0	†††	†††	6 0	6 0	27 0	27 0			13 0	13 0	100 0	96 0	39 0	39 0
Muzaffargarh	19 0	18 0	24 0	23 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	†††	†††	†††	†††	23 0	23 0			9 0	9 0	110 0	110 0	12 0	12 0
D. G. Khan	15 0	15 0	25 0	25 0	...	...	6 0	6 0	24 0	28 0	20 0	20 0	†††	†††	†††	†††	22 0	22 0			†††	†††	100 0	100 0	24 0	24 0
Sind and Baluchistan—																										
Karáchi	13 0	13 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	9 0	9 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	‡	‡	...	...	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	91 7	91 7	14 8	14 8
Hyderabad	12 8	12 8	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	†††	†††	...	...	17 8	8 0	...	...	...	...	128 0	128 0	12 8	12 8
Shikárpur and Párkar (Umarkot)	12 0	12 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	23 0	23 0	†††	†††	...	...	7 8	7 10	...	...	...	...	112 0	112 0	12 0	12 0
Sukkur (Shikárpur)	16 0	16 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	9 0	9 0	23 0	23 0	21 0	21 0	†††	†††	...	...	21 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	142 0	142 0	10 0	10 8
Upper Sind Frontier	14 8	14 0	...	...	7 0	7 8	9 0	9 8	25 0	25 0	25 0	24 0	†††	†††	...	...	22 0	21 8	...	...	...	...	213 0	213 0	10 0	10 0
Quetta	12 8	12 4	18 0	18 0	5 0	5 0	7 0	7 0	24 8	23 0	15 0	15 0	†††	†††	6 0	6 0	16 8	17 0	14 0	15 0	8 8	9 12	69 0	78 12	8 8	9 0
Bombay—																										
Konkan—																										
Kárwar (Kánara)	8 5	8 5	...	...	8 2	8 2	9 2	9 2	...	12 3	...	12 3	16 5	14 6	...	...	10 9	10 9	...	...	*	...	249 9	249 9	8 14	9 12
Ratnágiri	8 10	8 10	...	...	10 7	10 7	10 14	10 14	*	*	13 1	13 1	12 15	14 2	...	...	11 2	11 2	...	...	*	*	136 13	136 13	9 2	10 6
Alibág (Colába)	9 4	9 4	...	...	7 3	7 3	10 13	10 13	11 15	11 8	11 6	10 15	*	*	...	...	10 3	10 3	...	...	*	*	92 11	92 11	11 14	11 14
Bombay	10 6	10 6	...	...	6 6	6 6	7 13	7 13	13 8	13 8	13 4	13 4	14 1	14 1	...	...	12 8	12 8	...	...	13 4	13 4	79 7	79 4	11 0	11 0
Tánna	10 1	10 1	...	...	6 15	6 15	9 11	9 11	*	*	14 6	14 6	19 0	19 0	...	...	12 7	12 7	...	...	*	*	99 9	93 9	12 4	12 4
Deccan—																										
Dharwar	11 0	12 5	...	...	10 6	10 13	10 13	11 5	17 9	17 9	18 15	19 6	*	*	...	...	12 3	12 3	...	...	15 15	15 8	80 0	80 0	10 2	10 2
Belgaum	12 2	12 8	...	...	10 1	10 8	11 0	11 0	18 11	18 0	18 8	19 0	24 0	23 0	...	...	13 12	13 0	...	...	17 10	17 0	156 0	104 0	9 9	18 0
Satara	10 2	10 2	...	...	8 2	9 6	9 6	9 6	16 9	16 9	15 5	15 5	*	*	...	...	14 7	14 7	...	...	*	*	114 0	114 0	11 15	11 15
Sholapur	13 1	13 1	...	...	7 11	7 4	11 5	10 6	17 0	17 14	20 10	20 10	*	*	...	...	18 0	18 0	...	...	18 4	18 4	75 1	71 2	11 10	11 10
Bijápur	12 14	12 7	...	...	6 15	6 15	11 6	11 6	20 9	20 9	20 4	22 15	*	*	...	...	15 13	15 7	...	...	*	*	80 0	80 0	11 7	12 5
Poona	11 10	11 10	...	...	9 1	9 1	9 10	9 10	16 7	16 7	16 2	17 4	15 13	14 13	...	...	16 2	16 2	...	...	19 10	19 10	86 14	76 0	10 3	10 3
Khandesh—																										
Ahmadnagar	13 1	13 1	...	...	8 13	8 13	10 9	10 9	17 14	17 14	19 0	19 0	*	*	...	...	18 0	18 0	...	...	25 1	25 1	91 7	91 7	12 6	12 6
Násik	15 0	15 0	...	...	8 14	8 15	10 3	10 7	...	*	16 15	16 15	18 6	19 9	...	...	16 5	17 0	...	...	*	*	106 6	106 6	12 2	12 12
Dhulia (Khandesh)	14 0	14 14	...	...	6 8	6 8	9 7	9 7	20 11	20 11	20 3	20 3	*	*	...	...	14 14	14 14	...	...	*	*	80 0	80 0	10 9	10 9
Guserat—																										
Surat	10 10	10 10	...	...	7 6	7 6	8 12	8 12	11 1	11 1	11 1	11 1	*	*	...	...	13 14	13 14	...	...	16 3	16 3	82 10	82 10	12 0	12 0
Broach	13 0	13 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	10 8	10 8	16 0	16 0	14 0	14 0	*	*	...	...	14 8	14 8	...	...	17 0	17 0	100 0	100 0	13 4	13 4
Kaira	13 0	13 0	...	...	7 8	7 8	11 0	11 0	16 0	16 0	12 0	12 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	106 11	106 11	12 0	12 0
Baroda (Camp)	9 0	9 0	...	...	6 8	6 8	8 0	8 0	*	*	11 8	11 8	16 0	16 0	...	...	13 8	13 8	...	...	*	...	80 0	80 0	10 8	10 8
Ahmadabad	13 8	13 8	...	...	9 8	9 8	11 0	11 0	17 2	16 12	16 2	17 4	20 0	20 0	...	...	19 0	19 *2	...	...	...	*	80 0	80 0	13 10	13 10
Godhra (Panch Máhals)	11 8	11 8	...	...	8 0	10 8	10 8	10 8	...	...	14 8	15 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	22 8	22 8	...	...	20 8	20 8	182 0	182 0	12 8	12 8
Deesa Cantonment	13 0	13 8	...	...	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	17 8	20 0	15 0	15 0	*	*	...	...	19 0	18 0	...	...	*	*	100 0	100 0	11 0	11 0
Kattywar—																										
Rájkot	11 12	12 0	...	...	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	17 0	17 8	13 12	14 0	*	*	...	...	16 8	17 0	...	...	*	*	65 0	62 8	60 0	60 0
Central Provinces—																										
Western—																										
Nimar	16 0	15 1	...	...	6 12	6 12	11 15	11 15	20 10	20 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 9	18 9	...	...	12 1	12 1	100 0	100 0	10 13	10 13
Khandwa-Asirgarh Cant.	13 0	13 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	11 0	11 0	18 0	18 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 8
Hoshangabad	18 7	18 7	...	...	7 8	7 8	10 4	10 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33 4	28 13	...	...	20 9	20 9	120 0	120 0	9 8	9 8
Betúl	20 9	20 9	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	...	...	10 13	10 13	320 0	320 0	8 8	8 8
Chhindwára	13 13	15 3	7 4	7 4	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	19 0	...	...	10 4	10 4	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0
Nágpur	16 4	16 4	10 0	10 0	11 14	11 14	19 1	19 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 8	16 14	...	...	12 8	12 8	115 0	115 0	10 4	10 4
Wardha	16 0	16 0	6 10	6 10	10 0	10 0	17 2	17 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	13 5	13 5	120 0	120 0	10 10	10 10
Central—																										
Narsinghpur	18 0	18 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 2	9 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	...	...	19 0	19 0	120 0	120 0	9 2	9 2
Saugor	15 7	14 2	...	...	9 6	9 6	9 1	9 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	19 0	...	...	16 13	16 13	140 0	140 0	9 4	9 4
Damoh	18 11	18 11	...	...	10 4	10 4	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26 0	26 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	160 0	160 0	8 12	8 12
Jubbulpore	17 0	17 8	...	...	11 0	10 12	15 0	14 0	18 12	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 8	22 8	...	...	13 0	13 0	120 0	120 0	9 4	9 4
Baghalkhand (Sotna)	15 8	16 0	26 0	24 0	8 0	8 0	15 0	15 0	18 0	17 8	14 0	14 0	...	...	8 7	12 0	21 0	20 8	...	...	25 0	25 8	140 0	140 0	9 8	10 8
Mandla	18 0	18 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	200 0	200 0	7 8	7 8
Seoni	19 7	19 7	...	...	8 10	8 10	11 8	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 15	17 15	...	...	11 8	11 8	180 0	180 0	8 12	8 12
Bálághát	15 12	15 12	...	...	11 13	11 13	15 5	15 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 13	16 13	...	...	12 8	12 8	136 0	136 0	8 0	9 8
Bhandára	16 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	...	...	11 12	11 12	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0
Chánda	13 11	13 11	...	...	...	...	12 13	12 13	16 4	16 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 6	11 6	...	...	10 8	10 8	320 0	320 0	7 12	10 0
Eastern—																										
Bilaspur	19 14	19 14	...	...	12 5	13 8	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 11	16 12	...	...	10 14	10 14	120 0	100 0	8 0	8 0
Raipur	19 11	19 11	...	...	10 4	10 4	18 9	18 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 8	17 8	...	...	10 2	10 8	90 0	90 0	8 0	8 0
Sambalpur	16 0	15 12	...	...	11 6	11 6	13 9	13 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	120 0	160 0	8 12	8 12
Berar—																										
Buldána	13 0	13 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	182 0	182 0	9 0	9 0
Básim	12 8	12 6	...	...	7 0	7 0	9 0	9 0	14 10	14 8	15 6	14 8	...	...	...	...	14 0	13 10	...	...	12 5	12 2	77 0	73 0	8 2	8 10
Akola	12 0	12 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	17 0	17 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	96 0	96 0	10 0	10 0
Ellichpur	12 0	12 0	...	...	6 0	6 0	8 0	8 0	15 0	15 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	14 8	14 8	...	...	16 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Amraoti	11 6	11 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 12	9 0	16 8	15 13	13 4	13 6	...	...	...	...	15 4	14 2	...	...	13 2	12 13	74 0	74 0	10 0	10 0
Wún	10 0	10 0	...	...	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	16 0	16 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	260 0	260 0	9 0	9 0
Nizam's Territories—																										
Secunderabad	10 8	10 3	*	*	6 13	7 4	10 8	9 13	14 7	14 2	21 7	21 7	23 0	29 9	*	*	11 15	12 7	*	*	14 7	17 12	120 0	120 0	9 0	8 12
Bolárum	10 8	10 8	*	*	8 2	8 2	10 8	10 8	15 5	16 0	*	*	*	*	*	*	12 14	13 8	*	*	*	*	116 14	116 14	9 5	9 5
Chadarghat	8 8	*	*	8 0	8 0	11 0	11 d	15 0	16 0	23 0	24 0	*	*	*	*	13 0	13 8	*	*	*	*	120 0	120 0	9 8	9 8

* Not sold. † Not available. ‡ Not procurable.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 15TH OF SEPTEMBER 1893—*continued*.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice, best sort.		Rice, common.		Jawar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Ragi or Kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, chenna, cholai, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Arhar, or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*).		Firkwood.		Salt.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Madras—																								
Malabar Coast—																								
Malabar	7 3	7 3			10 2	9 11	10 14	10 14													136 2	136 2	12 3	12 3
S. Canara	8 0	8 0			10 10	10 10	12 0	12 0													121 8	121 8	12 11	12 11
South, central—																								
Coimbatore	11 8	10 11			9 14	9 14	10 6	10 6	16 11	16 2	17 8	17 8			19 13	19 13					133 11	133 11	12 3	12 3
Nilgiris	7 13	7 13			8 6	8 0	8 13	8 13	17 11	17 11	16 2	16 2			17 5	17 11					274 3	274 3	11 0	11 0
Salem	8 8	8 8			8 6	8 6	10 2	10 5	17 2	18 11	18 14	22 2			19 3	20 8					145 13	145 13	13 8	13 8
Central—																								
Bellary	11 0	11 0			10 11	10 3	11 5	11 5	21 10	20 10	17 14	18 13			22 5	23 5					97 3	97 3	12 8	12 8
Anantapur	9 2	8 10			11 3	11 13	13 0	13 0	18 8	18 8	17 13	17 13			20 6	23 6					97 3	97 3	11 14	11 14
Cuddapah	9 10	9 3			10 5	11 10	12 0	12 14	15 13	17 6	18 14	20 5			20 5	20 5					140 0	140 0	12 3	12 3
Kurnool	10 3	10 3			11 0	10 5	11 6	10 11	22 14	22 14	20 14	20 14			21 0	21 0					121 8	121 8	12 8	12 8
East Coast, north—																								
Ganjam	*	*			9 14	9 14	11 10	11 10	*	*	*	*			21 10	21 10			*	*	104 0	104 0	10 2	10 2
Vizagapatam	9 0	9 0			8 6	7 13	10 3	10 3	29 11	26 11	29 11	26 11			23 3	21 3					97 3	97 3	12 14	12 14
Godaveri	8 2	9 0			9 6	9 6	12 0	12 0	24 10	24 10	24 10	24 10			23 11	23 11					133 11	133 11	12 8	12 8
East Coast, central—																								
Kistna	8 14	8 14			11 8	11 8	12 2	12 6	*	*	*	*			20 14	20 14					140 14	140 14	13 3	13 3
Nellore	8 10	8 10			11 2	12 11	13 13	14 13	20 10	20 10	24 10	24 10			23 2	23 2					93 5	93 5	12 13	12 13
East Coast, south—																								
Madras	7 5	7 5			10 5	10 5	10 13	10 14	*	*	*	*			19 3	19 3					123 14	123 14	12 11	12 11
Chingleput					7 8	7 8	9 6	9 13	17 3	17 3	17 3	17 3			17 13	17 13					108 14	108 14	12 6	12 6
N. Arcot	7 11	7 11			9 6	9 6	10 11	10 5	20 8	20 8	13 14	13 14			22 3	22 3					160 13	160 13	12 5	12 5
S. Arcot	7 0	7 0			10 0	9 10	16 8	10 8	16 11	16 11	18 14	18 14			17 8	17 8					209 0	209 0	11 11	11 11
Tanjore	6 10	6 10			9 2	9 10	9 6	9 13	15 14	15 14	18 14	18 14			16 10	16 10					145 13	145 13	12 14	12 14
Trichinopoly	6 10	6 10			10 2	9 6	10 8	10 8	17 0	17 0	17 13	17 13			15 12	15 12					143 6	143 6	13 3	13 3
Southern—																								
Tinnevelly	7 13	7 13			9 14	9 14	10 13	10 13	*	*	*	*			*	*					58 5	58 5	14 5	14 5
Madura	9 0	9 6			8 6	9 3	10 2	11	18 10	18 10	14 0	14 11			17 2	17 0					97 3	97 3	13 10	13 10
Mysore—																								
Mysore	8 4	8 12	8 0	8 0	7 4	7 4	8 12	8 12	25 0	25 0	17 0	17 0			21 0	25 0					96 0	102 0	9 8	9 8
Bangalore	10 0	9 8	9 0	9 6	7 8	7 8	8 9	8 9	10 11	10 11	...	...			...	24 0					90 0	96 0	10 0	10 0
Kolar	9 4	9 4	9 4	9 4	9 4	10 0	11 0	11 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	18 0			26 0	26 0					150 0	150 0	9 4	10 8
Tumkur	10 0	10 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 8	20 0	20 0	26 0	26 0			26 0	32 0					340 0	340 0	10 8	8 8
Hassan	...	8 0	10 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	11 0	...	...	...	...			...	33 0					200 0	200 0	8 8	8 0
Kadur	10 8	10 8	...	...	9 0	9 0	10 8	10 8	...	...	...	...			...	34 0					320 0	320 0	8 0	8 0
Shimoga	10 0	11 0	11 0	...	9 7	8 6	13 10	12 0	24 2	24 2	20 0	20 0			28 0	30 0					344 0	320 0	10 4	9 0
Chitaldroog	10 0	10 0	11 0	...	11 0	11 0	12 0	11 0	28 0	28 0	20 0	20 0			28 0	30 0					320 0	320 0	9 0	9 0
Coorg—																								
Coorg	8 0	8 0	6 8	6 8	8 8	9 0	10 8	11 0	...	...	...	...			29 8	28 8					110 0	110 0	9 0	9 0
Bombay—																								
Aden	8 0	8 0	...	...	6 3	6 3	8 0	8 0	10 3	10 3	9 4	9 4			*	*					65 5	65 5	32 0	32 0

* Not sold.

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

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT
(*Statistical Branch*).

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

POSTING OF CIVIL SERVANTS WHO HAVE BEEN APPOINTED IN ENGLAND TO THE BENGAL PRESIDENCY.

No. 1 Estabts. / 533—563.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Home Department (Establishments),—dated Simla, the 17th October, 1893.

RESOLUTION.

The undermentioned gentlemen have recently been appointed in England to the Indian Civil Service (Bengal Presidency) in the order specified below:

Mr. S. R. Daniels, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Punjab, and Central Provinces.
„ T. Millar, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Punjab, and Central Provinces.
„ A. C. Walker, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Punjab, and Central Provinces.
„ W. J. D. Burkitt, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Punjab, and Central Provinces.
„ S. Palit, Bengal, Lower Provinces.
„ A. W. McNair, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Punjab, and Central Provinces.
„ W. A. LeRossignol, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Punjab, and Central Provinces.
„ E. R. Abbott, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Punjab, and Central Provinces.
„ **M. F. Gauntlett, Bengal, Lower Provinces.**
„ **F. F. Lyall, Bengal, Lower Provinces.**
„ D. Lyle, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Punjab, and Central Provinces.
„ B. C. Sen, Bengal, Lower Provinces.
„ G. A. Paterson, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Punjab, and Central Provinces.
„ R. V. Russell, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Punjab, and Central Provinces.
„ F. E. Jackson, Bengal, Lower Provinces.
„ C. L. S. Russell, Bengal, Lower Provinces.
W. Carr, Burma.
„ A. T. Holme, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Punjab, and Central Provinces.
„ R. C. Hamilton, Bengal, Lower Provinces.
„ G. W. Dawson, Burma.
„ G. Balthasar, Bengal, Lower Provinces.
„ H. F. Hallifax, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Punjab, and Central Provinces.
„ **C. H. Harrison, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Punjab, and Central Provinces.**
„ L. E. P. Gaskin, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Punjab, and Central Provinces.

2. The Governor General in Council has been pleased to attach the above-mentioned gentlemen to the Province specified opposite each name as follows:

Mr. S. Palit. „ M. F. Gauntlett. „ F. F. Lyall. „ B. C. Sen. „ F. E. Jackson. „ C. L. S. Russell.	Bengal.
„ R. C. Hamilton. „ G. Balthasar.	Assam.

Mr. S. R. Daniels. „ A. C. Walker. „ W. J. D. Burkitt. „ A. W. McNair. „ D. Lyle. „ G. A. Paterson. „ A. T. Holme.	North-Western Provinces and Oudh.
„ T. Millar. „ W. A. LeRossignol. „ E. R. Abbott. „ C. H. Harrison.	Punjab.
„ R. V. Russell. „ H. F. Hallifax. „ L. E. P. Gaskin.	Central Provinces.
„ W. Carr. „ G. W. Dawson.	Burma.

The names of the officers noted in the margin have been included in this Resolution subject to their passing the examination in riding, and that of Mr. Balthasar subject to his passing a medical examination.

Mr. F. E. Jackson.
„ W. J. D. Burkitt.
„ E. R. Abbott.
„ A. T. Holme.
„ W. A. LeRossignol.

3. The Governor General in Council is further pleased to direct that the gentlemen posted to the Lower Provinces of Bengal shall, on arrival at Calcutta, report themselves to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal. Should any of them land in Bombay, they should enquire of the Secretary to the Government of Bombay whether any orders are awaiting them from the Government of Bengal. The officers posted to Assam should report their arrival by telegraph from the port of arrival to the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of that Province at Shillong, by whom they will be instructed to which portion of the Province to proceed. The officers posted to Burma should proceed to Rangoon, and report themselves to the Chief Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of that Province.

4. The officers posted to the North-Western Provinces and Oudh should report themselves to the Chief Secretary to the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Allahabad. The officers posted to the Punjab should telegraph from Bombay to the Chief Secretary to the Government of the Punjab, Lahore, for orders as to their destination in the event of their not finding instructions awaiting their arrival at Bombay. The officers posted to the Central Provinces should report by telegraph from Bombay their arrival to the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of those Provinces at Nagpur, by whom they will be instructed to which portion of the Province to proceed.

5. Local Governments and Administrations are requested to inform the Government of India of the date on which the gentlemen in question so report themselves. Should any officer attached to one of the Upper Provinces in India wish to exchange with an officer of his year attached to another of those Provinces, he is at liberty to do so; but he must report to the Government of India in the Home Department for previous sanction any arrangement of the kind he may be able to effect.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the Governments of Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and the Punjab, and the Chief Commissioners of the Central Provinces, Burma, and Assam, for information and guidance, with the intimation that, in accordance with the decision of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, the gentlemen who have now been appointed will rank below the candidates selected at the open competition of 1892. Also that the Resolution be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*, and that a copy be forwarded to each of the gentlemen named therein.

[True Extract.]

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

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

The main feature in the meteorology of the period under review was the alteration of the pressure distribution at the commencement of the week to that which usually obtains immediately before the commencement of the Madras rains. This distribution steadily developed and became more pronounced until the 10th, from which date heavy rain commenced along the East Coast of the Peninsula, and gradually extended over the whole of the Madras Presidency. The setting in of the rains over Madras was also accompanied by the development of a small barometric depression which existed over the central districts of Madras for the second half of the week. This caused weather to be decidedly disturbed, and gave heavy rain to the whole of the northern and central parts of the Peninsula. Disturbed conditions also set in over the Arabian Sea during the last two or three days of the week; but as the disturbed conditions were at some little distance from the land, and as they subsequently apparently advanced in a north-westerly direction and passed away, it is impossible to say whether they were due to a definite storm or not, or whether there was merely an area of squally, unsettled weather. Over Eastern and North-Eastern India showery weather with heavily clouded skies has prevailed throughout the week, but in Northern and North-Western India weather has continued fine and settled with almost cloudless skies throughout the week.

On 8th October, or the first day of the week under review, pressure was rising generally over Northern India and falling over the Peninsula, and the principal effect of the changes was to cause the area of lowest pressure to retreat southwards down the Bay to the neighbourhood of the Madras Coast, but with this exception conditions were almost unchanged. Fine weather continued in Northern and North-Western India, while rain was falling on the west and south of the Peninsula and in Burma. On the 9th this distribution of pressure continued, and pressure had become in defect of the normal along the Madras Coast and over the southern half of the Bay by more than a twentieth of an inch, while the defects were smaller elsewhere. This distribution of pressure usually immediately precedes the setting in of the Madras rains, and on the 10th this distribution had become more pronounced, and pressure was in defect by amounts ranging up to more than a tenth of an inch at Bangalore and Cuddapah. On the 10th also the Madras rains began to set in feebly, and rain became fairly general along the East Coast of the Peninsula, though it had not penetrated inland to any great extent. Rain also continued to fall in Burma, and rather numerous showers were reported in Bengal and Bombay. On the 11th pressure continued to fall moderately over the Peninsula, and particularly over Madras and the Deccan, and pressure became in defect over the Peninsula by amounts ranging up to 0·13 inch at Cuddapah and Bangalore, while much smaller defects were generally reported over Northern and Eastern India. The area of rainfall, therefore, extended, and rain fell over the whole of Madras and the south of the Peninsula, and at many stations the falls were decidedly heavy. Conditions were to a great extent unchanged on the 12th, and heavy rain was reported in Madras and the south and west of the Peninsula, while over the greater part of the remainder of India weather continued fine, except over Burma and Bengal, where numerous showers were again reported. On the 13th the conditions over Northern India and over the Bay of Bengal continued unchanged. Over Madras the depression deepened and a distinct low pressure area appeared near Kurnool, where pressure was nearly 0·15 inch in defect, and hence heavy rain fell over Madras and the south and west of the Peninsula. The principal changes had, however, occurred in the Arabian Sea. Pressure had become very low (nearly 0·1 inch in defect) along the West Coast, and it was also very uniform from Mangalore to Karachi. Rather strong north-east winds set in at Karachi,

and strong south-westerly winds were reported in Ceylon, while many stations on the coast showed indraught towards the Arabian Sea notwithstanding the depression which existed near Kurnool. The indications can only be explained by the existence of disturbed weather in the Arabian Sea; but whether the disturbance was merely an area of squally, unsettled weather, or whether a storm had formed, has not been yet ascertained. On the 14th again these conditions along the west coast of the Peninsula were quite as strongly developed as on the 13th. Strong north-easterly winds continued to blow at Karachi and strong winds in the south of the Arabian Sea, while pressure continued low off the Bombay Coast, and winds also showed indraught towards the Arabian Sea. The depression over the land area had advanced to the Deccan, where Hyderabad showed a pressure of 0·151 inch below the normal. With these conditions rain continued general over the south and west of the Peninsula, and at several stations it was particularly heavy, Mormugao reporting 6·37 inches and Goa 5·80 inches. Showers were also being received in Burma and rather numerous showers in Bengal.

During the whole of the week, therefore, weather has continued fine and settled in North-Western and Northern India, while showery weather has prevailed in Burma and parts of Bengal. The rains also set in over Madras about the 10th, and heavy rain was received during the remainder of the week over that area. The rains accompanied the development of a low pressure area over Madras, and this continued to exist till the close of the week. On the Arabian Sea also for the last two days of the week weather was very disturbed, and it is highly probable that a small storm or an area of squally or perhaps stormy weather existed at some considerable distance from the coast.

Temperature.—The following table shows the variation of the mean temperature from the normal on each day of the week for the different Provinces of India. Temperature, it will be seen, was practically normal during the first four days of the week, and about half a degree in defect for the last three days, so that for the whole week there has been an average defect of 0·3°. The largest defects have been registered in Sind, Rajputana, and the Punjab, where they vary from 1° to 2°; while, on the other hand, slight excess temperatures have been registered in Bengal, Assam, Central Provinces, and Berar:

Province.	October 1893.							Mean variation of week.
	8th.	9th.	10th.	11th.	12th.	13th.	14th.	
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
Burma	+0·3	—0·4	—0·2	0	+0·2	0	—0·1	0
Bengal and Assam	—0·1	+0·6	+0·5	+0·5	+0·8	+0·8	+0·7	+0·5
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	—0·1	+0·4	—0·5	—0·2	—0·8	—0·8	—0·3	—0·3
Punjab	+0·1	—0·7	—1·0	—1·6	—1·2	—1·4	—2·3	—1·2
Bombay	+0·4	+0·2	+0·7	+0·7	+0·1	—0·3	—1·5	0
Central Provinces and Berar	—0·9	—0·7	+0·6	+1·1	—0·3	+1·3	+1·9	+0·4
Central India and Guzerat	—1·0	+0·8	+0·7	+0·1	—0·1	—0·4	—0·2	0
Sind and Rajputana	—1·0	—0·7	—0·9	—2·6	—1·6	—2·2	—2·0	—1·6
Madras	+0·1	+0·1	0	—0·2	—1·7	—1·6	—1·6	—0·7
Mean for whole of India	—0·2	0	0	—0·2	—0·5	—0·5	—0·6	—0·3

Rainfall.—As stated in the previous sections, rainfall during the week under review has been confined practically to Madras, Bombay and Malabar Coast districts, Burma, Bengal, and Assam. Moderate showers have also been received in Berar and the Central Provinces, but the remaining Provinces have been almost absolutely rainless, and, with the exception of a slight shower reported at Budhiada in the Hissar District in the south of the Punjab, the whole of the Punjab, Sind, Rajputana, Guzerat, Kathiawar, Central India, and the North-Western Provinces and Oudh have been quite rainless.

With the setting in of the Madras rains from the middle of the week, decidedly heavy rain has been received over the southern half of the Peninsula. Thus

there has been an average fall of 5 inches in Coorg and of 4·54 inches in Malabar, and one of 4·29 inches in the Bombay Deccan. Mysore has also received 3·42 inches, and falls of two to three inches have been reported generally from the Madras districts. Moderately heavy falls have also been registered in parts of Burma and Bengal, and in the divisions of Tenasserim, Assam (Surma and Brahmaputra), and Deltaic Bengal the falls have also averaged between two and three inches. Compared with the normal rainfall for the week, the falls in Assam, Bengal proper (excluding Bihar, Orissa, and Chota Nagpur), the Bombay and Malabar Coast districts, Berar, and the whole of Madras, except parts of the southern districts, have received falls rather considerably larger than usual. Indeed, in the following divisions the falls have been more than twice as heavy as usual:—Assam (Brahmaputra), Deltaic Bengal, Coorg, Mysore, Bombay Deccan, Berar, Hyderabad (South), and Madras (Central). Excluding the Punjab, Sind, Rajputana, Central India, and Kathiawar, where very little rain usually falls at this season, and indeed where the fall in normal years is less than a fifth of an inch in the week, out of the remaining 40 divisions the falls have been in excess of the normal amounts in 21 divisions and in defect in 19 divisions.

The last column of the rainfall table shows the comparison of the actual rainfall of the present monsoon season from the 28th May to October 14th with the fall in normal years. It will be seen that out of 51 divisions the falls have been in excess in 33 divisions, below the normal in 17 divisions, and exactly normal in one. The largest defects are shown in Coorg (32 per cent.), Kathiawar (21 per cent.), Malabar (17 per cent.), and in the Western districts of the Central Provinces (15 per cent.).

The following table will show the heaviest falls which have been reported during the week, the figures given representing the total rainfall for the week at the stations named:—

Division.	District.	Station.	Amount.
East Bengal	Mymensing	Jamalpur	6·06 inches.
Assam (Brahmaputra)	Lakhimpur	Dibrugarh	6·19 ,,
Bengal (Central)	Bankura	Raipur	8·65 ,,
Ditto	Bogra	Sherpur	6·02 ,,
Orissa	Cuttack	False Point	6·09 ,,
Malabar	Calicut	Tellicherry	6·53 ,,
Ditto	Travancore	Cottayam	7·12 ,,
Mysore	Mysore	Yedatore	6·53 ,,
Ditto	Bangalore	Channapatna	7·19 ,,
Bombay (Deccan)	Sholapur	Sholapur	6·38 ,,
Ditto	Kolhapur	Bavda	10·24 ,,
Ditto	Dharwar	Nargund	8·98 ,,
Ditto	Belgaum	Gokak	8·92 ,,
Ditto	Bijapur	Indi	7·28 ,,
Konkan	Ratnagiri	Chiplun	9·18 ,,
Madras (East Coast, North).	Godavari	Sivakodu	14·93 ,,
Ditto Central	Kurnool	Mundlapad	6·09 ,,
Ditto	Bellary	Harpanahalli	6·79 ,,
Ditto (East Coast, South).	Chingleput	Sattivedi	7·74 ,,
Ditto	North Arcot	Madarpak	7·70 ,,
Ditto	South Arcot	Chidambaram	8·70 ,,

PROVINCE.	DIVISION.	Rainfall data for week ending October 14th, 1893. Average actual rainfall of division.	Average normal rainfall of division.	Excess or defect in inches.	Rainfall data from May 28th to October 14th, 1893. Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall, May 28th to October 14th.	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a percentage.
		Inches.	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Per cent.*
Burma	Tenasserim	2·61	2·37	+ 0·24	168·48	160·49	+ 5
	Lower Burma	1·60	2·14	— 0·54	72·09	84·11	— 14
	Central Burma	1·51	1·79	— 0·28	61·16	66·14	— 8
	Upper Burma	1·86	?	?	31·01	?	?
	Arakan	1·86	2·67	— 0·81	158·81	164·25	— 3
Bengal and Assam	Eastern Bengal	1·68	1·60	+ 0·08	81·95	74·58	+ 10
	Assam (Surma)	2·45	1·98	+ 0·47	161·09	132·99	+ 22
	Do. (Brahmaputra)	2·12	0·92	+ 1·20	55·09	59·35	— 7
	Deltaic Bengal	2·48	1·20	+ 1·28	53·95	47·04	+ 15
	Central Bengal	1·93	1·15	+ 0·78	53·89	47·94	+ 12
	North Bengal	1·74	0·99	+ 0·75	99·42	88·46	+ 12
	Orissa	1·05	1·70	— 0·65	44·66	46·60	— 4
	Chota Nagpur	0·51	0·97	— 0·46	57·61	45·90	+ 26
	Bihar (South)	0·35	1·00	— 0·65	41·66	37·78	+ 10
	Do. (North)	0·33	1·29	— 0·96	52·43	45·57	+ 15
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	North-Western Provinces (East)	0	0·76	— 0·76	43·11	35·61	+ 21
	Do. (Submontane) (*a*)	0	1·31	— 1·31	34·19	38·79	— 12
	Oudh (South)	0	0·48	— 0·48	42·24	33·27	+ 27
	Do. (North)	0	0·59	— 0·59	40·20	36·30	+ 11
	North-Western Provinces (Central).	0	0·29	— 0·29	31·64	31·21	+ 1
	North-Western Provinces (West).	0	0·22	— 0·22	23·35	25·87	— 10
	North-Western Provinces (Submontane) (*b*)	0	0·34	— 0·34	40·72	39·33	+ 4
Punjab	Punjab (South)	0·01	0·05	— 0·04	13·97	11·40	+ 23
	Do. (Central)	0	0·13	— 0·13	21·74	19·05	+ 14
	Do. (Submontane)	0	0·13	— 0·13	33·03	23·87	+ 38
	Do. (Hill Districts)	0	0·19	— 0·19	58·25	56·93	+ 2
	Do. (North-West)	0	0·14	— 0·14	25·27	15·17	+ 67
	Do. (West)	0	0·01	— 0·01	5·65	5·71	— 1
Bombay and Malabar Coast Districts (Madras).	Malabar	4·54	3·08	+ 1·46	83·96	101·22	— 17
	Madras (South Central)	2·75	1·97	+ 0·78	25·40	25·40	0
	Coorg	5·00	1·89	+ 3·11	76·24	112·27	— 32
	Mysore	3·42	1·67	+ 1·75	23·56	25·93	— 9
	Konkan	2·36	1·43	+ 0·93	104·58	116·02	— 10
	Bombay Deccan	4·29	0·80	+ 3·49	33·49	25·74	+ 30
	Hyderabad (North)	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khandeish	0·14	0·64	— 0·50	25·84	23·59	+ 10
Central Provinces and Berar.	Berar	0·84	0·19	+ 0·65	30·78	33·29	— 8
	Central Provinces (West)	0·36	0·39	— 0·03	32·80	38·58	— 15
	Ditto (Central)	0·36	0·41	— 0·05	50·52	48·76	+ 4
	Ditto (East)	0·55	0·54	+ 0·01	56·43	45·67	+ 24
Bombay (North)	Guzerat	0	0·25	— 0·25	44·24	43·12	+ 3
	Kathiawar	0	0·10	— 0·10	15·73	19·83	— 21
	Sind	0	0	0	4·60	4·32	+ 6
Rajputana and Central India.	Central India (East)	0	0·18	— 0·18	39·13	34·93	+ 12
	Rajputana (East), Central India (West).	0	0·10	— 0·10	28·18	25·65	+ 10
	Rajputana (West)	0	0·03	— 0·03	25·58	12·95	+ 97
Madras	East Coast (North)	2·32	1·86	+ 0·46	32·08	28·33	+ 16
	Ditto (ditto) (*a*)	1·70	1·30	+ 0·40	65·90	49·91	+ 32
	Hyderabad (South)	2·65	0·86	+ 1·79	37·51	22·25	+ 69
	Madras (Central)	2·97	1·45	+ 1·52	20·45	18·92	+ 8
	East Coast (Central)	2·34	1·63	+ 0·71	17·14	18·39	— 2
	Ditto (South)	2·83	1·53	+ 1·30	18·21	18·45	— 1
	Madras (South)	1·22	1·24	— 0·02	9·89	8·59	+ 16

SIMLA, *19th October, 1893.*

ALEX. PEDLER,
Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

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

Madras.—*For week ending 14th October.*—Rainfall good to heavy throughout the Presidency, except in Tinnevelly, where the fall was moderate. This fall of rain has greatly improved general prospects. Irrigation and water-supply now generally sufficient. Sowings proceeding briskly. Standing crops improving and generally fair. Harvest of the early crop continues to give fair to average outturn. Pasture improving. Fodder available and condition of cattle good. Prices show very little change, but are slightly easier in the Central districts.

Bombay.—*For week ending 18th October.*—Rain generally good and beneficial to crops in the Deccan and Karnatak; moderate in Konkan. Standing crops withering for want of moisture and damaged by insects, blight, or rats in parts of five districts. Preparations for late crops continue in thirteen, and reaping of early crops progressing in seventeen, districts. Prices steady, except in two districts. Fodder sufficient. Agricultural stock good.

Bengal.—*For week ending 14th October.*—There has been scattered rain in nearly all districts, except in the Patna division, where no rain has fallen. Reports regarding the standing crops continue generally favourable, and the crops in the flooded tracts of the Chittagong and Patna divisions have improved. Steeping of jute is still going on in some districts. Cultivation of spring crop lands is in progress, and early spring crops are being sown. The price of common rice is steady. Cattle are doing well and the fodder supply is sufficient, except in parts of East Bengal. In the Madaripur sub-division 392 persons, comprising 216 men, 96 women, and 80 children, received gratuitous relief during the week. In Backergunge small agricultural advances are being given to those who are in need, and subscriptions are being raised for the relief of the disabled poor.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 18th October.*—Heavy rain has fallen in some districts and light showers in nearly all others. Prospects are still good everywhere. Harvesting of autumn crops and winter sowings continue. Supplies ample. Prices generally steady.

Punjab.—*For week ending 18th October.*—No rain during the week. Harvesting of autumn crops going on in several districts. Ploughing for and sowings of spring crops in progress. Condition of standing crops is generally reported good, but more rain is wanted in Shahpur. Crops near the banks of the Sutlej have been damaged by floods in the Ferozepore district. Condition of cattle is generally reported good. Fodder sufficient in all districts, except in parts of Mooltan and Shahpur. Prices fluctuating in one district, falling in four others, and stationary elsewhere.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 18th October.*—Heavy showers of rain have fallen in the Nagpur country; elsewhere there have been moderate to

light showers. More rain wanted in Khandwa, where a small shower only has fallen during the week. Standing crops benefited by recent rain. Cotton pickings commenced in parts of the Wardha district.

Burma.—*For week ending 14th October.*—In Lower Burma the rainfall was sufficient and the crop prospect is good. In Upper Burma rain fell in all districts. Ploughing, sowing, and transplanting are progressing, and early paddy, millets, and maize are being reaped. Standing crops generally promise well, but in Shwebo the rainfall is still insufficient. The price of paddy has risen in three districts and has fallen in one.

Assam.—*For week ending 17th October.*—Weather seasonable. Prospects of crops in general good. Condition of cattle fair. Fodder and water plentiful.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 18th October.*—MYSORE: Rainfall good and general. Standing crops in good condition. *Ragi* (*Eleusine coracana*) harvested in parts of two districts. Prices slightly fallen. Prospects favourable.

COORG: Rainfall moderate. Rice and coffee crops in good condition. *Ragi* (*Eleusine coracana*) reaping and cardamom picking progressing. Prices stationary. Water and fodder sufficient for cattle.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 18th October.*—BERAR: Rainfall moderate. Weather clear, but occasionally cloudy. Autumn crops in good condition. Picking of cotton commenced in two districts. Land being prepared for winter crops. Sowings of spring crops continue. Weeding operations in progress. Fodder and water sufficient. Prices almost stationary.

HYDERABAD: Rainfall heavy. Harvesting of autumn crops commenced. Standing irrigated paddy crops in good condition. Spring crops are being spoiled by the recent excessive rainfall.

Central India.—*For week ending 18th October.*—Rainfall good in the Gwalior and Bundelkhand districts. Rain has been sufficient in all parts of Central India. Autumn crops being harvested in Gwalior and Bundelkhand. Spring sowings in progress in other parts of Central India. Crops in good condition in all parts, except Baghelkhand, where they have been slightly damaged by rain. Pasturage good and sufficient everywhere. Prices of food grains falling in Gwalior and Bhopal; steady in other parts.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 18th October.*—No rain during the week. Reaping of autumn crops and ploughing for and sowing of spring crops continue in parts. Agricultural operations, standing crops, and cattle generally satisfactory. Harvest prospects good. Pasturage or fodder sufficient. Prices falling in four States, fluctuating in one, and steady elsewhere.

Kashmir.—*For week ending 17th October.*—Weather fine. Spring sowing commenced. Prices stationary.

Nepal.—*For week ending 14th October.*—Weather fine. Prospects very good.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Circular No. $\frac{63}{50}$ MET.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Revenue and Agricultural Department (Meteorology),—dated Simla, the 16th October, 1893.

Read—

Despatch No. 28 (Public—Records), dated 27th July 1893, from the Secretary of State for India, enclosing a copy of a letter from the President of the Alpine Club regarding the observation of the movements of glaciers.

RESOLUTION.

A request has been submitted through Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India from the President of the Alpine Club inviting the co-operation of the Government of India in obtaining a record of observation on the movements of glaciers in the Himalayan Range in supplement to a similar record maintained of the movements of glaciers in Europe. The letter from the President is accompanied by a memorandum of hints for observers which has recently been issued by the Alpine Club.

The Government of India accept the view that the suggested record may prove of importance to Geological and Meteorological science, and are desirous that the co-operation of officials and others who are stationed in or near the snows, or who may visit from time to time the glacial regions of the Himalayas, should be invited.

A copy of the Alpine Club's memorandum is accordingly published below; and copies of this resolution and of the memorandum of instructions will be forwarded to the Meteorological Reporter, the Director, Geological Survey, the Military and Foreign Departments, the Governments of the Punjab, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and Bengal for distribution to such officers as may be in a position to supply the requisite information. Any data obtained by observers should be forwarded direct to the Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India, Simla; and the Meteorological Reporter is requested to compile from time to time the information which he receives and to forward the results to the Director, Geological Survey, for information, and to the Government of India (Revenue and Agricultural Department) for communication to the Alpine Club.

Ordered, that a copy of the above Resolution be forwarded to the Foreign and Military Departments of the Government of India; the Governments of the Punjab, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and Bengal; the Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India; and the Director, Geological Survey, for information.

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

[True Extract.]
E. C. BUCK,
Secretary to the Government of India.

APPENDIX.

Memorandum on Glacier Observation issued by the Alpine Club, June 1893.

The recent movements of glaciers may be noted by the following signs:—

When the ice is advancing, the glaciers generally have a more convex outline, the icefalls are more broken into towers and spires, and piles of fresh rubbish are found shot over the grass of the lower moraines. Moraines which have been comparatively recently deposited by advancing ice are disturbed, show cracks, and are obviously being pushed forward or aside by the glacier.

When the ice is in retreat, the marks of its further recent extension are seen fringing the glacier both at the end and sides in their lower portions; the glacier fails to fill its former bed, and bare stony tracts, often interspersed with pools or lakelets, lie between the end of the glacier and the mounds of recent terminal moraines.

Where a glacier has retreated to any considerable extent, careful observations of the form of its bed are of value. What is the nature of the rock-surfaces exposed—convex or concave? Are they rubbed smooth on their leesides? How far have the contours of the cliffs or slopes, or the sides of any gorge, been modified where they have been subjected to ice-friction? Is there any evidence that the ice has flowed over large boulders or loose soils, such as gravel, without disturbing them? How has it affected rocks of different hardness—for instance, veins of quartz in a less hard rock? Generally, do the appearances indicate that the glacier has excavated, or only abraded and polished its bed; that it has scooped out new rock-basins, or only cleaned out, scratched, and preserved from filling-up by alluvial deposits or earthslips existing basins? What is the general character of the valley-bottom and slopes above and below the most conspicuous ancient moraines?

The depth of mountain lakes and the position of the point of greatest depth should be ascertained wherever possible. The marginal rock-structure of lake basins, particularly near their outlet, is of some importance with a view to ascertaining whether they are true rock-basins, or whether they are reservoirs formed by ancient moraines, earthslips, or alluvial deposits.

The traveller or surveyor should, if possible, paint a mark and date on any conspicuous rock *in situ* parallel with the termination of the glacier at the time of his visit, marking the distance in yards of the ice from it. The next visitor will then be able to measure the movement that has taken place since his predecessor's visit. Leaving out of question elaborate trigonometrical methods—such, for instance, as have been carried out on the Rhône glacier in Switzerland—the following plan gives very valuable results, and demands no other instruments than a small jar of paint, a brush, a measuring-tape, and a pocket-compass. To ascertain the recent retreat of a glacier, measure the distance from the end of the ice in front of the longitudinal axis of the glacier to the most advanced terminal moraine where vegetation first shows itself. The bare ground recently left by glaciers is easily recognisable. The diminution of volume is best measured by ascertaining the height of bare soil left on the sides of the lateral moraines in the portion of the glacier within the zone of vegetation. All photographic representations of the glacier end and of the ground which has been freed from the glacier ice are of great value. Those will be of most service that show the position of the glacier-snout with relation to some conspicuous rock or other feature in the local scenery. Each photograph should be dated, and the bearings and distance of the camera with reference to any such feature accurately noted.

It is very important to investigate the state of various glaciers as regards advance or retreat. Neighbouring glaciers often furnish very different results in this respect owing to the fact that steep glaciers anticipate in their oscillations those the beds of which are less inclined. To ascertain the oscillations of glaciers, it is necessary to fix the actual position of the ice-snout at the end of the glacier with the greatest accuracy. Two methods can be employed for this purpose, either of which may be selected according to circumstances. Paint some signs on large boulders, not too far from the end of the glacier, and measure their distance from it by a tape (Richter's system); or build a low wall of stones of a few yards in length, and say 15 to 20 inches in height, some distance from the ice-end, and measure this distance (Gosset's system). It is to be recommended that the stones of these walls should also be painted. If the traveller himself returns after some interval—even after only two or three weeks—he will be able to judge of the movement of the glacier, and he will have laid down a basis for future observations by future travellers.

One of the results most to be desired is an exact knowledge of the dates—

(i) of the maximum extension of the ice;
(ii) of the commencement of retreat;
(iii) of the minimum;
(iv) of the commencement of fresh increase.

In dealing with a mountain group, therefore, the traveller should note (where he can get the information as to the past) the date of the commencement of the actual movement of *each glacier*, and in all cases whether the ice is in advance, or retreat, or stationary. Of course the rate of forward movement or velocity of the ice and the oscillations in the extension of the ice must be kept carefully distinct.

Should time and circumstances permit, a series of observations of the velocity of the ice is of value. These may be made after Tyndall's method by planting a line of sticks across the glacier, or by painting marks on boulders, the position of which relatively to ascertained points on the mountain side has been accurately fixed. The size of the glacier—that is, the area of its basin and its length—as well as the slope of its bed above, as well as at the point measured, should be noted. The rate of movement of the ice appears to be connected both with the volume of the glacier and the inclination of its bed.

No. 4559-A.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.
RATES OF EXCHANGE.

Simla, the 18th October, 1893.

The undermentioned correspondence is published for general information.

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

No. 149 (Financial), dated 27th July 1893.

From—The Secretary of State for India,
To—The Government of India.

I transmit, for the information of your Government, a copy of the correspondence which has taken place in this country with the Exchange Banks respecting the terms upon which the silver that was in transit on the 26th ultimo will be admitted to coinage.

Letter from the Banks, 26th June 1893.
Letter to the Banks, 3rd July 1893.
Letter to the Banks, 12th July 1893.
Letter from the Banks, 15th July 1893.
Letter from the Banks, 20th July 1893.
Letter to the Banks, 21st July 1893.
Letter from the Banks, 24th July 1893, with enclosure.

2. It is desirable in my opinion that in any settlement of this question the Exchange Banks should as far as possible be protected from actual loss if you are satisfied that the shipments were made in good faith in the ordinary course of business. Some disturbance and dislocation of trade must necessarily ensue upon a measure so important and far-reaching as the closing of the mints; but it is not wise in my opinion to aggravate these evils or to intensify the opposition in some quarters to the action of your Government.

Dated 26th June 1893.

From—W. BEARNSHALL, Esq., Manager, Agra Bank, Limited, and six other Banks,
To—The Secretary of State for India.

We have heard by telegram from our Indian Agents that the mints have ceased to receive silver for coinage, but we feel assured that the Indian Banks as regards all silver which has been already shipped in the usual course of business will be allowed to convert such shipments into rupees upon the conditions which have hitherto existed. If our expectations be not fulfilled, we need hardly point out, apart from the question of the great loss which would necessarily arise from our inability to turn the metal into money, that contracts for bills on Europe have been made in India, to provide for which these shipments have been made.

We may justly say that we have been financing the trade of India during the sitting of Lord Herschell's Committee on the usual lines without engaging in speculation either in one direction or the other as to what the issue of that Commission might be, and we therefore think that we are justified in looking for reasonable protection and consideration when a radical change of this kind is introduced. If it became known that the Banks might find difficulty in consequence of a legislative enactment in implementing those contracts, a grave feeling of distrust might be engendered in the minds of natives and others which at this critical moment might produce serious results such as we are convinced the Government of India could not have contemplated.

For Your Lordship's guidance we may mention that we estimate the amount of silver at present in the hands of the Banks in transit to India from this country and from Australia and China to be not far short of 1,500,000*l.*, representing Rs. 2¼ crores.

In the full expectation that the Banks need feel no anxiety regarding the course of action which will be taken in respect of these silver shipments *en route* to India, we have, &c., &c.

Dated 3rd July 1893.

From—SIR A. GODLEY, C.B., Under-Secretary of State for India,

To—The Manager of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, London.

In reply to the letter dated the 26th of June addressed by seven Exchange Banks to the Secretary of State in Council respecting the admission to coinage of silver shipped from England to India before the date of the closing of the mints, I am directed to inform you that the matter has been left to the discretion of the Government of India, and that a telegram expressing the purport of the letter from the Banks was sent to the Viceroy on the same day. A reply has now been received stating that the Government of India have offered to consider each case on its merits, and that an assurance has been given that *bonâ fide* shippers will be protected from any heavy loss.

Dated 12th July 1893.

From—SIR A. GODLEY, C.B., Under-Secretary of State for India,

To—The Manager of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, London.

In continuation of my letter dated the 3rd instant, I am directed to inform you that a telegram has been received from the Viceroy stating that orders have been issued for the payment to the respective Banks of the value of the silver which was in transit on the 26th of June last at the price actually paid, the sterling or dollar value being converted into rupees at the telegraphic rate of exchange on the day of payment.

Dated 15th July 1893.

From—THOMAS FORREST, Esq., Manager, Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, London, and six other Banks,

To—The Secretary of State for India.

The undermentioned Banks desire to bring before Your Lordship the serious loss which they will unavoidably sustain by the recent enactment of the Government of India closing the mints against public coinage unless the Government reconsiders its decision to exclude the silver, which on the 26th of June last, the date of the enactment, was in transit to India in the ordinary course of banking business, and which amounts in the aggregate to close on 1,500,000*l.*

Upon this subject the Banks would refer Your Lordship to their communication of that date, and would urge the following considerations:—

The silver in question was not purchased by any of the Banks by way of speculation, but solely to fulfil obligations for the negotiation of sterling bills and for other arbitrary *gold* operations entered into in India previous to, or concurrently with, such purchases, and in the ordinary course of business which has always been pursued by the Banks. They desire to impress upon Your Lordship that the purchase and shipment of the silver merely completed operations already entered into, and that thereafter the Banks had no interest, so far as that silver was concerned, in the subsequent rise or fall in Indian Exchange.

If the Banks are not allowed to have this silver converted into rupees on the terms existing previous to the 26th of June, but are forced to accept the proposal made to them by the Government of India, the actual loss to them in the aggregate will not be less than 120,000*l.*

Although the banks were aware of the possibility that the Committee on Indian Currency under the presidency of the Lord Chancellor might suggest some change, they would submit to Your Lordship that they, on whom it may be said the burden of financing the external trade of India falls, had only two alternatives before them during the protracted sitting of the Committee,—on the one hand, to continue their business in the usual way, relying on due protection being extended to shipments in transit, or, on the other hand, to abandon the purchase of silver altogether during the eight months occupied by the Committee's deliberations, the latter course involving the complete disorganization during that period of the whole foreign trade, not only of India, but of all other silver-using countries. In this view, and in view also of the uncertainty as to what the Committee's recommendations might be, there can be only one opinion that the first was the only proper course for the Banks to adopt. They therefore continued their ordinary course of business, relying on due consideration and protection being afforded them in whatever changes might be made. Adopting the language of the Right Honourable the Prime Minister in the House of Commons on the 26th of June, they followed this course "in the faith which they reposed in the existing public arrangements."

Another ground on which they based their trust is the principle laid down in the Indian Contract Act, where the incidence, if any, of new or increased import duties falls on the buyer or recipient of the goods, the latter being, they contend, in the case of silver, the Government itself, by its mints, which undertook to receive and coin silver in consideration of a seignorage of 2 per cent.

As regards "existing public arrangements," none could be more definite than the obligation of the Indian mints to coin all silver tendered to them. But practically the whole of the silver tendered for coinage comes from abroad, and takes several weeks to arrive. It is a necessity of the situation, therefore, that there must always be a large amount of silver in transit, unless, as has already been pointed out, the commerce of India was to be disorganized by a total cessation of purchases, and under such circumstances for the Government of India to shut out from the mints *bonâ fide* shipments of silver while passing an Act which at once reduced the value of that silver in the markets of the world by 15 per cent. is a step which we think it will be difficult to justify.

The Banks are satisfied that the Government of India's proposal, which would have the effect of inflicting a fine for the benefit of the Government of about 8 per cent. on all silver in transit on the 26th of June, can only be the result of a misapprehension, and that the real position has only to be explained to the Government to avert from the Banks the penalty which is now suggested. They repeat, therefore, that the silver shipments in transit on the 26th of June were in no sense a speculation in exchange, but that the silver was purchased and shipped to close up transactions concurrently entered into in India in the ordinary course of their business. They feel very keenly therefore that, while pursuing their business in a *bonâ fide* way, ministering to the requirements of the commerce of India in which the Indian Government itself is so deeply concerned, that Government should seek to inflict upon them an injury so great and so totally undeserved.

The Banks are in hope that Your Lordship will use your best efforts to avert from them the serious and unexpected loss with which they are threatened, and by representing the matter in its true light to the Government of India secure for them the coinage of the silver in transit on the 26th of June on the old terms.

The matter is one of great and pressing moment, and the Banks beg that Your Lordship will be pleased to receive a deputation from them at the earliest time convenient to Your Lordship, when they will be glad to have the opportunity of affording Your Lordship any further explanations you may desire.

Dated 20th July 1893.

From—THOMAS FORREST, Esq., Manager, Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, London,

To—The Secretary of State for India.

With the view of making you acquainted with the further proceedings of the Indian Banks in the matter of their shipments since the date of their memorial to Your Lordship of the 15th instant, I beg to send you copy of a telegram which was despatched yesterday evening, on behalf of the Banks generally, by the National Bank of India to their Manager in Calcutta:

The Exchange Banks have agreed to advise Indian Government as follows:—In view of urgent need of funds, the Banks compelled accept Government offer, reserving right of petition for redress. Advise Banks each to advise Government accordingly.

The Banks have taken this action in order that no embarrassment may arise from the lock-up of such a large amount as 1,500,000*l.* But they trust that Your Lordship will recognize that they have only acquiesced in the Government proposal, because, looking to the magnitude of the interests involved, they could not afford to risk the consequences of rejecting it, however harsh it might appear to them. And they further hope that Your Lordship will not allow their acceptance to prejudice their claim to have the matter reconsidered by the Indian Government in the light of their recent memorial.

Dated 21st July 1893.

From—SIR A. GODLEY, C.B., Under-Secretary of State for India,

To—The Manager, Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, London.

I am directed by the Secretary of State for India in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letters dated the 15th and 20th instant, respecting the terms upon which the silver in transit to India on the 26th of June has been admitted to coinage.

In reply, I am desired to say that the correspondence will be forwarded to the Government of India, to whose discretion you were informed in my letter of the 3rd instant that the matter had been left.

Dated 24th July 1893.

From—THOMAS FORREST, Esq., Manager, Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, London, and five other Banks,

To—The Financial Secretary, India Office.

We observe a statement in the *Times'* correspondent's Simla telegram of the 23rd instant to the following effect:

The Banks are continuing to depress the gold price of the rupee in order to induce the Government to give better terms with the result that the rate has been run down during the week from 1s. 3 1/16*d.* to 1s. 3 1/16*d.*

We desire to give this statement, which is calculated to seriously prejudice the cause of the Banks with the Government of India, themost emphatic contradiction. There has been no combination or thought of combination on the part of the Banks to influence exchange either in one direction or the other, and the Banks have no other wish than to act fairly and honourably towards the Government in all matters affecting the settlement of the questions now pending. We believe that the recent fall in exchange is due to perfectly natural causes, which it is not necessary to discuss here, and in all probability there will be many fluctuations in rates before the trade of India adapts itself to the altered conditions.

We are wiring Mr. Toomey, the Calcutta Manager of the National Bank of India, Limited, who has gone to Simla, to give full explanations regarding our silver shipments to assure the Indian Government that there is no foundation for the statement of the *Times;* and as evidence of our earnest desire to avoid giving the smallest ground for such an injurious imputation, we take the liberty of annexing for your information an extract from the National Bank of India's letter of the 21st instant to Mr. Toomey.

We shall be obliged by your kindly forwarding this communication to the Right Honourable Lord Kimberley.

Extract from the National Bank of India's letter to Mr. Toomey, dated 21st July 1893.

"Among other questions on which it may be necessary for you to negotiate with the Government of India is that of the rate of exchange at which the Banks are to be paid for their silver. The Government's original proposal was for payment at the telegraphic transfer rate on London from day to day as the silver is coined. Last week they made an offer of a fixed rate of 1*s.* 3$\frac{3}{4}$*d.*, which, however, the Banks did not accept. But while considering 1*s.* 3$\frac{3}{4}$*d.* too high, we think there are decided advantages in favour of a fixed rate if a satisfactory agreement can be come to on the point. With a rate that is to fluctuate from day to day, we feel there will always be a suspicion on the part of the Government that the Banks are manipulating rates in their own favour, and, however groundless such a suspicion might be, it could not fail to embitter our negotiations with the Government on the larger question. We think it very important therefore that all grounds for a suspicion of this kind should be removed, which can only be done by the Government and the Banks, without prejudice to the larger question, agreeing to an equitable fixed rate. At present we should consider 1*s.* 3$\frac{3}{4}$*d.* a fair rate, but the matter is one on which we shall require to consult the other Banks, and we think it probable that by the beginning of the week we may be wiring you something on the subject. In any case we trust the Banks will be careful to give the Government no ground for imagining that they are giving any artificial bias to exchange in their own favour."

No. 307, dated 20th September 1893.

From—The Government of India,

To—The Secretary of State for India.

We have the honour to acknowledge Your Lordship's Despatch of the 27th July 1893, No. 149 (Financial), transmitting copy of correspondence with the Exchange Banks touching the terms on which we agreed to receive at the mints the silver belonging to them which was in transit to India on the 26th June 1893.

2. Your Lordship has sent these papers for our information with an expression of your opinion that the Exchange Banks should as far as possible be protected from actual loss if we are satisfied that their shipments of silver were made in good faith and in the ordinary course of business, because, though some disturbance and dislocation of trade must necessarily ensue upon such a measure as that of closing the mints, it is not wise to aggravate those evils or to intensify opposition to the measure. At the same time we understand from Your Lordship's communications to the Banks of the 3rd and 21st July and from paragraph 1 of the Despatch under reply that the settlement of the matter has been left to our discretion, and that the expression of this opinion does not imply a direction.

3. The matter has now been finally settled by the receipt at the mints of all the silver which was in transit on the 26th June, so far as it did not suit the Banks to dispose of it otherwise, and payment has been made for it on the terms communicated by Your Lordship to the Banks in Sir A. Godley's letter of the 12th July. We now therefore proceed to state our view of the case and the actual results of the transaction.

4. When appeals were made to us immediately after the closing of the mints to receive for coinage the silver then in transit, it seemed to us expedient to consider whether or not the shipments were speculative, and to treat each case on its merits. But it almost at once became apparent that it was not possible to prove by documentary evidence, such as would be required if we rejected some appeals and admitted others, that any shipment was simply speculative. We therefore refrained from pressing any enquiry into this feature of the case, and decided to treat the applications solely with reference to considerations of public policy and without any reference to the objects of the Banks in importing the silver.

5. In our view the Banks had no equitable right or claim to special treatment of their silver. Their case was in principle analogous to that of dealers in other commodities whose trade might be interrupted by an import duty or by prohibition imposed by the State for reasons of general policy. There was no reason for treating the Banks differently from other traders, and when they asked us in December 1892 for an assurance that, in the event of the closure of the mints, silver contracted for by them before the closure would be admitted to coinage, we declined to give them any such assurance.

6. Nevertheless, we decided to buy their silver in transit at the price at which it had been bought in London, because we were informed that a considerable portion of the capital of some of the Banks was locked up in the large purchases of silver in transit on the date of the closure of the mints, and that, if we refused to accept the bullion, there was a probability that it might be practically unsaleable with the result of endangering the stability of some of the Banks, and thus producing a stringency, if not a panic, in Indian mercantile circles, which might disastrously affect firms and individuals having no connection with these transactions in silver. The closing of the mints had already caused a serious dislocation in our trade relations with China and other silver countries, and we considered that it would be expedient at such a time to waive the question of principle for the purpose of preventing additional and serious disorganisation. Acting on this view, and on this view alone, we decided to buy the silver owned by the Banks, though we considered that the Banks had no more claim to be compensated than the owners of silver in other countries or the holders of silver securities whose property was depreciated by the legislation of the 26th June, or than the owners of any other commodity whose trade might be interfered with by the action of the State taken in the general interest.

7. We offered to take the silver at the price actually paid for it by the owners, converted at the telegraphic rate of exchange of the day on which payment was made. The Banks objected to this condition as involving unequal rates of payment, and we then offered them the option of taking payment at the fixed rate of 1*s.* 3$\frac{3}{4}$*d.* to the rupee. To this also the Banks objected, but offered to take payment at the rate of 1*s.* 3$\frac{1}{2}$*d.* to the rupee. As the Banks professed to make this offer under pressure of want of funds and subject to their right of appeal, we adhered to our original proposal, and the payments have been made at the telegraphic rate of exchange of the day on which each mint certificate was presented for payment. As matters have turned out, owing to the fall of exchange subsequent to the issue of our orders allowing the receipt of this silver at the mints, payment has been made to the Banks at the average rate of 1*s.* 3·053*d.* Appended to this despatch is a statement from which Your Lordship will see that the payment to the Banks amounted to Rs. 1,89,73,289, and that if they had received the mint outturn, as claimed by them, they would have received Rs. 1,87,84,317. They received therefore Rs. 7,11,028, or 3·77 per cent. less than they would have got if the mints had been open.

8. The loss to Government, on the other hand, has been direct and material. This silver was not wanted for currency, and its reception has enabled the Banks to dispense with the purchase of Council bills, and to keep the rate of exchange low until its absorption in the currency. If we had wanted silver for coinage, we could have bought it at a rate of 33$\frac{1}{3}$*d.* instead of the rate (approximately 38*d.*) which we paid to the Banks. The purchase would have cost us on the whole in sterling £995,285 instead of the £1,133,610 which we actually paid, so that the State has in fact directly lost 13·89 per cent. on the transaction in addition

to the other losses occasioned by an addition to the rupee currency which was under the circumstances of the case unnecessary and mischievous, and by the exercise of the power given to the Banks to dispense with the purchase of Council Bills.

9. We have in the 4th paragraph of this despatch stated that we refrained from trying to obtain proof of the speculative or non-speculative character of these shipments of silver. But we desire to say here that we have little doubt that at least some of them were speculative. The reasons which have led us to this conclusion are these :—

(1) The shipments were far in excess of any that have ever before been received at the same season of the year.

(2) They were made between the date when it was announced that the Indian Currency Committee had signed and presented their report and the date of the closing of the mints.

(3) It was known on the Continent that the Committee had recommended the closing of the mints, for the *Frankfürter Zeitung* accurately stated on the 7th June the main features of the recommendations made by the Committee, and it is probable that the facts were also known in London. We append an extract from the *Statist* of the 10th June, from which it appears that speculation by the Banks was then proceeding.

(4) In anticipation of some such action large speculative purchases of Government securities were made in India for London, paper to the amount of Rs. 72,62,600 having been enfaced in June, though the movement for months previous to June had been in the opposite direction, from London to India.

(5) The price of enfaced paper in London never went higher than £63¼ in April and May, and was mostly lower than that figure. As soon as it was known that the report of the Indian Currency Committee had been signed, the price rose, standing at £64 on the 3rd of June, at £66 on the 7th, and £67 on the 17th. After the legislation of 26th June it rose further to £69⅝, and after reaching £71 stood at £70 on the 30th June. There was no other cause for the increase in price from the beginning of June than speculation in anticipation of legislation.

(6) There is little doubt that a considerable proportion of the silver imported by the Banks was for the payment of the price of the paper thus speculatively transferred to London in preference to the purchase of Council drafts which at that time were costing more than silver.

(7) That the Banks did not want the money in India for trade purposes is apparent from the facts that they proposed that we should pay it in sterling in London instead of in silver in India, and that, having received it in India, they were unable to use it, as may be inferred from the fact that the currency note circulation which on the 7th June was 2,530 lakhs rose on the 30th June to 2,649 lakhs, and on the 22nd August to 2,757 lakhs—an increase of 227 lakhs in twelve weeks. Further, during the whole time since the 26th June down to the present date the Indian money market has been very easy, with abundant supplies.

10. All these circumstances seem to us to point to the fact that some of the shipments of silver made in June were speculative, and that they were not made in furtherance of ordinary trade requirements. Considering all the facts, we are now disposed to think that our apprehensions in regard to the possible impairment of the stability of any of the Banks concerned were perhaps unnecessary, and that we might have refrained from securing to the Banks immunity to a large extent from loss on their imports of silver. We consider that the Banks have been treated with great and perhaps unnecessary liberality, and we should not on any account consent to make them any additional concession.

11. We venture here to dissent from the proposition implied in the last clause of the 2nd paragraph of Your Lordship's despatch. We agree with Your Lordship that it would not be wise to aggravate the evils that must necessarily ensue upon a measure so important and far-reaching as the closing of the mints; but we are unable to see that the acceptance of this principle would justify us in granting at the expense of the tax-payer compensation to one class of the community which is denied to all other classes who have suffered from the same cause; and we cannot think that there would be any justification in either principle or expediency in applying the public revenues for the purpose of moderating or terminating the opposition of interested parties to legislative measures taken in the public interest with the support of a majority of the community. If our action in taking over the silver in question is to be justified, it must be on the ground that a refusal to do so would have seriously embarrassed the Banks, and that such embarrassment would have produced at a critical period an amount of loss to the general public which it was worth while to avoid by accepting a considerable charge on the public revenues. We did not undertake to make good to the Banks the whole cost of the silver, because this was not necessary for the purpose we had in view, and because we thought it undesirable that any encouragement should be given to the idea that speculation might be undertaken in view of a possible change in the law with a prospect of complete immunity at the cost of the State if the speculation proved to be unprofitable.

12. As the matter is of some public importance, we consider it desirable to publish the correspondence connected with these transactions, including the present despatch, and we propose to do so in due course after its receipt by Your Lordship.

Statement showing the quantity of silver in transit on the 26th June 1893 taken over by Government, and the price paid for it.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	TOTAL QUANTITY TAKEN OVER.						
	Standard ounces.	Indian standard tolas.	Sterling price.	Rupee equivalent paid.	Total number of rupees at mint outturn which owners would have received if mints had not been closed.	Price the Government would have paid, assuming it wanted to buy silver for coinage.	Remarks.
			£	Rs.	*	£	
Exchange Banks, Bombay.	6,863,268	*1,84,68,424	1,091,016	1,74,09,722	1,80,80,587	† 995,285	From the figures in columns (4) and (5), the loss to the Exchange Banks appears to be 3·77 per cent., while the figures in columns (3) and (6) indicate a loss to Government of 13·89 per cent.
Exchange Banks, Calcutta.	267,131	7,18,825	42,594	6,63,567	* 7,03,730		
TOTAL ...	7,130,399	1,91,87,249	1,133,610	1,80,73,289	1,87,84,317	995,285	

* These have been arrived at as follows :—

(1) 1,84,68,424 standard tolas *minus* 2·1 per cent. on account of seignorage and coinage charges = 1,84,68,424 — 3,87,837 = 1,80,80,587.

(2) 7,18,825 standard tolas *minus* 2·1 per cent. = 718,825 — 15,095 = 7,03,730.

† This figure is obtained at the rate of 33¼*d.* per ounce of silver, which is about the average (33·354) of the rates of July and August 1893, and is also the rate quoted on the 1st July.

Extract from the Statist *of 10th June 1893, page 616.*

Silver.—We referred last week to the stagnant condition of the silver market in the face of an active speculation in rupee paper on surmises as to what may be the recommendation of Lord Herschell's Committee. The speculative activity in rupee paper has this week extended to exchange, and the price of standard bars has been dragged up by an advance in exchange. Before the India Council allotment the quotation had advanced from 37 $\frac{15}{16}$*d.* to 37 $\frac{15}{16}$ *d.*, and after the allotment there was a further advance to 38$\frac{1}{32}$*d.* per oz. It is to be noticed that the Banks only paid this price for immediate delivery, the quotation for forward business being lower. In offering the higher price for silver, the

Banks, of course, did so in the belief that should an import duty be imposed upon silver, or should the Indian mints be closed, such a measure will not affect specie already shipped. To-day the price relapsed $\frac{1}{4}d.$ per ounce. Mexican dollars have been less active, and have not responded to the advance in silver. The quotation is $37\frac{3}{8}d.$ per ounce, which is nearer the melting value of the coins than it has been for some time past. Below we give the closing quotations for bar silver in London and in New York during the past week :—

	June	...	2	3	5	6	7	8	9
	London standard	...	$37\frac{13}{16}d.$	$37\frac{7}{8}d.$	$37\frac{7}{8}d.$	$37\frac{15}{16}d.$	$38\frac{1}{4}d.$	$38\frac{1}{2}d.$	$38\frac{1}{4}d.$
* Opening price.	New York fine	...	$82\frac{7}{8}$	$82\frac{3}{4}$	$82\frac{1}{2}$	$82\frac{3}{4}$	83	$83\frac{1}{4}$	$82\frac{1}{2}$*

Dated 10th December 1892.

From—The Exchange Banks Association,

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

We, the undersigned Agents and Managers of the Exchange Banks, desire to draw the attention of His Excellency the Viceroy to a serious difficulty which may arise in regard to contracts for the purchase of silver should any law be passed without due notice closing the Indian mints to free coinage of silver. For should such a law come into operation at any time before the Banks had received delivery of the silver they had purchased under forward contracts, they would run the risk of having to resell at a loss in London.

In the face of such a risk the Banks will naturally avoid such contracts, but in doing so they cannot avoid contracting the finance of the sea-borne trade, and may possibly thereby hamper the operations of that trade. We beg, therefore, respectfully to suggest that His Excellency should at once give us some assurance that any silver contracted for before the issue of an order to close the mints to free coinage of silver shall be admitted for coinage.

Our reason for taking the present opportunity for tendering this suggestion is that the speeches of Mr. Bertram Currie and of others representing England at the International Conference appear to indicate that, in the event of no agreement being come to thereat, the closure of the Indian mints to free coinage of silver will almost certainly result.

No. 4985, dated 13th December 1892.

From—S. JACOB, Esq., Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department,

To—The Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China, Calcutta.

I am directed to acknowledge receipt of the letter of 10th instant signed by you and by the Managers of some other Exchange Banks suggesting that the Government of India should give an assurance that, in the event of the Indian mints being closed to the free coinage of silver, all silver contracted for before the issue of an order to close the mints to free coinage of silver shall be admitted for coinage.

2. In reply, I am to say that the Government of India is of opinion that it would not be in the public interest to enter on a discussion at the present moment of the measures which might be adopted if it were decided to close the Indian mints to the free coinage of silver, and the Governor General in Council fears, therefore, that it is impossible to give the assurance for which you ask.

Dated 27th June 1893.

Telegram from—The Agent, Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, and other Exchange Banks, Bombay,

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

We respectfully enquire what are the intentions of Government regarding silver arrived and in transit. Enormous loss will be sustained unless received by mint for coinage. Solicit favour early reply by wire.

Dated 28th June 1893.

Telegram from—The Agent, Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, Calcutta,

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

The Exchange Banks, Calcutta, respectfully request that orders may be issued to accept at mints silver arrived and afloat up to Monday last. They submit that these shipments have been made in the ordinary course of trade to finance their usual business, and, with no notice of intentions to close mints, the Banks had no reason to expect that silver would be dealt with in any but usual way. If silver refused, great injury inflicted and heavy

losses sustained, which Banks submit they should not be called upon to suffer. Such losses estimated at two hundred and fifty thousand pounds sterling, probably more. Signed by the following Banks :—Agra Bank, Bank of China, Chartered Bank, Comptoir National, Delhi Bank, Hong Kong Bank, Imperial of Persia, Mercantile of India, National of India.

Dated 28th June 1893.

Telegram from—The Secretary, Chamber of Commerce, Bombay,

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

At a special meeting of Committee held this morning to consider position of Exchange Banks with reference to silver bullion arrived and in transit prior to passing of Special Act on Monday, it was resolved that the Committee of Chamber should respectfully address Government in support of the Banks' claim that silver be admitted to free coinage. The information placed at disposal of Chamber by the Banks goes to show that the silver in question has been bought and shipped to meet the legitimate requirements of trade and not for purposes of speculation. This being so, Committee are of opinion that Banks have an equitable claim to have their silver admitted to free coinage. The existing position is causing considerable disturbance to trade, which will be intensified should Government adhere to their refusal to accept this silver at the mint.

No. 2714-A., dated 28th June 1893.

Telegram from—The Secretary to the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department,

To—The Agent, Chartered Bank of Inbia, Australia, and China, $\frac{\text{Bombay}}{\text{Calcutta}}$.

Your telegram of $\frac{27\text{th}}{28\text{th}}$. Government of India regret prospect of loss to shippers of silver, but mints are now closed to free coinage, and Government of India obviously cannot undertake to make good all losses which this step may occasion. If any holder of silver thinks he has a claim to special treatment, he should submit his case to Government of India, giving full particulars and stating amount of silver, date and place of purchase, price paid, date of shipment, date of probable arrival in India, and expense incurred. It will save time if simultaneously a copy of statement of claim is given to the Accountant General, Bombay, or in Calcutta to the Comptroller General.

[Communicated to the Comptroller General and Accountant General, Bombay, by telegraph.]

Dated 28th June 1893.

Telegram from—The Secretary to the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department,

To—The Comptroller General, Calcutta.

It is said that 1½ millions sterling worth of silver is on its way to India. This silver cannot be sent to the mints, is doubtless unsaleable at the present time, and probably advances could not now be obtained on it.

Is there any risk that this state of things will endanger the stability of any of the Exchange Banks or give rise to panic? You may consult Cruickshank. Bear in mind critical state of things in China trade, and telegraph reply urgent.

Dated 29th June 1893.

Telegram from The Comptroller General, Calcutta,

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

Your telegram arrived after ten last night. After consulting Cruickshank I think that, unless Government take over the Exchange Banks' silver on some terms or other, there is great risk of endangering stability of some of Exchange Banks and causing panic. Cruickshank could not tell the extent to which various Banks are interested in the silver afloat, but doubtless some Banks are concerned in very large amounts. The loss on these amounts, as far as present price of silver is concerned, is not very serious ; and if the silver were saleable here at that price, there would be no great risk of imperiling stability of the Exchange Banks or of disturbing market by refusing to take over the silver; but the price of silver is falling daily. This silver will be almost certainly unsaleable here at any price ; and if it had to be re-shipped to England or China, the Banks' resources would be indefinitely locked up, and the ultimate loss would be something very considerable—possibly one-fifth or more of the original price. The Banks will be at the same time suffering severe strain owing to the state of affairs in China, and the result might be therefore very probably such a loss of confidence as to cause run on any Bank incurring much loss on its silver, thus endangering stability.

Dated 29th June 1893.

Telegram from—The Agent, Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, and other Exchange Banks, Bombay,

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

Your telegram yesterday. Statements as suggested being prepared, but will take some days to obtain exact details. Meantime the Banks are prepared to prove that all their silver arrived and in transit has been bought for legitimate trade purposes before the action of Government in closing the mints. Banks would be glad to receive some assurance from Government that on the above fact being proved to the satisfaction of Government, the silver in question would be accepted for coinage. Solicit favour of reply.

No. 2722-A., dated 29th June 1893.

Telegram from—The Secretary to the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department,

To—The Agent, Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, Bombay.

Silver imported under the conditions stated in your telegram of 29th will certainly not be admitted to free coinage, and whether any, and if so what, relief can be given will be decided after consideration of each case on its merits.

Dated 29th June 1893.

Telegram from—The Agent, Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, Calcutta,

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

Your telegram of 28th. Exchange Banks suggest Government taking over all silver arrived and afloat before Monday last at mint outturn, thus obviating all claims. By doing so Banks gain nothing, the silver having been bought against usual exports at the then ruling exchange.

No. 2732-A., dated 29th June 1893.

Telegram from—The Secretary to the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department,

To—The Agent, Chatered Bank of India, Australia, and China, Calcutta.

Your telegram to-day. Following telegram sent to Agent, Chartered Bank, Bombay: *Begins*—"Silver imported under the conditions stated in your telegram of 29th will certainly not be admitted to free coinage, and whether any, and if so what, relief can be given will be decided after consideration of each case on its merits."—*Ends.*

Dated 29th June 1893.

Telegram from—The Secretary, Chamber of Commerce, Madras,

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

Madras Chamber of Commerce respectfully urges Government to admit silver bullion afloat to free coinage as shipments made in good faith for trade purposes. If silver excluded, heavy loss to Exchange Banks, and probably serious trade complications. Chamber urges Government to assist in minimising evils following so rapid a change from a silver to gold basis. Letter follows.

No. 2758-A., dated 30th June 1893.

Telegram from—The Secretary to the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department,

To—{ The Comptroller General, Calcutta.
{ The Accountant General, Bombay.

Please re-assure the Exchange Banks so far as to tell them that Government is willing to consider favourably the cases of *bonâ fide* shippers of silver in transit in such way as to protect them from any considerable loss. Also ask them to submit their claims quickly.

Dated 30th June 1893.

Telegram from—The Secretary, Bengal Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta,

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

The Committee of the Chamber of Commerce, which met to-day, strongly urge that in the interests of trade the case of the Banks in the matter of their shipments of silver receive special and favourable consideration by Government.

No. 2774-A., dated 1st July 1893.

Telegram from—The Secretary to the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department,

To—The Secretary Bengal Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta.

Your telegram of yesterday. Following telegram sent to Comptroller General yesterday: *Begins*—"Please re-assure the Exchange Banks so far as to tell them that Government is willing to consider favourably the cases of *bonâ fide* shippers of silver in transit in such way as to protect them from any considerable loss. Also ask them to submit their claims quickly."—*Ends*

No 2768-A., dated 1st July 1893.

Telegram from—His Excellency the Viceroy,

To—The Secretary of State for India.

In view of large amount of silver in the hands of the Exchange Banks and of serious consequences which might result at the present time if they could not convert it into rupees, we have offered to consider each case on its merits, and assurance has been given that *bonâ fide* shippers will be protected from any heavy loss.

Dated 1st July 1893.

Telegram from—The Accountant General, Bombay,

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

National offers inspection of books. Shall I examine this afternoon or accept statements without check? Wire urgent.

No. 2784-A., dated 1st July 1893.

Telegram from—The Secretary to the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department,

To—The Accountant General, Bombay.

You need not inspect the books of National Bank.

Dated 30th June 1893.

From—JOHN STIVEN, Esq., Agent, Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, Bombay,

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

I have the honour to annex copies of telegrams which have been interchanged between us in connection with the silver arrived and in transit belonging to this Bank and to other Exchange Banks.

I beg to submit that the claim of the Banks that the silver be admitted to free coinage is just and equitable, the silver having been purchased in the ordinary course of business as conducted by the Banks ever since they were established. The Banks are prepared to prove that the shipments were not speculative, but were covered from day to day by purchases of merchants' bills here and by other legitimate business in exactly the same way as their large purchases of Council bills and transfers were covered.

Although it is scarcely within the Banks' province to go beyond their own case in this letter, I venture to urge that their case is quite different from that of silver bullion hoarders and ornament wearers in this country.

It has never been the custom for the Banks to store silver. Their custom has been to send all silver into the mint directly it was imported after satisfying the requirements of the native buyers. As regards the hoarders and ornament wearers, it is conceivable that they may eventually suffer no great loss through the closing of the Indian mints, for it may be found that the effect of the Act passed on Monday will be to close a large number of silver mines, and the value of silver in India may in course of time recover to some extent, especially if importation should be prohibited.

It is earnestly hoped that the Indian Government will give the case of the Exchange Banks their favourable consideration.

In compliance with your suggestion, each Bank is sending in the particulars required by Government, and is furnishing copies to the Comptroller General in Calcutta and to the Accountant General in Bombay.

Dated 29th June 1893

From—The Hon'ble J. A. Boyson, Chairman, Chamber of Commerce, Madras,

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

I have the honour to direct your attention to the grave anxiety which prevails in commercial and banking circles throughout India in consequence of the sudden determination of Government to close the mints to silver and the refusal of the mints to receive the silver bullion tendered on the morning of the 26th instant Not only has this shipment been shut out, but shipments made to the East prior to the announcement of Government are thereby excluded from the benefits of free coinage. These shipments of silver were to provide funds for paying for produce bills on this side, and were entered into legitimately in the course of trade and not for any speculative purposes. It was anticipated that in any determination by Government regarding silver, all metal *en route* to the East would be received for coinage in the usual way. By Government refusing to receive this bullion, the evils of the situation would be greatly intensified, an enormous loss would accrue to the Exchange Banks, and serious complications follow. But the Chamber feels sure that it must be the wish of Government to minimise such evils resulting from the new and sudden departure from a silver to a gold basis. And as it has been expressly stated in the Imperial Parliament by the Prime Minister that the Government of India may, if it thinks fit, receive such silver bullion to free coinage, the Chamber respectfully solicits that Government may see fit to exercise this discretion in favour of the Banks, and in doing so not only save the Banks from a heavy loss, but also avert a grave crisis and afford general relief to the trade and commerce of the country.

Dated 3rd July 1893.

From—John Marshall, Esq., Secretary, Chamber of Commerce, Bombay,

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

I have the honour, by direction, to confirm the telegram despatched to you on the 28th ultimo, as per copy annexed, respectfully submitting that, in the opinion of the Committee of the Chamber, the Exchange Banks had an equitable claim on Government to have their silver bullion arrived in or in transit to India at the time of the passing of the Special Act to amend the Indian Coinage Act of 1870 and the Indian Paper Currency Act of 1882 admitted to free coinage on the same terms as would have been available to them before that Act had become law.

2. As shortly stated in the telegram, the main reason which induced the Committee to support the claims of the Banks, after a very careful consideration of the matter in all its bearings, was the fact that the information placed at their disposal by the Banks went to show that the silver in question had been bought and shipped to meet the legitimate requirements of trade and not for purposes of speculation; and if this can be proved to the satisfaction of Government, the Committee venture to think that the Banks are justified in claiming to be placed in the same position as they would have been in if the Special Act had not been passed, and not to any lesser measure of compensation.

3. My Committee have no objection to offer either as to the secrecy observed by Government regarding their intentions or the promptitude with which they were carried into effect; on the contrary, they freely acknowledge that, granted the measure was advisable in the interests of the country at large, it was incumbent on Government to pass it into law in such a manner as to prevent their action being anticipated and trade disorganised by speculation. This, so far as it lay within the power of the Government of India, was effectually accomplished, as, notwithstanding persistent rumours as to the closing of the mints against silver and a strong speculative demand for Government paper in London during the previous three weeks, which naturally exercised a strengthening effect on exchange, the sterling value of the rupee in Bombay and Calcutta at the very moment the amending Bill was being passed by the Council of His Excellency the Viceroy in Simla stood at 1*s.* 3$\frac{5}{32}$*d.*

4. It must be admitted there was nothing in this position which would have warranted the Banks in anticipating the immediate closing of the mints; on the contrary, with the exception of unauthorised and irresponsible rumours, on which no prudent men of business would have been justified in acting, everything pointed in the opposite direction, or at all events warranted the belief that no action would be taken without safeguarding the interest of legitimate traders.

5. So recently as 16th June Her Majesty's Under-Secretary of State for India had stated in Parliament, in reply to a question by Sir W. Houldsworth, "that an Act of the Council of India would be required before the Indian mints could be closed, but pending this the Government could extend the period for certificates for the delivery of silver coin." This, if it meant anything at all, could only be interpreted as indicating that if the Indian mints were closed against free coinage, it would only be in such a manner and under such precautions as would protect legitimate and innocent importers of silver from being subjected to unexpected loss, and was certainly so interpreted at the time by the mercantile community here.

6. Unless, therefore, the entire trade of the country was to be so materially restricted as to be practically brought to a stand-still for an indefinite period, the Banks were not only justified, but their obligations to their constituents—the mercantile community—compelled them to go on purchasing bills so long as they could do so without undue speculative risk; or, in other words, so long as they could simultaneously lay down funds for the purpose by the purchase of Council drafts or silver; and this they contend is precisely what they have done, neither more nor less.

7. The comparatively large amount of silver arrived and afloat at the time of the closing of the mints, when the export season is undoubtedly drawing to a close, might at first sight appear scarcely in accordance with this contention; but the heavy sales of Government paper to London must be taken into account, and the broad fact remains that the Banks are in a position to show that their silver purchases were, when the Act was passed, covered by bills payable in Europe bought on this side.

8. Nor in this connection must the important point be lost sight of that the heavy imports of silver were not made at the expense of a diminished demand for the Secretary of State's bills on India. The claims of the Banks to the fullest consideration on the part of Government might to some extent have been prejudiced had it been apparent that they were only buying silver as a means of remittance to the exclusion of Council drafts; but this objection vanishes when it is seen that the Secretary of State has been able to sell by drafts and transfers between 1st April and 30th June a total of Rs. 9,32,57,187, or an average of Rs. 71,73,629 per week, as against the nominal offering of Rs. 60,00,000 per week.

9. The Committee of the Chamber are aware from what has transpired through the public press and elsewhere that in the interval which has elapsed since the despatch of their telegram, Government have indicated their willingness to consider the claims the Banks may submit; and this assurance has already exercised a favourable effect on trade, which otherwise showed symptoms of possible serious disturbance as the result of the refusal to receive the silver at the mints. And my Committee now venture to hope that, for the reasons they have the honour to advance, His Excellency the Governor General in Council may be pleased to afford the further relief which would ensue from admitting the bullion in question to free coinage, to which they consider the Banks and other importers in a similar position can in all fairness lay claim.

10. With reference to the position of the latter, the Committee take the liberty of appending herewith representations received from Messrs. E. D Sassoon & Co. and Messrs. David Sassoon & Co. respecting the effect the closing of the mints will exercise on their remittances from China for proceeds of cotton goods and yarns and opium shipped by them; and the Committee would respectfully submit that their case may be dealt with by Government on the same basis as may be ultimately conceded to the Exchange Banks.

11. Although not directly bearing on the question at issue as between the importers of silver and Government, the Committee of the Chamber would take the liberty of pointing out that the decision arrived at may be not without important influence on the successful operation or otherwise of the new Act in attracting gold to the Government treasury. The Act, it is authoritatively stated, is merely provisional, and at no distant date it may be found expedient to fix another and a lower rupee value to the sovereign. Should, therefore, the decision of Government in regard to the silver at present shut out from the mints be adverse, importers of gold will have no guarantee that they may not find themselves any day in a similar position, and the sovereigns they had bought on the assumption that they would purchase Rs. 15 might on arrival prove to be worth only Rs 13-8-0. That the existence of this possibility would add prejudicially to the ultimate object Government have in view can scarcely be gainsaid, and, whatever be the eventual decision arrived at on the subject-matter of this representation, my Committee would respectfully suggest that, in the event of any change being hereafter announced on the rupee rate fixed for gold, not less than a month's notice should be given before such alteration takes effect.

No. 2937-A., dated 10th July 1893.

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

To—The Agent, Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China (as representing the Exchange Banks).

In continuation of previous correspondence, I am directed to address you as follows on the subject of the silver shipped for India on or before the 26th June, which was not in time to be received in the mints for coinage under sections 19 to 26 of the Coinage Act, 1870, before their repeal by the Coinage and Paper Currency Act, 1893.

2. I am directed to say that orders will be passed on each claim separately, and that the quantity of silver covered by each claim which may be accepted by the orders passed

with reference to it will be received by the mints: the Mint Master will, after premelting and assaying in the usual manner, furnish to the Bank concerned a certificate of the amount of silver of standard fineness received by him; and the Accountant General, Bombay, in Bombay, or the Comptroller General in Calcutta will on that certificate pay to the Bank concerned the number of rupees which is equivalent to the sterling value (or dollar value where bought for dollars) of the quantity of silver at the price paid by the Bank for the silver on its purchase, converted at the telegraphic rate of exchange between rupees and sterling (or between rupees and dollars) quoted by the Bank of Bombay for Bombay or the Bank of Bengal for Calcutta on the day of payment. The amount payable on each certificate will be paid either on presentation or after such interval of time as the Comptroller General may from time to time prescribe.

3. The following claims have been accepted by the Government of India, namely:

Name of Bank.	Quantity of silver in ounces of standard fineness (as stated in the claim).	Price paid per standard ounce.
Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank (Calcutta Agency)	32,680	38 3/8 d.
Imperial Bank of Persia (Bombay Agency)	63,934	37 7/8 d.
Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris (Bombay Agency) . . .	79,789	38 1/4 d.

These amounts may now be presented to the mint. The amounts included in claims of Exchange Banks which still remain to be verified and accepted may also be presented to the mints on the same conditions on the Banks giving proof to the Mint Master that the vessel in which they were shipped for India sailed from the port of departure on or before the 26th June last. The acceptance of these amounts by the Mint Masters will be subject to the orders to be passed regarding each. Orders on each claim will be passed as soon as the necessary particulars and explanations have been fully furnished.

4. I am to say that the Bombay Mint will receive the silver at the rate of only three lakhs of tolas a day and the Calcutta Mint at the rate of only two and a half lakhs of tolas a day, and to request that the Banks may arrange among themselves in what order their several consignments of silver should be presented to the Mints at Calcutta and Bombay, so that the quantities presented each day may not exceed three lakhs of tolas at Bombay and two and a half lakhs of tolas at Calcutta. The Mint Masters should be informed of the arrangements made in this respect, and of the quantity which will be tendered daily by each Bank at each mint up to the aggregates mentioned above.

No. 2936-A., dated 10th July 1893.

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

To—The Mint Master, $\frac{\text{Bombay}}{\text{Calcutta}}$.

I am directed to enclose copy of a letter addressed this day to the Exchange Banks on the subject of the silver belonging to them which was in transit for India on 26th June last.

2. You will observe that you may now receive all silver included in claims made by any of the Exchange Banks for shipments by them, provided that the vessel in which the consignment was shipped for India sailed from the port of departure on or before the 26th June last. Your acceptance of amounts, regarding which separate orders have not been passed by the Government of India, will be subject to the orders to be passed regarding them.

3. The aggregate amounts to be received in a day at the two mints have been fixed at three lakhs for Bombay and two and a half lakhs for Calcutta. If you can conveniently, without incurring extra expenditure, receive a larger amount daily, you may inform the Exchange Banks accordingly and report to the Government of India.

4. You should proceed to coin into rupees the silver you receive under these orders with as little delay as possible.

5. Copies of this letter and of the letter to the Exchange Banks have been sent to the Accountant General, Bombay, and to the Comptroller General. A copy of the letter sent to the Comptroller General is enclosed.

No. 2935-A., dated 10th July 1893.

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

To—The Comptroller and Auditor General.

I am directed to forward copies of letters addressed this day to the Exchange Banks and the Mint Masters on the subject of the silver belonging to the Exchange Banks which was in transit on the 26th June last.

2. You will see that the Mint Masters have been authorised, subject to the orders to be issued on each separate claim, to receive the silver of the Exchange Banks, and that you and the Accountant General, Bombay, are to pay on the Mint certificate of outturn the number of rupees which is equivalent to the sterling (or dollar) value of the quantity of silver mentioned in the certificate at the price paid by the Banks for the silver on its purchase, converted at the telegraphic rate of exchange quoted by the Bank of Bengal for Calcutta and by the Bank of Bombay for Bombay on the day of payment. The price paid by the Banks on purchase will be mentioned in each case in the orders issued on the claim.

3. It is left to you to decide both for Bombay and Calcutta whether it is necessary to interpose an interval between the presentation and the payment of the Mint certificates. I am directed to say that it is the desire of the Government of India that the certificates should, if possible, be paid on presentation; but the state of the balances in the Reserve Treasuries, Bombay and Calcutta, may render it necessary to make the certificates payable some days after the date of presentation; and you should issue orders stating the number of days if you consider that course necessary.

4. Copies of this letter and of the letters to the Exchange Banks and the Mint Masters have been sent to the Accountant General, Bombay.

Dated 13th July 1893.

Telegram from—The Agent, Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, and other Exchange Banks, Bombay,

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

Letter 10th received. We must refer to our head offices for instructions. Please explain whether the rate of exchange offered is that ruling when silver was paid for in London or that which may be ruling when Government pays in India. Please telegraph reply.

Dated 13th July 1893.

Telegram from—The Accountant General, Bombay,

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

Agents of National, Chartered, Hong Kong, and Mercantile Banks have jointly visited me to-day to point out that payment at telegraphic rate on date of payment will produce inequality in their treatment, as rate may vary daily. They deprecate delay till after coinage, and suggest bullion being made currency bullion and three-quarters of its invoice value being advanced at once from currency reserve or sterling payment in part or whole at Banks' option in London if possible. I add that mercantile feeling here is much opposed to your arrangement, as it makes it the Banks' interest to depress exchange.

No. 3031-A., dated 14th July 1893.

Telegram from—The Secretary to the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department,

To—The Agent, Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, Bombay.

Your telegram of 13th. The rate of exchange mentioned in my letter of 10th is the rate of the day on which the amount due on the Mint certificate is paid to the Bank concerned by the Comptroller General or the Accountant General.

With reference to the representation made by Bank Agents to the Accountant General on the 13th, Government regrets that no advance can be made on bullion presented to mints.

To remove the inequality of treatment between different Banks complained of as resulting from the orders of 10th, Government is willing to allow any Bank to elect a fixed rate of 15 pence 3 farthings sterling exchange and the demand rate yesterday in Calcutta for dollar exchange instead of the rate ruling on day of payment of claim. Such election must cover the whole of the silver comprised in the claims of the Bank concerned. Any Bank electing that fixed rate should communicate its election by telegram not later than Tuesday.

Please communicate the substance of this telegram to the Calcutta Branches.

Dated 15th July 1893.

From—A. C. MARSHALL, Esq., Agent, Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, Calcutta,

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

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 2937-A. of the 10th instant addressed to this Bank as representing the Exchange Banks.

A copy thereof has been handed to the Managers of the other Banks, and I am directed to inform you that the terms offered by the Government of India for the silver and dollars *en route* to India on or before 26th June have been transmitted by telegram to their London offices

I am also requested to point out that the proposals do not protect the Banks from considerable loss, but, on the contrary, they inflict a very serious loss of from 7 to 8 per cent. on silver and dollars purchased in London, and of from 10 to 15 per cent. on shipments from China, Japan, and the Straits.

Dated 18th July 1893.

Telegram from—The Agent, Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, and other Exchange Banks, Bombay,

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

Kindly keep offer open pending arrival of Banks' representative from Calcutta. Expect leaving for Simla to-night.

Dated 20th July 1893.

Telegram from—The Agent, Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, and other Exchange Banks, Bombay,

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

In view of urgent need of funds, Banks are compelled to accept Government's offer, reserving right of petition for redress. Letters follow from Banks interested.

No. 3141-A., dated 21st July 1893.

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

To—The Agent, Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, Bombay.

Your telegram of 20th. Government understands the Banks to mean that they make over their silver to it on the terms offered, but with the reservation that by so making over their silver they are not to be precluded from trying to convince Government that it ought to give them better terms. On this understanding the Comptroller General and Accountant General have been instructed to receive Banks' silver subject to orders in each case. Do any Banks wish to elect fixed rate of one and three pence three farthings offered on 14th?

Dated 18th July 1893.

From—The Agent, Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, Bombay,

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

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your No. 2937-A. of 10th instant, No. 2987-A. of 12th instant, and of No. 3031-A. of 14th instant, and to confirm the following telegrams despatched in connection with the matter in question :

On 13th instant—

Letter 10th received. We must refer to our head offices for instructions. Please explain whether the rate of exchange offered is that ruling when silver was paid for in London or that which may be ruling when Government pays in India. Please telegraph reply.

On 18th instant—

Kindly keep offer open pending arrival of Banks' representative from Calcutta. Expect leaving for Simla to-night.

The Banks are still waiting for instructions from their head offices, and at present I would only mention that they are greatly disappointed with the offer which has been received from Government. The Banks have invited a thorough examination into the merits of their claim, and, with a view to afford Government every information which may be desired, it has been considered advisable that one of the Calcutta Bank Managers should proceed to Simla. I am not yet in a position to say whether it will be convenient for him to go.

Dated 22nd July 1893.

Telegram from—The Agent, Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, and other Exchange Banks, Bombay,

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

Unless Indian Government will fix one shilling and three pence half-penny per rupee, the Exchange Banks prefer daily current rates : this without prejudice to appeal for redress.

Dated 20th July 1893.

From—JOHN STIVEN, Esq., Agent, Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, Bombay,

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

Acting on instructions received from London, I have to-day telegraphed you as follows :

In view of urgent need of funds, Banks are compelled to accept Government's offer, reserving right of petition for redress. Letters follow from Banks interested.

In confirming this message, I have the honour to state that the rate of exchange current to-day for telegraphic transfers on London is 1*s.* $3\frac{9}{16}d.$, or $\frac{3}{16}d.$ lower than that offered to us by Government.

After the Banks have ascertained the extent of their losses, they will send in a petition for redress, and will endeavour to lay their case more fully before Government in the hope that more liberal terms will be conceded.

Dated 26th July 1893.

From—J. A. TOOMEY, Esq.,

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

As the Agent acting on behalf of the owners of the silver *en route* to India at the time the mints were closed, I have the honour to place the following statement before you for the information of the Government of India.

As I explained to the Finance Minister at an interview on 24th instant, I have received a telegram from London giving the following points from a memorial which the Exchange Banks had prepared for the Secretary of State for India in Council :

Firstly.—The silver was not purchased on speculation, but to cover concurrent Indian sterling operations, such silver not benefiting by the rise which has since taken place in exchange.

That the loss to the Exchange Banks on the Indian Government terms totals £120,000.

Secondly.—There were only two courses possible for the Exchange Banks during the protracted sitting of Lord Herschell's Committee—either to conduct business on the usual lines, relying on protection in respect to transit shipments, or to abandon silver altogether during the whole period, thus involving the upsetting of the Indian trade.

Clearly, the first was the only proper course to pursue, and this the Exchange Banks did, relying on protection in the event of change ; also relying on the principle of the Indian Contract Act, making incidence of fresh duties on transit goods fall on the buyer or recipient ; in the latter case the silver was intended for the mint which undertook to coin silver for 2 per cent.

Thirdly.—The mint, a public institution, bound to coin all silver offered. But all silver tendered comes from outside, taking weeks to arrive ; necessity, therefore, of always having large amount in transit, unless trade upset by cessation of purchases. The Indian Government bound to recognise this and admit *bonâ fide* shipments. Excluding these, while passing an Act lowering the value 15 per cent., unjustifiable.

Lastly.—The Exchange Banks are satisfied that the action of the Indian Government has been due to a misapprehension, and they repeat that the purchases were not speculative.

The Exchange Banks feel keenly that, while pursuing their ordinary business in a *bonâ fide* way, the Indian Government should seek to inflict such serious and undeserved injury.

I have only to add that should any information be desired in addition to that which I gave to the Finance Minister on 24th instant, I shall be happy to furnish it before leaving Simla.

No. 3272-A., dated 28th July 1893.

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

To—J. A. TOOMEY, Esq.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 26th instant, in which, as representative of the Exchange Banks who are owners of silver in transit to India on the 26th June, you summarise the purport of a memorial from the Exchange Banks to the Secretary of State for India which they have prepared appealing against the decision of the Government of India in regard to the terms on which the Government consented to accept the silver at the mints.

2. In reply to the last paragraph of your letter I am to state that the Government of India does not for the present require any information additional to that which you have already furnished.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY STATISTICS.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS FROM 1ST JULY TO 8TH OCTOBER 1892, AND FROM 1ST JULY TO 7TH OCTOBER 1893.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Receipts from 1st July 1893*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

Railway.	Average earnings per mile per week during the 2nd-half of 1892.	Week ending 8th October 1892. Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Week ending 7th October 1893. Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Earnings from 1st July to 8th October 1892.	Earnings from 1st July to 7th October 1893.	Increases during the 2nd-half of 1893.	Decreases during the 2nd-half of 1893.
State lines worked by companies.	*Rs.*	*Miles.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Miles.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
Standard gauge—											
East Indian	521	1,634	7,51,654	460	1,634	9,77,498	598	1,06,67,132	1,15,71,918	9,04,786	...
Bengal-Nágpur	101	831	76,049	92	863	77,000	89	9,52,548	10,30,453	77,905	...
Indian Midland	106	752	87,289	116	752	75,657	101	9,40,025	9,49,903	3,938	...
Bezváda Extension (*a*)	95	21	1,326	63	112	5,938	53	20,514	81,478	54,964	...
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa (*b*)	216	1,674	3,64,818	218	1,699	3,55,210	209	44,30,812	43,61,389	...	69,423
South Indian	135	1,106	1,46,451	132	1,043	1,47,521	141	20,06,302	21,34,222	1,27,920	...
Southern Mahratta (*c*)	78	1,044	79,155	76	1,156	1,02,555	89	10,07,336	13,94,092	3,86,756	...
Bengal and North-Western (*d*)	111	755	71,087	94	756	86,360	114	10,04,849	10,17,027	12,178	...
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Lucknow-Bareilly section)	56	199	10,144	51	223	8,642	39	1,34,031	1,33,289	...	742
TOTAL	213	8,016	15,87,973	198	8,238	18,36,381	223	2,11,75,549	2,26,73,831	14,98,282	...
State lines worked by the State.											
Standard gauge—											
North Western (state) (*e*)	178	2,511	4,59,102	183	2,509	5,63,976	225	55,30,267	71,01,801	15,71,534	...
Oudh and Rohilkhand (state)	193	692	1,25,335	181	692	1,36,381	197	15,98,186	18,88,667	2,90,481	...
Eastern Bengal (state) (including metre and 2′ 6″ gauges)	344	777	2,35,617	303	778	3,55,370	457	34,53,416	34,94,302	40,886	...
Bengal Central (*f*)	121	125	13,550	108	125	17,150	137	2,02,333	2,05,052	2,719	...
East Coast (state)	...	...	...	...	175	14,010	80	...	(*g*) 93,763	93,763	...
Metre gauge—											
Burma (state)	157	715	1,00,304	140	730	1,06,654	146	14,35,354	13,06,781	...	1,28,573
Special gauges—											
Jorhát (state provincial)	55	25	1,800	72	25	1,384	55	22,049	22,558	509	...
Cherra-Companyganj (state provincial)	44	8	314	39	8	461	58	3,350	5,247	1,897	...
TOTAL	202	4,853	9,36,022	193	5,042	11,95,386	237	2,22,44,955	2,41,18,171	18,73,816	...
Lines worked by guaranteed companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Great Indian Peninsula (*h*)	399	1,490	5,23,193	351	1,490	5,59,497	376	63,95,234	62,84,231	...	1,11,003
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	444	461	2,18,049	473	461	2,05,000	445	23,69,040	26,09,698	2,40,658	...
Madras	224	840	1,87,108	223	840	1,99,949	238	24,48,409	28,90,170	4,41,761	...
TOTAL	353	2,791	9,28,350	333	2,791	9,64,446	346	1,12,12,683	1,17,84,099	5,71,416	...
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	234	15,660	34,52,345	220	16,071	39,96,213	249	4,46,33,187	4,85,76,101	30,42,914	...
Assisted companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	126	162	19,775	122	161	24,722	154	2,63,258	2,96,194	32,936	...
Tarkessur	226	22	5,777	263	22	5,079	231	68,687	62,728	...	5,959
Metre gauge—											
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Company's section)	115	67	7,733	115	67	7,111	106	1,12,977	92,897	...	20,080
Dibru-Sadiya	121	78	10,278	132	78	8,591	110	1,46,285	1,42,009	...	4,276
TOTAL	129	329	43,563	132	328	45,503	139	5,91,207	5,93,828	2,621	...
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.											
Standard gauge—											
The Nizam's guaranteed state	148	333	42,701	128	333	54,128	163	6,19,117	6,08,560	...	10,557
The Gaekwar's Petlád	78	13	1,750	135	13	810	62	12,924	13,523	599	...
Rájpura-Bhátinda	92	108	9,013	83	108	14,946	138	1,26,827	1,88,195	61,368	...
Metre gauge—											
Southern Mahratta (Mysore section) (*i*)	95	311	39,457	127	370	36,548	99	3,94,357	4,41,799	47,442	...
The Gaekwar's Mehsána	44	93	4,181	45	93	6,220	67	44,768	58,135	13,367	...
Kolhápur	61	29	1,681	58	29	2,322	80	22,204	27,523	5,319	...
Special gauge—											
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	49	72	4,717	65	72	3,030	42	39,366	46,016	6,650	...
TOTAL	103	959	1,03,500	108	1,018	1,18,004	116	12,39,563	13,83,751	1,24,188	...
Lines owned and worked by native states.											
Metre gauge—											
Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junagarh-Porbandar	70	334	25,089	75	334	25,233	76	2,74,788	3,49,669	74,881	...
Jetalsar-Rájkot	...	...	...	...	46	2,807	61	...	35,495	35,495	...
Jodhpur-Bickaneer	55	291	14,441	50	364	16,400	45	2,14,226	2,00,990	...	13,236
Special gauge—											
Morvi	57	94	6,142	65	94	5,025	53	69,757	72,780	3,023	...
TOTAL	62	719	45,672	63	838	49,465	59	5,58,771	6,58,934	1,00,163	...
GRAND TOTAL	218	17,667	36,45,080	206	18,255	42,09,185	231	4,70,42,728	5,12,12,614	41,69,886	...

(*a*) Includes the Bezváda-Godaveri section of the East Coast (state) railway.
(*b*) Includes the Godhra-Rutlam railway.
(*c*) Includes the Guntakal-Mysore frontier section from 1st April 1893.
(*d*) Includes the Tirhoot state railway. Although for convenience classed amongst the state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North-Western railway company.
(*e*) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Umarkot railways.
(*f*) Although for convenience classed amongst the state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central railway company.
(*g*) Total receipts from 15th July to 7th October 1893.
(*h*) Includes the Wardha Coal, Dhond-Manmád, Khámgaon, and Amráoti railways.
(*i*) Includes the Bangalore-Nanjangúd and the Bangalore-Mysore frontier sections.

F. B. HEBBERT,
Under Secretary.

SIMLA, *the 18th October, 1893.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY STATISTICS.

No. XXVI OF 1893-94.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Receipts from 1st April 1893*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

Railway.	Average earnings per mile per week in 1892-93.	Week ending 8th October 1892. Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Week ending 7th October 1893. Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Earnings from 1st April to 8th October 1892.	Earnings from 1st April to 7th October 1893.	Increases in 1893-94.	Decreases in 1893-94.
State lines worked by companies.	*Rs.*	*Miles.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Miles.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
Standard gauge—											
East Indian	580	1,634	7,51,654	460	1,634	9,77,498	598	2,46,61,545	2,47,42,155	80,610	...
Bengal-Nágpur	140	831	76,049	92	863	77,000	89	27,73,696	29,74,944	2,01,248	...
Indian Midland	129	752	87,289	116	752	75,657	101	24,54,528	23,55,805	...	98,723
Bezváda Extension (*a*)	80	21	1,326	63	112	5,938	53	45,203	1,73,480	1,28,277	...
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa (*b*)	258	1,674	3,64,818	218	1,699	3,55,210	209	1,10,99,905	1,09,00,249	...	1,99,656
South Indian	139	1,106	1,46,451	132	1,043	1,47,521	141	39,90,641	43,70,742	3,80,101	...
Southern Mahratta (*c*)	87	1,044	79,155	76	1,156	1,02,555	89	22,20,732	31,54,180	9,33,448	...
Bengal and North-Western (*d*)	137	755	71,087	94	756	86,360	114	26,52,532	26,40,483	...	12,049
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Lucknow-Bareilly section)	66	199	10,144	51	223	8,642	39	3,33,505	3,35,778	2,273	...
TOTAL	243	8,016	15,87,973	198	8,238	18,36,381	223	5,02,32,287	5,17,37,816	15,05,529	...
State lines worked by the State.											
Standard gauge—											
North Western (state) (*e*)	201	2,511	4,59,102	183	2,509	5,63,976	225	1,25,40,294	1,46,38,034	20,97,740	...
Oudh and Rohilkhand (state)	235	692	1,25,335	181	692	1,36,381	197	42,40,626	44,26,381	1,85,755	...
Eastern Bengal (state) (including metre and 2′ 6″ gauges)	292	777	2,35,617	303	778	3,55,370	457	57,03,841	59,35,916	2,32,075	...
Bengal Central (*f*)	120	125	13,550	108	125	17,150	137	3,85,678	3,92,925	7,247	...
East Coast (state)	...	...	...	...	175	14,010	80	...	(*g*) 93,763	93,763	...
Metre gauge—											
Burma (state)	194	715	1,00,304	140	730	1,06,654	146	32,48,681	30,13,744	...	2,34,937
Special gauges—											
Jorhát (state provincial)	46	25	1,800	72	25	1,384	55	38,311	40,895	2,584	...
Cherra-Companyganj (state provincial)	47	8	314	39	8	461	58	7,558	10,867	3,309	...
TOTAL	217	4,853	9,36,022	193	5,042	11,95,386	237	2,61,04,989	2,85,52,525	23,87,536	...
Lines worked by guaranteed companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Great Indian Peninsula (*h*)	513	1,490	5,23,193	351	1,490	5,59,497	376	1,91,71,078	1,83,39,676	...	8,31,402
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	605	461	2,18,049	473	461	2,05,000	445	74,79,417	77,13,218	2,33,801	...
Madras	226	840	1,87,108	223	840	199,949	238	47,88,699	55,28,631	7,39,932	...
TOTAL	442	2,791	9,28,350	333	2,791	9,64,446	346	3,14,39,194	3,15,81,525	1,42,331	...
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	271	15,660	34,52,345	220	16,071	39,96,213	249	10,78,36,470	11,18,71,866	40,35,396	...
Assisted companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	132	162	19,775	122	161	24,722	154	5,43,664	6,16,920	73,256	...
Tarkessur	252	22	5,777	263	22	5,079	231	1,48,882	1,44,694	...	4,188
Metre gauge—											
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Company's section)	118	67	7,733	115	67	7,111	106	2,51,436	2,23,194	...	28,242
Dibru-Sadiya	123	78	10,278	132	78	8,591	110	2,78,530	2,73,850	...	4,680
TOTAL	135	329	43,563	132	328	45,503	139	12,22,512	12,58,658	36,146	...
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.											
Standard gauge—											
The Nizam's guaranteed state	151	333	42,701	128	333	54,128	163	12,87,300	13,53,369	66,069	...
The Gaekwar's Petlád	96	13	1,750	135	13	810	62	32,683	31,162	...	1,521
Rájpura-Bhátinda	92	108	9,013	83	108	14,946	138	2,56,357	3,68,625	1,12,268	...
Metre gauge—											
Southern Mahratta (Mysore section) (*i*)	94	311	39,457	127	370	36,548	99	7,19,394	8,96,931	1,77,537	...
The Gaekwar's Mehsána	50	93	4,181	45	93	6,220	67	1,31,446	1,54,806	23,360	...
Kolhápur	67	29	1,681	58	29	2,322	80	45,367	58,664	13,297	...
Special gauge—											
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	68	72	4,717	65	72	3,039	42	1,28,913	1,26,222	...	2,691
TOTAL	107	959	1,03,500	108	1,018	1,18,004	116	26,01,460	29,89,779	3,88,319	...
Lines owned and worked by native states.											
Metre gauge—											
Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágarh-Porbandar	102	334	25,089	75	334	25,233	76	8,62,935	10,56,350	1,93,415	...
Jetalsar-Rájkot	...	...	...	...	46	2,807	61	...	(*f*) 64,780	64,780	...
Jodhpur-Bickaneer	60	291	14,441	50	364	16,400	45	4,79,341	4,27,546	...	51,795
Special gauge—											
Morvi	65	94	6,142	65	94	5,025	53	1,68,618	1,63,219	...	4,799
TOTAL	80	719	45,672	63	838	49,465	59	15,10,294	17,11,895	2,01,601	...
GRAND TOTAL	251	17,667	36,45,080	206	18,255	42,09,185	231	11,31,70,736	11,78,32,198	46,61,462	...

(*a*) Includes the Bezváda-Godaveri section of the East Coast (state) railway.
(*b*) Includes the Godhra-Rutlam railway.
(*c*) Includes the Guntakal-Mysore frontier section from 1st April 1893.
(*d*) Includes the Tirhoot state railway. Although for convenience classed amongst the state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North Western railway company.
(*e*) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Umarkot railways.
(*f*) Although for convenience classed amongst the state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central railway company.
(*g*) Total receipts from 15th July to 7th October 1893.
(*h*) Includes the Wardha Coal, Dhond-Manmád, Khámgaon, and Amráoti railways.
(*i*) Includes the Bangalore-Nanjangúd and the Bangalore-Mysore frontier sections.
(*f*) Total receipts from 12th April to 7th October 1893.

F. B. HEBBERT,
Under Secretary.

SIMLA, *the 18th October, 1893.*

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

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL
R. No.....
OF PERIODICAL PUBLICATIONS

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 43.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1893.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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

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

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY STATISTICS.

RETURNS OF ACCIDENTS ON INDIAN RAILWAYS FOR THE THREE MONTHS ENDING THE 31st MARCH, 1893.

No. 426 R. Stat., dated Simla, the 19th October, 1893.

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

Read again—

Public Works Department Order No. 33 R. Stat., dated the 15th September, 1891.
Public Works Department Order No. 483 R. Stat., dated the 1st November, 1892.

Read also—

The following note by the Director General of Railways, No. 438 Statistics, dated the 12th October, 1893, with abstract returns of accidents to trains, etc., on the open lines of railway in India for the three months ending the 31st March, 1893.

The following summary gives the total number of accidents to trains, rolling

Summary of accidents to trains, rolling stock, etc.

stock, permanent-way, etc., for the three months ending the 31st March, 1893, distributed under the classification adopted in abstract No. 4 of the returns:

Serial No.	CLASSES OF ACCIDENTS.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF ACCIDENTS DURING THE CORRESPONDING PERIODS OF 1891 AND 1892.			THREE MONTHS ENDING THE 31ST MARCH, 1893.									
					NUMBER.			NUMBER OF PASSENGERS AND OTHERS.		NUMBER OF SERVANTS.		TOTAL ALL CLASSES.		
		Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act (IX of 1890).	Other accidents.	TOTAL	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act (IX of 1890).	Other accidents.	TOTAL	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
1	Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains	3	1	4	1	...	1	...	7	...	2	...	9
2	Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	4	16	20	3	6	9	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains	4	15	19	3	23	26	...	2	...	1	...	3
4	Collisions between light engines	1	10	11	...	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	7	17	24	6	25	31	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, etc., leaving the rails ...	2	78	80	4	87	91	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points ...	1	18	19	...	24	24	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed ...	...	...	...	1	2	3	...	6	...	...	...	6
9	Trains running over cattle on the line	3	357	360	1	334	335	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Trains running over obstructions on the line ...	1	31	32	1	37	38	...	...	1	3	1	3
11	Trains running through gates at level-crossings ...	...	17	17	...	16	16	...	...	...	2	...	2
12	The bursting of boilers of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12a	The bursting of tubes, etc., of engines	...	31	31	...	61	61	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	The failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines ...	...	112	112	...	103	103	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	The failure of tyres ...	...	3	3	1	5	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	„ „ of wheels ...	...	1	1	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	„ „ of axles ...	...	15	15	...	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	„ „ of brake apparatus ...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	„ „ of couplings ...	...	52	52	...	62	62	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	„ „ of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, etc.	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	Broken rails	...	16	16	...	25	25	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	The flooding of portions of permanent-way ...	1	2	3	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	Slips in cuttings or embankments	2	7	9	3	10	13	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	Fire in trains	2	60	62	...	35	35	...	1	...	...	...	1
24	Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	17	17	1	11	12	(a) 2	...	...	...	2	...
25	Other accidents ...	3	57	60	2	48	50	...	...	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL FOR THE THREE MONTHS ENDING THE 31ST MARCH, 1893 ...	...	...	...	27	932	959	(a) 2	16	1	8	3	24
	Average of the corresponding periods of 1891 and 1892	...	...	...	34	934	968	4	12	8	15	12	27

2. As compared with the average of the two corresponding quarters of 1891 and 1892, the number of accidents to trains, rolling stock, permanent-way, etc., during the quarter ending the 31st March, 1893, shows a decrease of 9 or of 0·93 per cent., with increases of 854·46 miles or of 5·03 per cent. in the mean mileage worked, and of 574,761 miles or of 3·64 per cent. in the train-mileage run.

Principal variations as compared with the average of the corresponding periods of 1891 and 1892.

3. The chief variations occurred under "Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line," 9 against 20; "Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, etc., leaving the rails," 91 against 80; "Trains running over cattle on the line," 335 against 360; "The bursting of tubes, etc., of engines," 61 against 31; "The failure of couplings," 62 against 52; "Fire in trains," 35 against 62; and "Other accidents," 50 against 60.

4. Under "Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line," there was a decrease of 11 accidents, *viz.*, 1 under "Serious" and 10 under "Minor." The decrease under "Minor" was chiefly due to the numbers recorded on the Eastern Bengal (state) and the Burma (state) railways, having fallen from 5 and 4 to *nil* and 1 respectively.

5. "Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, etc., leaving the rails" showed an increase of 11 accidents, made up of an increase of 2 under "Serious" and of 9 under "Minor." Under "Serious" there was an increase of one each on the Nizam's Guaranteed State and the Southern Mahratta railways, while under "Minor" the principal variations were an increase of 18 on the East Indian railway and a decrease of 5 on the Eastern Bengal (state) railway.

(a) Not passengers.

6. The number of cattle accidents was largest on the Southern Mahratta railway, *viz.*, 87; next to that line comes the South Indian railway with 68; then the Eastern Bengal (state) railway with 41; the North Western (state) railway with 19; the Rajputana-Malwa and the Great Indian Peninsula railways with 18 each; and the East Indian, the Madras and the Nizam's Guaranteed State railways with 12 each.

As compared with the average of the corresponding periods of two previous years, the chief variations were an increase of 20 on the South Indian railway, and decreases of 15 on the Madras railway, of 14 on the Southern Mahratta railway, and of 4 each on the East Indian and the North Western (state) railways.

In relation train-mileage run, the number was highest on the Dibru-Sadiya railway, which gave an average of 1 accident in 6,035 train-miles, the Southern Mahratta railway comming next with an average of 1 in 8,271; then the South Indian, the Nizam's Guaranteed State, the Darjeeling-Himalayan and the Eastern Bengal (state) railways with averages of 1 in 11,899, 1 in 13,028, 1 in 19,320 and 1 in 19,471 respectively. The lowest number recorded relatively to train-mileage run was on the Bombay, Baroda and Central India railway, *viz.*, 1 in 632,140; the Indian Midland railway coming next with an average of 1 in 434,489; then the East Indian railway with 1 in 211,757; the Great Indian Peninsula railway with 1 in 163,645; the North Western (state) railway with 1 in 117,337 and the Oudh and Rohilkhand (state) railway with 1 in 114,932.

7. Under "The bursting of tubes, etc., of engines," there were noticeable increases of 13, 8 and 7 accidents on the Great Indian Peninsula, the Southern Mahratta and the Nizam's Guaranteed State railways, respectively.

8. The increase under "The failure of couplings" was chiefly due to the number recorded on the Rajputana-Malwa railway having risen from 10 to 19.

9. Of the decrease of 27 accidents under "Fire in trains," the Great Indian Peninsula and the Southern Mahratta railways accounted for 16 and 5 respectively.

10. Under the head "Other accidents," the cases numbered 50 against 60, of which 5 against 15 took place on the East Indian railway alone.

11. The casualties to passengers, and to servants in the employ of railways or of contractors from accidents not coming under the classification adopted in paragraph 1, were, as compared with the average of the corresponding periods of 1891 and 1892, in the case of passengers, 13 killed and 34 injured against 18 killed and 34 injured, and, in the case of servants, 44 killed and 129 injured against 37 killed and 132 injured. (For details, *vide* abstract No. 2.)

Casualties to passengers and servants not included in paragraph 1.

12. The mean mileage open, train-mileage run, and the number of passengers are 17,849·46, 16,382,345 and 32,160,815 against 16,995·00, 15,807,584 and 28,778,349 respectively, the average of the corresponding periods of two previous years. The number of accidents per 1,000 train-miles was 0·06.

Out of a total of 32,160,815 passengers travelling, only 16 passengers were injured by accidents to trains as classified in paragraph 1. This gives an average of one casualty in 2,010,051 persons travelling and an average of one in 92,181,427 miles travelled.

Including casualties to passengers from causes other than accidents to trains, rolling stock, etc. (*vide* paragraph 11), the total numbers of passengers killed and injured were 13 and 50 respectively, giving an average of one killed in 2,473,909, and one injured in 643,216, or an average, on the total number of killed and injured, of one in 510,489 passengers travelling.

13. The total casualties to persons from all causes, including trespassers, cases of suicide, etc., were 149 killed and 213 injured against 143 killed and 212 injured, the average of the two corresponding quarters of 1891 and 1892. (For details, *vide* abstract No. 2.)

Total casualties from all causes.

14. In addition to the above, 9 persons were reported to have been killed and 61 injured in yards, workshops, etc., and 157 persons to have died in carriages and at stations from causes unconnected with the working of trains.

Casualties in yards, workshops, etc.

15. The following table gives, *for the 1st quarter of 1893*, the number of accidents as classified in paragraph 1, which resulted in loss of, or injury to, life and limb, and shows the railways on which they occurred:

Casualties resulting from accidents to trains, rolling stock, etc., for the 1st quarter of 1893.

RAILWAY.	Number of accidents during the 1st quarter of 1893.	Passengers and others.		Servants.		Total.	
		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
North Western (state)	2	2	2	...	...	2	2
Eastern Bengal (state)	1	...	6	...	...	...	6
Great Indian Peninsula	3	...	...	1	4	1	4
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
Rajputana-Malwa	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
South Indian	1	...	1	...	...	...	1
Burma (state)	1	...	7	...	2	...	9
Total	...	2	16	1	8	3	24
Average of the two corresponding quarters of 1891 and 1892	...	4	12	8	15	12	27

16. *North Western (state) railway.*—On the 12th March, 1893, a down local train, while leaving the Lahore yard, collided with a 10-ton crane. The accident was due to the carelessness of the Loco-fitter in having allowed the crane end to stand foul of the crossing. Two passengers were slightly injured.

On the 26th March, 1893, a fire broke out in a cooly's quarters at Gidubandar. The accident was attributed to sparks from the cook room. A woman and a child were burnt to death.

17. *Eastern Bengal (state) railway.*—On the 25th February, 1893, the engine of a down passenger train ran against the dead buffer of the down passenger platform at Sealdah. Six passengers were slightly injured.

18. *Great Indian Peninsula railway.*—On the 17th February, 1893, the engine of an up goods train collided with the buffer stop at Bhusával, and was derailed. The guard was slightly injured.

On the same date, the level-crossing gate at Jalgaon was run through by an up goods train. The gateman, to whose neglect the accident was due, was injured.

On the 20th March, 1893, at mileage 395-20 the engine of a passenger train which had been disabled at mile 393-18, south-east line, and was being pulled to Yádgeri, ran into a trolly, proceeding from Yádgeri to the scene of the first accident, owing to the trolly not having been properly protected by signals. The trollyman was killed and two other railway servants injured.

19. *Bombay, Baroda and Central India railway.*—On the 2nd January, 1893, a gate at mileage 315¼ between Sábarmati and Ahmedabad was run through by a down goods train, owing to the gate having been closed across the line. The gateman, in attempting to open the gate when too late, was severely injured.

20. *Rajputana-Malwa railway.*—On the 17th March, 1893, a brake, while shunting, collided with a wagon standing foul of the crossing through the carelessness of the shunter. The shunter was seriously injured.

21. *South Indian railway.*—On the 22nd March, 1893, the roof of a third class carriage of a mixed train caught fire between Ambatúrai and Dindigul stations. The accident was caused by sparks from the engine. A passenger was injured.

22. *Burma (state) railway.*—On the 20th February, 1893, a collision took place between a down mail and an up mixed train which was standing at the Thabyedaung station, owing to the points having been wrongly set and the driver having run at too high a speed. Seven passengers and two railway servants were slightly injured. There was also damage to rolling stock.

ORDER.—Ordered, that the above note, with the abstract returns, be communicated for information to the Local Governments and Administrations, and to the Officers noted in the margin.

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

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

Ordered further, that this note, with the abstract returns, be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

F. B. HEBBERT,
Under Secretary.

Documents accompanying.

Abstract returns of accidents for the three months ending the 31st March, 1893.

ABSTRACT No. 1.

GENERAL TOTAL.

NUMBER of PERSONS reported, during the THREE MONTHS ending the 31st March 1893, as KILLED or INJURED on ALL RAILWAYS open for TRAFFIC in INDIA, distinguishing between PASSENGERS, RAILWAY SERVANTS, and OTHER PERSONS; and distinguishing also, in the case of the two former classes, between ACCIDENTS caused by ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, etc., and ACCIDENTS happening otherwise.

	Killed.	Injured.	
PASSENGERS:—			
From accidents to trains, rolling-stock, permanent-way, etc.	...	16	
By accidents from other causes, including accidents from their own want of caution or misconduct	18	34	
SERVANTS:—			
From accidents to trains, rolling-stock, permanent-way, etc.	1	8	
By accidents from other causes, including accidents from their own want of caution or misconduct	44	129	
OTHER PERSONS:—			
Whilst passing over railways at level-crossings	2	3	
Trespassers	67	21	
Suicides	19	1	
Miscellaneous, not included in either of the above	3	1	
TOTAL	149	213	

ABSTRACT

NUMBER of PERSONS reported, during the THREE MONTHS ending the 31st March 1893, as KILLED or INJURED in INDIA by the RAILWAY SERVANTS, and OTHER PERSONS, and classifying, as far as practicable,

Serial No.	RAILWAYS.	PASSENGERS.																				SER											
		From accidents to trains, etc., see Abstracts Nos. 3 and 4.		FROM CAUSES OTHER THAN ACCIDENTS TO TRAINS, ETC.																TOTAL PASSENGERS.		From accidents to trains, etc., see Abstracts Nos. 3 and 4.		FROM									
				1.—From falling between carriages and platforms.		2.—Falling on to the platform, ballast, etc., when getting into or out of trains.		3.—Whilst crossing the line at stations.		4.—By the closing of carriage doors.		5.—Falling out of carriages during the travelling of trains.		6.—Other accidents.		TOTAL.						1.—During shunting operations.		2.—Falling off engines, vans, wagons, etc.		3.—Coming in contact with over-bridges, etc., during the travelling of trains.		4.—Coming in contact, while shunting with vehicles, etc., standing in adjoining lines.		5.—Getting on or off trains, engines, etc.		6.—Whilst loading, unloading or shedding...	
		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
	Standard gauge. STATE LINES WORKED BY COMPANIES.																																
I	East Indian (*a*)	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	4	...	...	2	8	2	8	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
II	Bengal-Nágpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
III	Indian Midland (*b*)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	STATE LINES WORKED BY THE STATE.																																
IX	North Western (state) (*c*)	...	2	...	1	..	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	...	...	3	3	3	5	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...
XI	Oudh and Rohilkhand (state)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
XII	Eastern Bengal (state) (*d*)	...	6	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	1	2	7	...	...	3	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	7	...	...	...
	LINES WORKED BY GUARANTEED COMPANIES.																																
XVIII	Great Indian Peninsula (*e*)	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	4	...	4	1	4	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	11	...	...	...
XIX	Bombay, Baroda and Central India (*f*)	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	4	...	4	1	1	...	3	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	6	...	...	...
XX	Madras	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
	LINE OWNED BY NATIVE STATE AND WORKED BY COMPANY.																																
XXVI	The Nizam's Guaranteed State (*g*)	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Metre gauge. STATE LINES WORKED BY COMPANIES.																																
XXXIII	Bengal and North-Western— Tirhoot section	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Company's „																																
XXXV	Rajputana-Malwa (*h*)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	...	...	1	5	1	5	..	1	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	4	...	...	...
XXXVI	Southern Mahratta (*i*)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
XXXIX	South Indian	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	2	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	STATE LINES WORKED BY THE STATE.																																
XLIV	Burma (state)	...	7	...	...	..	1	..	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	2	1	9	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	ASSISTED COMPANIES.																																
XLVI	Deoghur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
XLVII	Rohilkund and Kumaon (Company's section) (*j*)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
XLIX	Dibru-Sadiya	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	LINES OWNED AND WORKED BY NATIVE STATES.																																
LIII	Jodhpore-Bickaneer Jodhpore section	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bickaneer „																																
LIV	Bhávnagar-Goudal-Junágarh-Porbandar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Special gauges. STATE LINES WORKED BY THE STATE.																																
LVII	Jorhát (2′ 0″)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	ASSISTED COMPANY.																																
LVIII	Darjeeling-Himalayan (2′ 0″)	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	LINE OWNED BY NATIVE STATE AND WORKED BY COMPANY.																																
LIX	The Gaekwar's Dabhoi (2′ 6″)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	LINE OWNED AND WORKED BY NATIVE STATE.																																
LXI	Morvi (2′ 6″)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL { 1893	...	16	1	5	1	5	1	2	...	1	10	20	...	1	13	34	13	50	1	8	2	13	5	12	...	...	1	...	2	8	3	...	...	...
	TOTAL { Average for 2 previous corresponding periods.	2	10	6	3	3	3	...	...	2	1	5	25	2	2	18	34	20	44	8	15	8	7	5	10	2	1	...	...	3	10	...	...	...	...

(*a*) Includes the Delhi-Umballa-Kalka and Tarkessur railways.
(*b*) „ the Bhopal-Itárei railway.
(*c*) „ the Hyderabad-Umarkot, Rájpura-Bhatinda, and Jammu and Kathua railways.
(*d*) „ the narrow gauge sections and the Bengal Central railway.
(*e*) „ the Wardha Coal, Dhond-Manmád, Khándesh, and Satpura railways.

No. 2.

TRAVELLING of TRAINS or the MOVEMENT of VEHICLES used exclusively upon RAILWAYS, distinguishing between PASSENGERS, the nature and causes of the ACCIDENTS occasioning the DEATH or INJURY.

	VANTS.																																		
	CAUSES OTHER THAN ACCIDENTS TO TRAINS, ETC.																																		
	7.—Whilst coupling, uncoupling, shunting, or shackling wheels.		8.—Whilst working at cranes or capstans.		9.—Whilst working on the permanent-way or in sidings.		10.—Whilst walking along the line on the way to or to work.		11.—Whilst walking, crossing, or standing on the line.		12.—Whilst passing between vehicles.		13.—Whilst attending to the machinery of engines, cleaning them, etc.		14.—Whilst attending to gates at level-crossings.		15.—Falling or being caught between vehicles and platforms.		16.—Falling off ladders, scaffolds, platforms, etc.		17.—By falling of lamps, waggon doors, timber, weights, etc.		18.—Whilst coupling or uncoupling waggons.		19.—Miscellaneous.		TOTAL.		TOTAL SERVANTS.	
	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
I	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	7	8	7	8	2	...
II	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
III	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...
IX	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	5	10	5	10	...	...	11	...
XI	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	1	3	...	1	4	1
XII	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	19	2	19	...	...	8	2
XVIII	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	5	...	5	7	32	8	36	...	1
XIX	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	5	13	5	14	...	1	2
XX	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	1	2	12	2	12	...	...	...
XXVI	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...
XXXIII	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	4	2
XXXV	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	10	6	11	...	...	8	1
XXXVI	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	6	1	6	...	...	1	1
XXXIX	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	7	3	7	...	...	1	3
XLIV	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	...	5	...	...	3	3	1
XLVI	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
XLVII	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
LIII	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	..	1	...	...	...
LIV	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
LVII	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
LVIII	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
LIX	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
LXI	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1	1	4	...	7	2	1	17	10	1	1	...	2	1	2	...	4	...	4	...	9	5	10	4	9	44	129	45	187	2	3	67	21	19
	2	1	2	2	1	...	5	8	1	...	...	6	1	...	...	2	...	4	...	6	5	16	4	37	37	132	45	147	8	6	48	12	18	1

	OTHERS.												TOTAL ALL CLASSES.		Serial No.
	Whilst passing over railways at level-crossings.		Trespassers.		Suicides.		Miscellaneous.		TOTAL OTHERS.						
	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.					
I	2	...	12	3	4	...	...	...	18	3			27	19	I
II	...	...	3	...	2	...	...	...	5	...			6	1	II
III	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	1			2	1	III
IX	...	...	11	..	3	...	2	...	16	...			24	15	IX
XI	...	1	4	1	3	...	...	...	7	2			8	7	XI
XII	...	...	8	2	1	...	...	...	9	2			13	28	XII
XVIII	...	1	8	3	3	...	...	...	11	4			19	44	XVIII
XIX	...	1	2	...	1	1	...	...	3	2			8	20	XIX
XX	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			2	18	XX
XXVI	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...			3	3	XXVI
XXXIII	...	...	4	2	...	...	...	...	4	2			7	2	XXXIII
XXXV	...	...	8	1	...	...	...	...	8	1			15	17	XXXV
XXXVI	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1			2	9	XXXVI
XXXIX	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	1	3			6	12	XXXIX
XLIV	...	...	3	3	1	...	...	...	4	3			5	17	XLIV
XLVI	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			...	...	XLVI
XLVII	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			...	...	XLVII
XLIX	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			1	...	XLIX
LIII	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			1	...	LIII
LIV	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1			1	...	LIV
LVII	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			...	...	LVII
LVIII	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	1			2	...	LVIII
LIX	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			...	...	LIX
LXI	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			...	...	LXI
	2	3	67	21	19	1	3	1	91	26	149	218			
	1	2	48	12	18	1	4	2	78	21	143	212			

Includes the Gaekwar's Petlad railway and the Godhra-Limkhera section of the Godhra-Ratlam railway.
„ the Beravda extension and the Beravda-Godavari section of the East Coast Railway.
„ the Gaekwar's Mehsana railway.
„ the Southern Mahratta Railway, Mysore section, and the Kolhapur railway.
„ the Rohilkund and Kumaon (Lucknow-Bareilly section).

ABSTRACT No. 5.

ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, ETC., reported during the THREE MONTHS ending the 31st March 1893, as having occurred on the several RAILWAYS open for TRAFFIC in INDIA, distinguishing the different classes of ACCIDENTS and the number of PASSENGERS AND OTHERS, and of RAILWAY SERVANTS KILLED or INJURED in each class of accident.

	I East Indian. (a)								II Bengal-Nágpur.								III Indian Midland. (b)							
	No.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.	No.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.	No.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.
	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
1. Collisions between passenger trains on parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Collisions between light engines	...	3	3	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	1	4	5	...	...	..	...	..	3	...	3	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, etc., leaving the rails	...	21	21	...	..	...	...	...	...	8	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Trains running over cattle on the line	...	12	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	...	4	4	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings	...	1	1	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. The bursting of boilers of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12(a). The bursting of tubes, etc., of engines	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. The failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines	...	5	5	..	...	..	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	..	...	...	..	...	...	...
14. The failure of tyres	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto of wheels	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto of axles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto of couplings	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Broken rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Fire in trains	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Other accidents	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	2	71	73	...	...	...	...	...	4	39	43	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

	IX North Western (State). (c)								XI Oudh and Rohilkhand (State).							
	No.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.	No.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.
	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
1. Collisions between passenger trains on parts of passenger trains	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	1	...	1	..	...	..	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains	1	7	8	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
4. Collisions between light engines	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, etc., leaving the rails	...	15	15	..	...	..	...	..	...	...	2	2	..	..	..	...	...	...
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Trains running over cattle on the line	...	19	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. The bursting of boilers of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12(a). Ditto of tubes, etc., of engines	...	15	15	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. The failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines	...	27	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. The failure of tyres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto of axles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto of couplings	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	9	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Broken rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	2	9	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Fire in trains	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	1	5	6	(d) 2	...	...	...	2	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Other accidents	2	20	22	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	7	138	145	(d) 2	2	...	...	2	2	1	20	21	...	...	...	...	...	...

(a) Includes the Delhi-Umballa-Kalka and Tarkessur railways. (b) Includes the Bhopal-Itárai railway. (c) Includes the Hyderabad-Umárkot, Rájpura-Bhatinda, and Jammu and Kashmir railways. (d) Not passengers.

ABSTRACT No. 5.—ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, ETC., reported during the THREE MONTHS ending the 31st March 1893, as having occurred on the several RAILWAYS open for TRAFFIC in INDIA, distinguishing the different classes of ACCIDENTS and the number of PASSENGERS AND OTHERS, and of RAILWAY SERVANTS KILLED or INJURED in each class of accident—*contd.*

	Eastern Bengal (State). (a)								XVIII Great Indian Peninsula. (b)								XIX Bombay, Baroda and Central India. (c)							
	No.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.	No.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.	No.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.
	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
1. Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains	1	...	1	..	...	...	...	..	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Collisions between light engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	1	...	1	...	..	...	...	..	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, etc., leaving the rails	...	2	2	..	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	1	...	1	...	6	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Trains running over cattle on the line	1	40	41	...	.	...	...	..	...	18	18	...	...	..	..	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	...	4	4	..	.	...	...	..	1	9	10	...	1	3	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	..	...	3	3	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	1	..	1	...	...
12. The bursting of boilers of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12(a). Ditto of tubes, etc., of engines	...	1	1	..	...	...	...	...	...	13	13	...	...	..	..	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. The failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines	...	2	2	..	...	...	...	.	...	24	24	...	..	..	..	...	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. The failure of tyres	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto of axles	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	1	1	...	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto of couplings	...	4	4	..	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	...	..	...	...	...	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Broken rails	...	2	2	..	...	...	...	..	...	1	1	...	..	..	..	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Fire in trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	..	...	...	..	...	...	...
25. Other accidents	...	2	2	...	..	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	4	60	64	...	6	...	...	...	6	2	95	97	...	...	1	4	1	4	...	19	19	...	...	...	1	...	1

	XX Madras.								XXVI The Nizam's Guaranteed State. (d)							
	No.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.	No.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.
	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
1. Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Collisions between light engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	...	2	2	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, etc., leaving the rails	...	2	2	..	..	...	...	...	...	3	1	4	..	..	..	...	...	...
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Trains running over cattle on the line	...	12	12	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	12	12	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. The bursting of boilers of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12(a). Ditto of tubes, etc., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. The failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. The failure of tyres	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto of axles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto of couplings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Broken rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Fire in trains	...	10	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Other accidents	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	1	28	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	24	27	...	...	...	...	...	...

(a) Includes the narrow gauge sections and the Bengal Central railway.
(b) „ the Wardha Coal, Dhond-Manmád, Khámgaon, and Amráoti railways.
(c) „ the Gaekwar's Baroda railway and the Godhra-Lunkhera section of the Godhra-Ratlam railway.
(d) „ the Bezwada extension and the Bezwada-Godavari section of the East Coast railway.

ABSTRACT No. 5.—ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, ETC., reported during the THREE MONTHS ending the 31st March 1893, as having occurred on the several RAILWAYS open for TRAFFIC in INDIA, distinguishing the different classes of ACCIDENTS and the number of PASSENGERS AND OTHERS, and of RAILWAY SERVANTS KILLED or INJURED in each class of accident—*contd.*

	XXXI Bengal and North-Western—Tirhoot and Company's sections.									XXXV Rajputana-Malwa. (a)										XXXVI Southern Mahratta. (b)									
	No.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.		No.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.			No.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.		
	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	
1. Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains	...	...	..	...				..	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	..		...	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	...	...	...							...	1	1	...	...	..	..	..	..		...	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
3. Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains	...	1	1							...	7	7	..	..	..	1	..	1		...	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	
4. Collisions between light engines	...	...	..							...	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..		...	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	
5. Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	...	...	...	..	..			..	..	...	1	1	...	...	..	..	..	..		...	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	
6. Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, etc., leaving the rails	...	3	3	..	..			..	..	...	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..		1	3	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	..	...	..	..			..	..	...	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..		...	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	..	...	..	..			..	..	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		...	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
9. Trains running over cattle on the line	...	8	8	..	..			..	..	...	18	18	..	..	..	..	..	..		...	87	87	..	..	..	..	..	..	
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	...	..	...	..	..			..	..	...	14	14	..	..	..	..	..	..		...	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings	...	..	...	..	..			..	..	...	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..		...	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
12. The bursting of boilers of engines	...	..	...	..	..			..	..	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
12(a). Ditto of tubes, etc., of engines	...	1	1	..	..			..	..	...	5	5	..	..	..	..	..	..		...	15	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	
13. The failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines	...	3	3	..	..			..	..	...	7	7	..	..	..	..	..	..		...	5	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	
14. The failure of tyres	...	..	...	..	..			..	..	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		...	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
15. Ditto of wheels	...	..	...	..	..			..	..	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
16. Ditto of axles	...	1	1	..	..			..	..	...	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..		...	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	..	...	..	..			..	..	...	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..		...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
18. Ditto of couplings	...	1	1	..	..			..	..	...	19	19	..	..	..	..	..	..		...	6	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, etc.	...	..	...	..	..			..	..	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
20. Broken rails	...	..	...	..	..			..	..	...	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..		...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	..	...	..	..			..	..	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	..	...	..	..			..	..	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
23. Fire in trains	...	...	...	..	..			..	..	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		...	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	..	...	..	..			..	..	...	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..		...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
25. Other accidents	...	..	...	..	..			..	..	...	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..		...	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	...	18	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	88	88	..	..	..	1	..	1		1	127	128	..	..	..	..	..	..	

	XXXIX South Indian.								XLIV Burma (State).								
	No.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.	No.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.	
	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
1. Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	..	..			..	..	1	..	1	..	7	..	2	..	9
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	...	...	...	..	..			..	..	...	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains	...	...	...	..	..			..	..	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Collisions between light engines	...	1	1	..	..			..	..	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	...	2	2	..	..			..	..	...	5	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, etc., leaving the rails	...	15	15	..	..			..	..	...	7	7	..	..	..	..	..	..
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	2	2	..	..			..	..	...	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	1	1	..	..			..	..	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9. Trains running over cattle on the line	...	68	68	..	..			..	..	...	5	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	...	1	1	..	..			..	..	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings	...	2	2	..	..			..	..	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12. The bursting of boilers of engines	...	..	...	..	..			..	..	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12(a). Ditto of tubes, etc., of engines	...	..	...	..	..			..	..	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13. The failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines	...	3	3	..	..			..	..	...	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
14. The failure of tyres	...	..	...	..	..			..	..	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15. Ditto of wheels	...	..	...	..	..			..	..	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16. Ditto of axles	...	1	1	..	..			..	..	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	..	...	..	..			..	..	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18. Ditto of couplings	...	5	5	..	..			..	..	...	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, etc.	...	..	...	..	..			..	..	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20. Broken rails	...	1	1	..	..			..	..	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	..	...	..	..			..	..	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	..	...	..	..			..	..	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
23. Fire in trains	...	2	2	..	1			..	1	...	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	..	...	..	..			..	..	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
25. Other accidents	...	1	1	..	..			..	..	...	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	1	105	105	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	28	29	..	7	..	2	..	9

(a) Includes the Gaekwar's Baroda railway.

(b) Includes the Southern Mahratta railway, Mysore section, and the Kolhápur railway.

ABSTRACT No. 5.—ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, ETC., reported during the THREE MONTHS ending the 31st March 1893, as having occurred on the several RAILWAYS open for TRAFFIC in INDIA, distinguishing the different classes of ACCIDENTS and the number of PASSENGERS AND OTHERS, and of RAILWAY SERVANTS KILLED or INJURED in each class of accident—*contd.*

	XLVI Deoghur.									XLVII Rohilkund & Kumaon Company's section (a).										XLIX Dibru-Sadiya.									
	No.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.		No.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.			No.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.		
	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	
1. Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...							...	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..		...	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	...	...	...							...	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..		...	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	
3. Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains	...	...	...							...	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..		...	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
4. Collisions between light engines	...	...	...							...	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..		...	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	
5. Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	...	...	...							...	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..		1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	
6. Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, etc., leaving the rails	...	...	...							...	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..		...	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	...	...							...	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..		...	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...							...	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..		...	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	
9. Trains running over cattle on the line	...	...	...							...	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..		...	9	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	...	...	...							...	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..		...	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings	...	...	...							...	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..		...	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
12. The bursting of boilers of engines	...	...	...							...	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..		...	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	
12(a). Ditto of tubes, etc., of engines	...	...	...							...	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..		...	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	
13. The failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines	...	...	...							...	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	11	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	
14. The failure of tyres	...	...	...							...	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..		...	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...							...	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..		...	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	
16. Ditto of axles	...	...	...							...	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..		...	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...							...	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..		...	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	
18. Ditto of couplings	...	...	...							...	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..		...	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, etc.	...	...	...							...	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..		...	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	
20. Broken rails	...	...	...							...	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..		...	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	...	...							...	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..		...	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	...	...							...	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..		...	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	
23. Fire in trains	...	...	...							...	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..		...	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	...	...							...	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..		...	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	
25. Other accidents	...	...	...							...	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..		...	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	9	9	..	..	..	..	..	..		1	33	34	..	..	..	..	..	..	

	LIII Jodhpore-Bickaneer—Jodhpore and Bickaneer sections.								LIV Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágarh-Porbandar.								
	No.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.	No.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.	
	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
1. Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...							...	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	...	...	...							...	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains	...	...	...							...	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Collisions between light engines	...	...	...							...	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	...	1	1	..	..			..	..	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, etc., leaving the rails	...	...	...	..	..			..	..	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	...	...	..	..			..	..	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	..	..			..	..	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..
9. Trains running over cattle on the line	...	1	1	..	..			..	..	...	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	...	...	...	..	..			..	..	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings	...	...	...	..	..			..	..	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..
12. The bursting of boilers of engines	...	...	...	..	..			..	..	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..
12(a). Ditto of tubes, etc., of engines	...	...	...	..	..			..	..	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..
13. The failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines	...	...	...	..	..			..	..	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..
14. The failure of tyres	...	...	...	..	..			..	..	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	..	..			..	..	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..
16. Ditto of axles	...	...	...	..	..			..	..	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	..	..			..	..	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..
18. Ditto of couplings	...	3	3	..	..			..	..	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, etc.	...	...	...	..	..			..	..	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..
20. Broken rails	...	1	1	..	..			..	..	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	...	...	..	..			..	..	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	...	...	..	..			..	..	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..
23. Fire in trains	...	...	...	..	..			..	..	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	...	...	..	..			..	..	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..
25. Other accidents	...	...	...	..	..			..	..	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	...	6	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..

(a) Includes the Rohilkund and Kumaon (Lucknow-Bareilly section).

ABSTRACT No. 4.

ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, ETC., on the several RAILWAYS open for TRAFFIC in INDIA, reported during the THREE MONTHS ending the 31st March 1893, distinguishing the different CLASSES of ACCIDENTS, and the number of PASSENGERS and OTHERS, and of RAILWAY SERVANTS KILLED or INJURED in each class of accident.

	TOTAL.								
	No.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.	
	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
1. Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains	1	...	1	...	7	...	2	...	9
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	3	6	9	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains	3	23	26	...	2	...	1	...	3
4. Collisions between light engines	...	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	6	25	31	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, etc., leaving the rails	4	87	91	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	24	24	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	1	2	3	...	6	...	...	...	6
9. Trains running over cattle on the line	1	334	335	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	1	37	38	...	...	1	3	1	3
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings	...	16	16	...	...	...	2	...	2
12. The bursting of boilers of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12(a). The bursting of tubes, etc., of engines	...	61	61	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. The failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines	...	103	103	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. The failure of tyres	1	5	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto of wheels	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto of axles	...	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto of couplings	...	62	62	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, etc.	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Broken rails	...	25	25	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	3	10	13	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Fire in trains	...	35	35	...	1	...	...	...	1
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	1	11	12	(a) 2	...	...	2	...	...
25. Other accidents	2	48	50	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	27	932	959	(a) 2	16	1	8	3	24

Mean mileage worked	17,849·46
Number of servants employed	177,578
Train-mileage of all descriptions	16,382,345
Number of passengers carried	32,160,815
Passenger-mileage	1,474,902,832
Per mile open—	
Train-mileage of all descriptions	918
Number of passengers carried	1,802
Passenger-mileage	82,630
Total passengers—	
Killed per million of passengers	...
Injured per ditto ditto	0·498
Killed per million of passenger-miles	...
Injured per ditto ditto	0·011

(a) Not passengers.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

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

During the first half of the week under review the principal feature in the weather was the shallow disturbance which at first lay over the centre of the Peninsula, and subsequently passed northward and disappeared among the Kumaun Himalayas. The depression gave rain to the greater part of the Peninsula on the 15th; and as the storm advanced northward this rainfall extended, and on the 17th and 18th covered the whole of the Peninsula, the central parts of the country, the North-West Provinces, and a large part of North-Eastern India. On the 19th the depression had practically disappeared, and rain was ceasing over the Peninsula and the central parts of the country, though still continuing over Bengal and the North-West Provinces. On the same day, the 19th, a storm was developing over the Andaman sea, and during the 20th and 21st this storm travelled on a curved course through north-west and north over the head of the Bay. Gales prevailed over the east of the Bay, and the weather was rainy over North-Eastern India, but over other parts of the country which were outside the influence of the storm the weather was very fine. Temperature has been low for the season throughout the whole of the Indian area during the entire week. The greatest defect was on the 17th and 18th, when the rainfall was most general, and amounted to as much as 3·6° for the whole country.

On October the 15th pressure was decreasing across the centre of the Peninsula, but was increasing in all other places. A shallow depression existed over the region represented by the stations of Chanda, Cuddapah, Secunderabad, and Vizagapatam, while pressure was high over North-Western and North-Eastern India and Ceylon. Winds were feebly cyclonic over the Peninsula and the Bay, and were north-easterly in most other places. Rain had fallen over Burma, the Peninsula, and at several places in the Central Provinces and in the Gangetic plain. The amounts recorded exceeded 2 inches at Moulmein, Calicut, and Nagpur and 1 inch at Amraoti and Salem, but elsewhere the amounts were small. On the 16th pressure was giving way, except over North-Eastern India, where there had been a slight rise. The depression over Madras had hardly changed its position, but had developed slightly in intensity. Gradients were hence steeper than on the preceding day, but otherwise the general conditions were very little altered. The winds were cyclonic over a large part of the country, circulating around the Madras

low pressure area, but the forces were everywhere moderate or light. Rain was falling in all parts of the Indian region, except North-Western India, the Konkan, Khandeish, and the South Karnatic. The amounts were generally moderate or small, but Akyab and Masulipatam reported over 2 inches, and False Point, Dacca, Balasore, Allahabad, Gorakhpur, Jhansi, Nowgong, Saugor, Calicut, Karwar, and Mormugao between 1 and 2 inches. On Tuesday, October the 17th, the depression had commenced a northerly movement, and the centre of depression apparently lay between Nagpur and Raipur. The barometer had consequently fallen over the North-West and Central Provinces, while it had risen elsewhere. Except over North-Western India, the winds were largely governed by the depression, and circulated cyclonically around it. Several stations reported rather strong winds. The rainfall distribution was very similar to that reported on the preceding day, but the amounts were larger in many parts of the country, more especially over the North-West Provinces. Thus Gopalpur reported over 3 inches, Hazaribagh, Cuttack, Dehra Dun, and Mussoorie over 2 inches, and many stations more than 1 inch.

The chart of the 18th showed that the barometer had fallen briskly or rapidly over the North-West Provinces and the Punjab, and that the depression had continued to advance northward. The centre on this day was close to Lucknow, where the barometer was in defect by about one-sixth of an inch. The winds over a large part of North-Western India showed a fairly well marked indraught towards the depression over the North-West Provinces, while elsewhere the directions were more or less variable. In Burma a separate and distinct barometric fall had commenced. Rain had to a great extent ceased over the Peninsula and the central parts of the country, but in Bengal and the North-West Provinces the fall continued, though less heavily than on the preceding day. On the morning of Thursday, the 19th, the depression had practically disappeared and the barometer was rising, except in Burma. Pressure was generally very uniform. The wind directions were very variable and the force generally light. Showers of rain were reported from the east of the Peninsula, from Bengal, from the Gangetic plain, and from the Kumaun Himalayas. Trichinopoly and Gorakhpur had received over 4 inches, Gnatong and Darjeeling over 3 inches, and Patna and Ranikhet over 2 inches, but elsewhere the amounts were small. On the 20th pressure was rising almost everywhere. Readings were generally uniform, but from the observations around the Bay it was evident that a moderately severe depression existed over the east of the Bay. At Diamond Island the wind was blowing with a velocity of 27 miles per hour. Rain had fallen fairly generally in Bengal, and a few showers had occurred around the Bay and in Upper India. Purneah received over 2 inches and Durbhanga, Mymensing, Gnatong, Dinajpur, Bogra, Darjeeling, and Wellington over 1 inch. On the 21st the principal feature in the weather was the cyclonic storm over the head of the Bay. This depression, though apparently rather severe, had only very slightly influenced the barometer which was rising in most parts of the country. Pressure, except over the Bay area, was very uniform. Winds were cyclonic around the Bay and variable elsewhere. At Diamond Island the velocity averaged 24 miles per hour. Rain, which was generally light or moderate, was confined to North-Eastern India and to a few places in the Peninsula. Sibsagar had received over 2 inches and Mymensing, Dacca, and Masulipatam over 1 inch.

Temperature.—The following table shows the variation of the mean temperature from the normal on each day of the week for the different Provinces of India:

Province.	October 1893.							Mean variation of week.
	15th.	16th.	17th.	18th.	19th.	20th.	21st.	
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
Burma	+0·5	—1·3	—1·5	—0·9	—0·3	—0·6	—1·4	—0·8
Bengal and Assam	+1·5	+0·8	—0·8	—1·3	—1·1	—1·2	—1·6	—0·5
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	+0·8	—0·4	—3·4	—5·5	—4·9	—3·9	—3·4	—3·0
Punjab	—4·0	—4·6	—4·2	—6·4	—4·7	—3·6	—2·6	—4·3
Bombay	—1·2	+0·2	—1·5	—4·1	—4·2	—3·8	—2·7	—2·5
Central Provinces and Berar	+0·3	+0·4	—1·0	—2·6	—4·5	—5·0	—5·4	—2·5
Central India and Guzerat	+1·1	—2·2	—3·8	—5·1	—5·4	—5·5	—4·6	—3·6
Sind and Rajputana	—3·3	—3·1	—6·0	—5·8	—4·6	—1·2	—1·0	—3·6
Madras	—1·3	—1·8	—1·6	—0·9	+0·5	+0·2	—0·3	—0·7
Mean for whole of India	—0·6	—1·3	—2·6	—3·6	—3·2	—2·7	—2·6	—2·4

From the above it will be seen that throughout the whole country and during the whole week the heat has been less than usual. In North-Eastern and Central India on the 15th and 16th and in Madras on the 19th and 20th the mean temperature slightly exceeded the normal, but these were the only exceptions to the general depression of temperature. The coldest day was the 18th, when the general temperature of the whole of India was 3·6° below the normal.

Rain.—The rainfall table at the close of the summary shows that during the week there has been actually or practically no rain over the Punjab, Rajputana, Sind, Guzerat, and Kathiawar, but that in all the other divisions rain has been general, and over the North-West and Central Provinces and part of Bengal exceptionally heavy. Within the divisions where there has been no rain, the normal rainfall of the week is so small that its absence is of no importance. The most marked feature in the rainfall distribution is the very large excess reported from the North-West Provinces and part of Bengal. This excess is due to the action of the cyclonic storm which passed northward from the Madras Presidency into the North-West Provinces between the 15th and the 19th. As the storm advanced, the wind shifted into the eastward, and, bringing up moisture from the Bay of Bengal, occasioned heavy rain all over the divisions traversed by it. Thus the average total rainfall of the week for the divisions Orissa, Chota Nagpur, Bihar, the North-West Provinces (East, Central, and Submontane), and Oudh (North and South) was 4·69 inches as against 0·35 inch, which is the average fall expected over these divisions during the week under review. In East, North, and Deltaic Bengal, Assam, and Arakan the rainfall was affected by the same causes and was also excessive, but to a smaller extent. Burma, which lay outside the influence of the depression, had less rain than usual. The west and centre of the Peninsula were also beyond the influence of the depression, and the total rainfall of the week for the divisions in that region was also less than is usually the case. The northern portions of the east of the Peninsula, *viz.*, the divisions of the East Coast (North), Hyderabad (South), and Madras (Central), lay under the depression as it developed during

the first two days of the week, and received more than the usual amount of rain; but the Southern divisions, *viz.*, the East Coast (Central and South) and Madras (South), had in consequence of the position of the depression experienced steady south-westerly and southerly winds instead of the normal north-easterly winds, and the rainfall was abnormally light. The Central Provinces, Berar, and Central India lay in the direct path of the depression as it travelled northward, and the rainfall over that region was excessive. The greatest absolute excess was 7·72 inches in the North-West Provinces (Submontane *a*), followed by 5·31 inches in Orissa, by 5·03 inches in Bihar (North), and by 4·59 inches in Oudh (North.)

With the present week a fresh rainfall period commences, and the information in the three concluding columns of the table show in another form the same information as that given in the three first columns.

The following table shows the heaviest falls which have been reported during the week, the figures given representing the total rainfall for the week at the stations named:

Division.	District.	Station.	Amount.
East Bengal	Mymensing	Sudder	5·30 inches.
Assam	Sylhet	South Sylhet	5·57 "
Orissa	Puri	Sudder	12·46 "
Bihar	Muzaffarpur	Ditto	11·73 "
Oudh	Gonda	Utroula	10·65 "
North-Western Provinces.	Gorakhpur	Sudder	12·90 "
Konkan	North Kanara	Ankola	8·25 "
Central Provinces	Nagpur	Umrer	11·00 "
East Coast	Ganjam	Purshottapur	13·45 "
Ditto	Trichinopoly	Musiri	7·25 "

PROVINCE.	DIVISION	Rainfall data for week ending October 21st, 1893. Average actual rainfall of division.	Average normal rainfall of division.	Excess or defect in inches.	Rainfall data from October 15th to October 21st, 1893. Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall, October 15th to October 21st.	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a percentage.
		Inches.	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Per cent.*
Burma	Tenasserim	1·12	2·20	— 1·08	1·12	2·20	— 49
	Lower Burma	1·40	1·84	— 0·44	1·40	1·84	— 24
	Central Burma	0·78	1·20	— 0·42	0·78	1·20	— 35
	Upper Burma	0·81	?	?	0·81	?	?
	Arakan	2·11	1·26	+ 0·85	2·11	1·26	+ 67
Bengal and Assam	Eastern Bengal	2·18	1·20	+ 0·98	2·18	1·20	+ 82
	Assam (Surma)	2·70	1·25	+ 1·45	2·70	1·25	+ 116
	Do. (Brahmaputra)	1·51	0·85	+ 0·66	1·51	0·85	+ 78
	Deltaic Bengal	1·94	1·14	+ 0·80	1·94	1·14	+ 70
	Central Bengal	2·41	1·15	+ 1·26	2·41	1·15	+ 110
	North Bengal	2·82	1·08	+ 1·74	2·82	1·08	+ 161
	Orissa	6·48	1·17	+ 5·31	6·48	1·17	+ 454
	Chota Nagpur	3·31	0·50	+ 2·81	3·31	0·50	+ 562
	Bihar (South)	4·06	0·44	+ 3·62	4·06	0·44	+ 823
	Do. (North)	5·45	0·42	+ 5·03	5·45	0·42	+1198
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	North-Western Provinces (East)	4·27	0·23	+ 4·04	4·27	0·23	+1757
	Do. (Submontane) (*a*)	8·06	0·34	+ 7·72	8·06	0·34	+2271
	Oudh (South)	3·69	0·13	+ 3·56	3·69	0·13	+2738
	Do. (North)	4·75	0·16	+ 4·59	4·75	0·16	+2869
	North-Western Provinces (Central).	1·94	0·05	+ 1·89	1·94	0·05	+3780
	North-Western Provinces (West).	0·88	0·03	+ 0·85	0·88	0·03	+2833
	North-Western Provinces (Submontane) (*b*)	4·88	0·05	+ 4·83	4·88	0·05	+9660
Punjab	Punjab (South)	0	0·06	— 0·06	0	0·06	— 100
	Do. (Central)	0	0·07	— 0·07	0	0·07	— 100
	Do. (Submontane)	0	0·07	— 0·07	0	0·07	— 100
	Do. (Hill Districts)	0·19	0·13	+ 0·06	0·19	0·13	+ 46
	Do. (North-West)	0	0·11	— 0·11	0	0·11	— 100
	Do. (West)	0	0·02	— 0·02	0	0·02	— 100
Bombay and Malabar Coast Districts (Madras).	Malabar	2·01	2·82	— 0·81	2·01	2·82	— 29
	Madras (South Central)	0·92	1·93	— 1·01	0·92	1·93	— 52
	Coorg	0·38	1·89	— 1·51	0·38	1·89	— 80
	Mysore	0·78	1·24	— 0·46	0·78	1·24	— 37
	Konkan	0·77	1·11	— 0·34	0·77	1·11	— 31
	Bombay Deccan	1·04	1·05	— 0·01	1·04	1·05	— 1
	Hyderabad (North)	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khandeish	0·05	0·91	— 0·86	0·05	0·91	— 95
Central Provinces and Berar.	Berar	2·08	0·97	+ 1·11	2·08	0·97	+ 114
	Central Provinces (West)	1·93	0·40	+ 1·53	1·93	0·40	+ 383
	Ditto (Central)	3·00	0·28	+ 2·72	3·00	0·28	+ 971
	Ditto (East)	1·66	0·23	+ 1·43	1·66	0·23	+ 622
Bombay (North)	Guzerat	0	0·12	— 0·12	0	0·12	— 100
	Kathiawar	0	0·03	— 0·03	0	0·03	— 100
	Sind	0	0·03	— 0·03	0	0·03	— 100
Rajputana and Central India.	Central India (East)	0·87	0·24	+ 0·63	0·87	0·24	+ 263
	Rajputana (East), Central India (West).	0·10	0·12	— 0·02	0·10	0·12	— 17
	Rajputana (West)	0	0·04	— 0·04	0	0·04	— 100
Madras	East Coast (North)	4·15	1·84	+ 2·31	4·15	1·84	+ 126
	Ditto (ditto) (*a*)	1·85	1·38	+ 0·47	1·85	1·38	+ 34
	Hyderabad (South)	1·33	0·43	+ 0·90	1·33	0·43	+ 209
	Madras (Central)	1·68	1·48	+ 0·20	1·68	1·48	+ 14
	East Coast (Central)	1·87	2·48	— 0·61	1·87	2·48	— 25
	Ditto (South)	0·66	2·08	— 1·42	0·66	2·08	— 68
	Madras (South)	0·14	1·76	— 1·62	0·14	1·76	— 92

SIMLA, *26th October, 1893.*

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

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

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

Madras.—*For week ending 21st October.*—Rainfall heavy in the Circars, Deccan, and West Coast districts; elsewhere generally only scattered showers. No rain in extreme south. Sowings still proceeding briskly, and standing crops generally flourishing, though rain is wanted in many of the Southern districts. Harvest progresses with fair to average outturn. Pasture and fodder sufficient, and condition of cattle generally good. Prices very nearly stationary at a high level, except in Madras, where they are cheaper.

Bombay.—*For week ending 25th October.*—Rain generally good and beneficial to crops in the Karnatak; moderate or slight rain in the Deccan and Konkan. More rain is urgently required for late sowings, which are retarded in two districts of the Deccan. Standing crops damaged by insects, blight, or rats in parts of three districts; otherwise good. Preparations for late crops and reaping of early crops progressing generally. Cotton picking continues in one district. Prices steady, except in two districts. Fodder sufficient and agricultural stock good.

Bengal.—*For week ending 21st October.*—There was rain in all districts during the week. Rice and standing crops were benefited, but in Bihar and other parts, where the falls were heavy, cultivation of the spring crops was retarded and the early spring sowings were somewhat injured. Rice is coming into ear. Prices of common rice show very little change, but are slightly easier in the Eastern districts. The condition of cattle is generally good. Fodder is sufficient, except in parts of East Bengal. In the Madaripur sub-division 308 persons, including 145 men, 87 women, and 76 children, received gratuitous relief during the week.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 25th October.*—All reporting districts, except Saharanpur, have had rain. The falls were heavy in Gorakhpur, Partabgarh, Fyzabad, and Benares, where standing crops, and spring crops where sown, have been damaged. No harm done to sugarcane. Districts in the Allahabad division and Bundelkhand also report slight damage. Fields are being prepared for spring crops. Elsewhere prospects are good. Prices generally stationary.

Punjab.—*For week ending 25th October.*—No rain. Harvesting of autumn crops going on. Sowings of spring crops in progress. Crops are generally in good condition and the outturn fair; but they have been injured by field rats in two tahsils of Lahore. Cattle generally in good condition. Fodder sufficient in all districts, except in Shahpur and parts of Mooltan. Prices unsettled in one district, falling in five others, and stationary elsewhere.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 25th October.*—Weather generally fine and clear, except in Bhandara, where showery weather prevailed at the beginning of the week. Reaping of autumn crops in progress in five districts.

Recent rain has damaged rice previously cut and stocked. Sowings of winter crops in progress. Prices steady. Fodder plentiful.

Burma.—*For week ending 21st October.*—In Lower Burma the rainfall was sufficient and the crop prospect is good. In Upper Burma rain fell in all districts, except Bhamo, Katha, and the Upper Chindwin. Reaping of early crops is progressing generally, and ploughing for late paddy and other crops continues. Standing crops generally are in good condition, but more rain is still required in parts of Shwebo, while in two other districts sesamum has been damaged by heavy rain. The price of paddy has risen in two districts and has fallen in four others.

Assam.—*For week ending 24th October.*—Weather wet. Prospects of standing crops good. Condition of cattle fair. Fodder and water plentiful.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 25th October.*—MYSORE: Rainfall good in parts. Standing crops in good condition. *Ragi* (*Eleusine coracana*) harvested in parts of four districts. Prices slightly fallen.

COORG: Rainfall moderate. Standing crops in good condition. Coffee ripening. Reaping of *ragi* (*Eleusine coracana*) completed. Picking of cardamom continues. Water and fodder for cattle sufficient. Prices stationary.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 25th October.*—BERAR: Rainfall heavy. Weather cool. Crops in fairly good condition, but damaged in parts of two districts by heavy rain. Spring sowings in progress. Weeding operations concluded, except in two districts. Sufficiency of fodder and water continues. Cattle healthy. Prices stationary.

HYDERABAD: Rainfall fair during the week. Harvesting of autumn crops and of irrigated crops commenced. Spring crops being spoiled by excessive rain. Prices stationary.

Central India.—*For week ending 25th October.*—Slight rain in Bhopal and Bundelkhund Agencies during the week. The rainfall this season seems to be more than sufficient in some parts, but is generally sufficient all over. Crops partly damaged by insects in Goona. Condition of agricultural stock generally good. Prices of food-grains falling in Gwalior and steady elsewhere.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 25th October.*—Very little rain in parts of Dholepore and Bhurtpore; no rain elsewhere. Reaping of autumn crops and ploughing for and sowing of spring crops continue in parts. Agricultural operations, standing crops, and cattle generally satisfactory. Harvest prospects good. Cotton and maize crops damaged in parts of Ajmere and Merwara. Pasturage or fodder sufficient. Prices rising in three States, falling in three, fluctuating in one, and steady elsewhere.

Kashmir.—*For week ending 24th October.*—Report not received.

Nepal.—*For week ending 21st October.*—The low-land rice which was being harvested is somewhat injured by the heavy rain which fell during the week.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

STATISTICS.

IMPORTS OF COTTON, WHEAT, LINSEED, AND INDIGO.

Statement showing in maunds the imports of Cotton, Wheat, Linseed, and Indigo by rail and river into Calcutta, Bombay Town, and Karachi during the month of August 1893, and from 1st January to 31st August 1893, compared with the corresponding periods of the years 1891 and 1892.

Articles, and whence exported.	Total of month.									Total from January 1st, including total of month.												Articles, and whence exported.
	Calcutta.			Bombay Town.			Karachi.			Total.			Calcutta.			Bombay Town.			Karachi.			Total.		
	1891.	1892.	1893.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1891.	1892.	1893.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	
COTTON, RAW—																									**COTTON, RAW—**
Madras ...	...	...	...	5,081	3,241	13,478	...	...	...	5,081	3,241	13,478	...	...	...	20,049	9,225	1,17,923	...	...	...	20,049	9,225	1,17,923	Madras.
Bombay ...	...	...	...	66,106	37,303	50,109	...	...	...	66,106	37,303	50,109	6	...	19	33,80,424	37,22,444	32,14,498	...	...	...	33,80,430	37,22,444	32,14,487	Bombay.
Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	31,537	2,302	5,669	31,537	2,302	5,669	...	...	...	..	...	...	3,02,141*	2,04,128	1,48,946	3,02,141	2,04,128	1,48,946	Sind.
Bengal	2,757	5,445	7,369	...	10	...	...	...	...	2,757	5,455	7,369	39,211	78,513	87,027	18	10	19	...	...	...	39,229	78,523	87,046	Bengal.
N.-W. P. & O. ...	5,979	28,534	1,179	616	5,983	388	...	...	...	6,595	34,517	1,567	2,21,721	2,24,57	1,28,400	4,00,177	1,67,897	1,05,747	1	...	...	6,21,899	3,92,479	3,24,147	N W P. & O.
Punjab	1 984	...	...	...	...	...	20	70	308	2,004	70	308	16,242	237	40,183	02,483	1,837	60,383	46,695*	12,283	1,77,453	1,25,420	14,357	2,78,089	Punjab.
Cent. Provs. ...	...	...	...	240	77	..	...	...	...	240	77	...	4,658	13,643	4,520	1,05,680	74,050	79,255	...	...	...	1,10,341	87,693	83,784	Cent. Provs.
Berar	...	...	...	2,205	122	1,042	...	...	...	2,205	122	1,042	10,451	10,134	2,071	16,47,702	14,49,869	9,58,916	...	...	...	6,58,153	14,60,003	9,60,987	Berar.
Assam	45	175	635	...	...	...	...	...	...	45	175	635	3,750	14,733	32,044	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,750	14,733	32,044	Assam.
Raj. & C. I. ...	326	...	143	20,324	10,088	4,639	...	...	...	20,650	10,088	4,782	31,666	9,051	11,702	10,51,267	7,23,687	5,67,617	...	...	...	10,82,933	7,32,738	5,79,319	Raj & C. I.
Nizam's Terry. ...	...	...	...	11,730	1,387	2,334	...	...	...	11,730	1,387	2,334	...	...	...	28,849	19,775	18,604	...	...	...	28,849	19,775	18,604	Nizam's Terry.
Mysore ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	632	...	...	...	...	...	632	Mysore.
TOTAL ...	11,091	34,154	9,326	1,06,302	58,211	71,990	31,557	2,372	5,977	1,48,950	94,737	87,293	3,27,705	3,50,903	3,06,575	66,96,655	61,68,794	52,13,564	3,48,837	2,16,411	3,26,399	73,73,197	67,36,108	58,46,538	TOTAL.
WHEAT—																									**WHEAT—**
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Madras.
Bombay	...	...	...	1,84,526	1,65,271	11,425	...	...	...	1,84,526	1,65,271	11,425	5	...	...	21,73,001	11,21,265	14,36,810	...	...	...	21,73,006	11,21,265	14,36,810	Bombay.
Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Sind
Bengal	3,74,034	1,85,801	59,140	...	...	...	11,70,437	65,977	2,99,872	11,70,437	65,977	2,99,872	20,88,000	11,00,498	6,33,487	...	24	...	36,17,516*	11,77,079	16,84,104	36,17,510	11,77,079	10,84,104	Bengal
N.-W. P. & O. ...	1,82,146	2,39,042	1,26,302	1,74,442	1,63,512	997	...	...	...	3,74,034	1,85,801	59,140	33,62,325	43,25,058	9,90,111	19,19,360	28,31,745	2,69,849	2,812	1,153	556	20,-8,924	11,95,899	0,27,427	N.-W. P. & O.
Punjab	18,056	1,992	10,532	2,21,037	35,083	52,829	17,21,801	1,82,733	5,35,971	3,50,588	4,02,554	1,77,299	3,12,663	87,786	95,111	14,81,881	9,54,199	2,16,149	59,04,142*	41,67,684	21,83,800	53,-4,497	63,58,185	22,00,310	Punjab.
Cent. Provs. ...	2,166	693	4,835	2,39,730	3,22,713	1,78,933	...	...	...	19,60,894	2,19,808	5,99,332	66,290	16,007	1,71,693	69,18,904	47,05,633	41,19,129	...	...	...	7 ,98,380	52,09,674	2 ,95,006	Cent. Provs.
Berar	...	...	...	19,555	45,475	...	...	...	...	2,41,890	3,23,406	1,83,768	735	...	...	4,77,355	4,07,642	41,548	...	...	...	69,85,274	47,22,240	42,90,822	Berar.
Assam	...	...	248	...	...	...	...	...	...	19,555	45,475	...	367	453	4,237	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,78,090	4,07,642	41,548	Assam
Raj. & C. I. ...	3,783	1,416	297	20,336	82,525	31,769	...	...	...	24,119	83,941	32,066	5,102	13,025	2,490	9,55,364	11,29,082	10,71,189	...	...	...	367	453	4,637	Raj. & C. I.
Nizam's Terry. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,035	2	2,280	...	...	...	9,60,400	11,42,707	10,73,079	Nizam's Terry.
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,035	2	2,286	Mysore.
TOTAL ...	5,80,185	4,28,944	2,01,354	8,59,626	8,14,579	2,75,953	28,92,238	2,48,710	8,35,843	43,32,049	14,92,233	13,13,150	57,36,387	56,39,037	28,91,069	1,69,69,004	1,09,49,563	71,57,160	95,24,470	53,46,121	38,68,266	2,92,29,861	2,19,34,727	1,39,16,495	TOTAL.
LINSEED—																									**LINSEED—**
Madras	...	...	...	...	359	1,141	...	...	...	...	359	1,141	...	...	...	1,518	2,400	64,168	...	...	...	1,518	2,400	64,168	Madras.
Bombay	...	...	...	34,125	27,597	6,961	...	...	...	34,125	27,597	6,961	...	488	...	9,8 ,062	9,29,113	9,90,517	...	...	...	9,83,062	9,29,001	9,90,517	Bombay.
Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	7	...	Sind.
Bengal	8,04,243	3,07,714	2,95,702	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,04,243	3,07,714	2,95,702	40,29,849	21,65,128	38,52,932	1,161	18	...	...	...	...	40,31,010	21,65,146	38,52,932	Bengal.
N.-W. P. & O. ...	2,84,689	1,43,022	1,01,758	29,200	11,947	4,073	...	...	...	3,13,889	1,54,969	1,05,831	24,32,514	24,49,554	18,66,300	2,90,498	1,13,099	1,99,319	...	...	...	27,23,012	25,62,023	20,65,619	N -W. P. & O.
Punjab	297	629	1,453	34	...	101	481	...	3,796	812	629	5,350	297	5,609	3,492	34	1,841	1,128	888*	60	5,456	1,159	7,510	10,070	Punjab.
Cent. Provs. ...	5,387	2,859	12,753	89,484	36,988	41,768	...	...	...	94,871	39,847	54,521	1,03,893	2,87,340	1,82,627	17,77,330	10,84,806	17,48,322	...	...	...	18,81,232	13,72,140	19,30,949	Cent. Provs.
Berar	...	...	...	24,561	17,481	15,514	...	...	...	24,561	17,481	15,514	...	533	...	10,30,536	10,31,758	8,20,608	...	...	...	10,30,530	10,32,291	8,20,608	Berar.
Assam	15,966	1,948	4,345	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,966	1,948	4,345	69,838	33,434	14,426	...	...	...	...	...	...	69,838	33,414	14,420	Assam.
Raj. & C. I. ...	6,502	4,988	6,584	32,417	17,774	22,087	...	...	...	38,919	22,762	28,671	1,59,612	1,84,000	96,619	9,68,939	9,40,462	10,11,774	...	...	...	11,28,551	11,24,468	11,08,393	Raj. & C. I.
Nizam's Terry. ...	...	...	...	15,728	8,505	6,352	...	...	...	15,728	8,505	6,352	...	...	...	5,09,791	4,51,800	3,53,430	...	...	...	5,09,791	4,51,800	3,53,430	Nizam's Terry.
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	83	...	...	...	...	...	83	Mysore.
TOTAL ...	11,17,084	4,61,170	4,22,595	2,25,549	1,20,651	97,997	481	...	3,796	13,43,114	5,81,821	5,24,388	67,96,003	51,23,152	60,16,[illegible]6	56,24,878	45,55,207	51,89,499	828	67	5,456	1,24,21,70[illegible]	96,78,426	1,12,11,261	TOTAL.
INDIGO—																									**INDIGO—**
Madras	...	...	...	78	190	35	...	...	...	78	190	35	...	...	...	387	475	775	...	...	...	387	475	775	Madras.
Bombay	...	...	...	21	47	318	...	...	...	21	47	318	...	...	...	228	462	749	...	...	...	228	462	749	Bombay.
Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	2,770*	4,376	5,368	2,770	4,376	5,389	Sind.
Bengal	52	60	39	...	...	...	...	431	193	431	103	...	2,077	7,856	6,294	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,077	7,850	6,494	Bengal.
N.-W. P. & O. ...	..	2	51	...	...	...	...	...	...	52	60	39	1,775	3,912	602	...	39	141	...	...	...	1,775	3,951	743	N.-W. P. & O.
Punjab	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	51	1,051	9	...	65	5	5	1,129*	2,607	2,229	2,245	2,621	2,234	Punjab.
Cent. Provs. ...	...	...	7	...	200	...	...	160	75	160	75	169	...	10	5	219	3	2	...	...	...	219	13	7	Cent. Provs.
Berar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Berar.
Assam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Assam.
Raj. & C. I. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	211	690	572	...	...	...	211	690	572	Raj. & C. I.
Nizam's Terry. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	1	...	...	...	...	35	1	...	Nizam's Terry.
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mysore.
TOTAL ...	52	69	90	299	237	353	591	178	169	942	484	612	4,903	11,787	6,901	1,145	1,675	2,265	3,899	6,983	7,597	9,947	20,445	16,763	TOTAL.

N.B.—The indigo figures entered in columns 17 and 20 under Bombay Town and Karachi represent the imports since April 1891, the figures from January to March 1891 not having been available.

* Includes river traffic for August 1891 only, the stat stics for the first seven months of 1891 not having been available.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT:

Simla, the 26th October, 1893.

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY STATISTICS.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS FROM 1ST JULY TO 15TH OCTOBER 1892, AND FROM 1ST JULY TO 14TH OCTOBER 1893.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Receipts from 1st July 1893*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

Railway.	Average earnings per mile per week during the 2nd-half of 1892.	Week ending 15th October 1892. Mean mileage worked	Earnings. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Week ending 14th October 1893. Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Earnings from 1st July to 15th October 1892.	Earnings from 1st July to 14th October 1893.	Increases during the 2nd-half of 1893.	Decreases during the 2nd-half of 1893.
State lines worked by companies.	*Rs.*	*Miles.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Miles.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
Standard gauge—											
East Indian	521	1,637	9,13,918	558	1,634	9,86,551	604	1,15,81,050	1,25,48,27[illegible]	9,67,225	...
Bengal-Nágpur	101	831	80,008	104	863	70,198	92	10,39,150	11, 9, 89	90,833	...
Indian Midland	106	752	90,263	120	752	76,744	102	10,39,288	10,27,954	...	8,634
Bezváda Extension (*a*)	95	21	2,128	101	112	4,919	44	28,942	87,332	58,650	...
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa (*b*)	216	1,674	3,76,603	225	1,699	4,10,010	242	48,07,415	47,99,178	...	8,237
South Indian	135	1,106	1,44,981	131	1,043	1,40,030	135	21, 1,283	2,70,085	1,25,702	...
Southern Mahratta (*c*)	78	1,044	89,824	80	1,150	88,061	76	10,97,[illegible]0	14,93,400	3,96,740	...
Bengal and North-Western (*d*)	111	755	82,762	110	756	79,000	105	[illegible], 7,011	10,91,522	3,911	...
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Lucknow-Bareilly section)	50	199	11,892	60	223	10,343	46	1,45,923	1,46,011	88	...
TOTAL	213	8,019	17,98,979	224	8,238	8,77,550	228	2,20,74,52[illegible]	2,40,00,346	19,[illegible]5,818	...
State lines worked by the State.											
Standard gauge—											
North Western (state) (*e*)	178	2,511	4,56,566	182	2,509	5,38,104	214	50,86,833	76,34,176	16,47,343	...
Oudh and Rohilkhand (state)	193	692	1,45,201	210	692	1,73,141	250	17,33,387	20,38,643	3,15,25[illegible]	...
Eastern Bengal (state) (including metre and 2′ 6″ gauges)	344	777	2,89,543	373	778	3,03,820	468	37,42,959	38,58,122	1,15,163	...
Bengal Central (*f*)	121	125	15,333	123	125	17,820	143	2,17,000	2,22,872	5,209	...
East Coast (state)	...	...	...	...	175	14,122	82	...	(*g*)1,08,825	1,08,825	...
Metre gauge—											
Burma (state)	157	715	1,23,984	173	730	98,061	134	15,59,338	14,12,524	...	1,46,814
Special gauges—											
Jorhát (state provincial)	55	25	1,528	61	25	1,728	69	23,577	24,287	710	...
Cherra-Companyganj (state provincial)	44	8	365	46	8	489	61	3,715	5,736	2,021	...
TOTAL	202	4,853	10,32,520	213	5,042	12,07,585	240	1,43,[illegible]4 5[illegible]	1,53,[illegible]8	10,47,910	...
Lines worked by guaranteed companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Great Indian Peninsula (*h*)	399	1,490	5,97,669	401	1,490	5,59,974	376	99,92,903	68,56,878	...	1,36,025
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	444	461	2,09,339	454	461	2,23,000	484	25,78,179	28,34,500	2,56,121	...
Madras	224	840	1,96,510	234	840	1,98,742	237	20,44,919	30,01,270	4,40,36[illegible]	...
TOTAL	353	2,791	10,03,518	360	2,791	9,81,716	352	1,22,16,201	1,27,82,057	8,60,150	...
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	234	15,663	38,35,017	245	16,071	40,60,[illegible]57	253	4,84,08,20[illegible]	5,27,08,388	42,40,184	...
Assisted companies.											
Standard gauge											
Delhi Umballa-Kalka	126	162	20,786	128	161	22,08[illegible]	143	2,84,044	3,21,494	37,450	...
Tarkessur	226	22	5,359	244	22	5,208	237	74,04[illegible]	68,[illegible]63	...	5,581
Metre gauge—											
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Company's section)	115	67	12,006	179	67	8,143	122	1,24,983[illegible]	1,02,420	...	22,563
Dibru-Sadiya	121	78	8,724	112	78	11,56[illegible]	148	1,55,009	1,53,890	...	1,113
TOTAL	129	329	46,[illegible]75	142	328	47,8[illegible]7	146	6,38,087	6,40,27[illegible]	8,193	...
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.											
Standard gauge—											
The Nizam's guaranteed state	148	333	51,477	155	333	49,205	148	6,7[illegible]94	6,56,830	...	13,764
The Gaekwar's Petlád	78	13	1,159	89	13	810	62	14,083	14,[illegible]8	575	...
Rájpura Bhátinda	92	108	9,013	83	108	13,074	121	1,[illegible]5,840	2,07,258	71,118	...
Metre gauge											
Southern Mahratta (Mysore section) (*i*)	95	311	32,178	103	370	34,56[illegible]	93	4,26,538	4,75,[illegible]12	49,107	...
The Gaekwar's Mehsána	44	93	4,77[illegible]	51	93	6,430	69	0,[illegible]30	0,[illegible]85	1,[illegible]76	...
Kolhápur	61	29	1,930	67	29	1,93[illegible]	67	24,140	29,[illegible]94	5,[illegible]54	...
Special gauge											
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	49	72	4,1[illegible]8	58	72	3,67[illegible]	51	43,559	49,520	5,961	...
TOTAL	103	959	1,04,727	109	1,018	1,09,680	108	13,64,290	14,96 317	1,32,027	...
Lines owned and worked by native states.											
Metre gauge—											
Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junagarh-Porbandar	70	334	25,506	76	334	24,650	74	3,00,[illegible]94	3,75,904	75,610	...
Jetalsar-Rájkot	...	...	...	...	46	2,425	53	..	38,066	38,06[illegible]	...
Jodhpur-Bickaneer	55	291	19,647	68	364	18,400	51	2,33,873	2,2[illegible],533	...	11,340
Special gauge—											
Morvi	57	94	6,385	68	94	5,353	57	76,142	78,193	2,051	...
TOTAL	62	719	51,538	72	848	50,[illegible]28	61	6,10,309	7,14,699	1,04,3[illegible]0	...
GRAND TOTAL	218	17,670	40,38,157	229	18,255	42,75,268	234	5,10,80,88[illegible]	5, 5,65,[illegible]39	44,84,7[illegible]	...

(*a*) Includes the Bezváda-Godaveri section of the East Coast (state) railway.
(*b*) Includes the Godhra-Rutlam railway.
(*c*) Includes the Guntakal-Mysore frontier section from 1st April 1893.
(*d*) Includes the Tirhoot state railway. Although for convenience classed amongst the state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North-Western railway company.
(*e*) Includes the Jummu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Umarkot railways.
(*f*) Although for convenience classed amongst the state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central railway company.
(*g*) Total receipts from 15th July to 14th October 1893.
(*h*) Includes the Wardha Coal, Dhond-Manmád, Khámgaon, and Amráoti railways.
(*i*) Includes the Bangalore-Nanjangúd and the Bangalore-Mysore frontier sections.

H. BONHAM-CARTER, *Captain, R.E.*,

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY STATISTICS.

No. XXVII of 1893-94.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Receipts from 1st April 1893*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

Railway.	Average earnings per mile per week in 1892-93.	Week ending 15th October 1892. Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Week ending 14th October 1893. Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Earnings from 1st April to 15th October 1892.	Earnings from 1st April to 14th October 1893.	Increases in 1893-94.	Decreases in 1893-94.
State lines worked by companies.	*Rs.*	*Miles.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Miles.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
Standard gauge—											
East Indian	580	1,637	9,13,918	558	1,634	9,86,551	604	2,55,75,463	2,57,18,5 2	1,43,059	...
Bengal-Nágpur	140	831	86,608	104	863	79,198	92	28,60,304	30,74,18	2,14,176	...
Indian Midland	129	752	90,263	120	752	76,744	102	25,44,791	24,33,496	...	1,11,295
Bezváda Extension (*a*)	80	21	2,128	101	112	4,919	44	47,331	1,79,334	1,32,003	...
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa (*b*)	258	1,674	3,76,603	225	1,699	4,10,910	242	1,14,76,508	1,14,28,038	...	48,470
South Indian	139	1,106	1,44,981	131	1,043	1,40,230	135	41,35,622	45,13,50	3,77,883	...
Southern Mahratta (*c*)	87	1,044	89,824	86	1,156	88,301	76	23,10,556	32,53,488	9,42,932	...
Bengal and North-Western (*d*)	137	755	82,762	110	756	79,600	105	27,35,294	27,14,978	...	20,316
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Lucknow-Bareilly section)	66	199	11,892	60	223	10,343	46	3,45,397	3,57,975	12,578	...
TOTAL	243	8,019	17,98,979	224	8,238	18,77,556	228	5,20,31,266	5,36,73,806	16,42,540	...
State lines worked by the State.											
Standard gauge—											
North Western (state) (*e*)	201	2,511	4,56,566	182	2,509	5,38,104	214	1,29,96,860	1,51,70,609	21,73 749	...
Oudh and Rohilkhand (state)	235	692	1,45,201	210	692	173,141	250	43,85,827	45,90,357	2,19,530	...
Eastern Bengal (state) (including metre and 2′ 6″ gauges)	292	777	2,89,543	373	778	3,63,820	468	59,93,384	62,99,736	3,06,352	...
Bengal Central (*f*)	120	125	15,333	123	125	17,820	143	4,01,011	4,10,745	9,734	...
East Coast (state)	...	...	...	...	175	14,422	82	...	(*g*) 1,08,825	1,08,825	...
Metre gauge—											
Burma (state)	194	715	1,23,984	173	730	98,061	134	33,72,665	31,19,487	...	2,53,178
Special gauges—											
Jorhát (state provincial)	46	25	1,528	61	25	1,728	69	39,839	42,624	2,785	...
Cherra-Companyganj (state provincial)	47	8	365	46	8	489	61	7,923	11,356	3,433	...
TOTAL	217	4,853	10,32,520	213	5,042	12,07,585	240	2,71,97,509	2,97,59,739	25,62,230	...
Lines worked by guaranteed companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Great Indian Peninsula (*h*)	513	1,490	5,97,669	401	1,490	5,59,974	376	1,97,68,747	1,89,12,323	...	8,56,424
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	603	461	2,09,339	454	461	2,23,000	484	70,88,7[illegible]	79,38,020	2,49,264	...
Madras	226	840	1,96,510	234	840	198,742	237	49,85,209	57,[illegible]9,740	7,44,531	...
TOTAL	447	2,791	10,03,518	360	2,791	9,81,716	352	3,24,42,712	3,25,80,083	1,37,3[illegible]1	...
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	271	15,663	38,35,017	245	16,071	40,60,857	253	11,16,71,487	1,60,13,628	3,42,141	...
Assisted companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	132	162	20,786	128	161	22,980	143	5,64,450	6,42,220	77,770	...
Tarkessur	252	22	5,359	244	22	5,208	237	1,54,241	1,50,431	...	3,810
Metre gauge—											
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Company's section)	118	67	12,006	179	67	8,143	122	2,63,442	2,39,784	...	23,658
Dibru-Sadiya	123	78	8,724	112	78	11,566	148	2,87,254	2,85,737	...	1,517
TOTAL	135	329	46,875	142	328	47,897	146	12,69,387	13,18,172	48,785	...
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.											
Standard gauge—											
The Nizam's guaranteed state	151	333	51,477	155	333	49,205	148	13,38,777	14,01,639	62,862	...
The Gaekwar's Petlád	96	13	1,159	89	13	810	62	33,842	32,293	...	1,549
Rájpura-Bhátinda	92	108	9,013	83	108	13,074	121	2,65,370	3,87,68[illegible]	1,22,318	...
Metre gauge—											
Southern Mahratta (Mysore section) (*i*)	94	311	32,178	103	370	34,567	93	7,51,572	9,30,774	1,79,202	...
The Gaekwar's Mehsána	54	93	4,771	51	93	6,430	69	1,36,217	1,62,130	25,913	...
Kolhápur	67	29	1,936	67	29	1,930	67	47,303	60,735	13,432	...
Special gauge—											
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	68	72	4,193	58	72	3,670	51	1,33,10[illegible]	1,30,317	...	2,789
TOTAL	107	959	1,04,727	109	1,018	1,09,686	108	27,06,187	31,05,576	3,99,389	...
Lines owned and worked by native states.											
Metre gauge—											
Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágarh-Porbandar	102	334	25,506	76	334	24,650	74	8,88,44[illegible]	10,82,585	1,94,144	...
Jetalsar-Rájkot	...	...	...	...	46	2,425	53	...	(*f*) 62,354	62,354	...
Jodhpur-Bickaneer	60	291	19,647	68	364	18,400	51	4,98,98[illegible]	4,49,089	...	49,899
Special gauge—											
Morvi	65	94	6,385	68	94	5,353	57	1,74,403	1,68,632	...	5,771
TOTAL	80	719	51,538	72	838	50,828	61	15,61,832	17,67,660	2,05,828	...
GRAND TOTAL	251	17,670	40,38,157	229	18,255	42,75,268	234	11,72,08,803	2,22,05,036	49,96,143	...

(*a*) Includes the Bezváda-Godaveri section of the East Coast (state) railway.
(*b*) Includes the Godhra-Rutlam railway.
(*c*) Includes the Guntakal-Mysore frontier section from 1st April 1893.
(*d*) Includes the Tirhoot state railway. Although for convenience classed amongst the state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North Western railway company.
(*e*) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Umarkot railways.
(*f*) Although for convenience classed amongst the state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central railway company.
(*g*) Total receipts from 15th July to 14th Oct ber 1893.
(*h*) Includes the Wardha Coal, Dhond-Manmád, Khámgaon, and Amráoti railways.
(*i*) Includes the Bangalore-Nanjangúd and the Bangalore-Mysore frontier sections.
(*j*) Total receipts from 12th April to 14th October 1893.

H. BONHAM-CARTER, *Captain, R.E.*,

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OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF SEPTEMBER 1893.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

DISTRICTS.	WHEAT.		BARLEY.		RICE, BEST SORT.		RICE, COMMON.		JAWAR OR CHOLUM (*Sorghum vulgare*).		BAJRA OR CUMBU (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).		MARUA OR RAGI (*Eleusine coracana*).		KANGNI OR KAKUN, ITALIAN MILLET (*Setaria italica*).		GRAM, CHENNA, CHOLA, KADALAY OR SUNAGA (*Cicer arietinum*).		MAIZE (*Zea Mays*).		ARHAR, OR THUR, CADJAN PEA (*Cajanus indicus.*)		FIREWOOD.		SALT.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
Burma—	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Tenasserim—																										
Mergui	...	...	...	...	10 10	10 10	11 11	11 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	256 12	256 12	12 0	12 0
Tavoy	...	...	...	...	10 5	10 5	11 7	11 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	399 3	399 3	14 3	14 3
Moulmein and Amherst	9 2	9 2	...	...	11 3	11 3	14 9	14 9	6 5	6 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 2	10 2	12 2	12 2	7 12	7 12	220 0	220 0	18 11	18 11
Pegu (deltaic)—																										
Pegu	...	...	...	...	10 2	10 2	14 3	14 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 2	11 2	...	*	9 0	9 0	143 0	143 0	14 3	14 3
Rangoon	13 0	13 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	133 0	133 0	15 8	15 8
Thôngwa	...	...	...	...	9 4	11 5	11 5	13 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100 0	100 0	14 4	14 4
Bassein	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	15 1	15 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 1	13 1	...	...	...	...	150 13	150 13	17 8	17 8
Pegu (inland)—																										
Shwegyin	...	...	...	...	9 1	11 9	9 9	12 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	200 0	200 0	14 2	14 2
Tharrawaddy	...	...	...	...	12 5	12 5	14 13	14 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	8 12	8 12	450 0	450 0	14 13	14 3
Henzada	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	11 8	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	5 12	5 12	183 8	183 8	16 2	16 2
Prome	10 6	10 6	...	...	10 12	10 12	12 1	12 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 3	13 3	...	...	9 6	9 6	193 3	193 3	14 3	14 3
Toungoo	...	...	...	...	12 2	13 3	13 8	14 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 6	11 6	...	...	...	...	326 8	326 8	14 3	14 3
Thayetmyo	12 3	12 3	...	...	11 11	11 11	15 5	15 5	19 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 4	14 4	28 3	28 3	8 10	8 10	196 0	196 0	12 14	12 14
Upper Burma—																										
Mandalay	20 4	22 0	...	...	11 1	11 8	12 0	12 0	27 8	27 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 2	12 2	29 5	29 5	9 11	9 11	80 0	80 0	16 0	14 6
Bamo	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	7 3	...	...	6 0	6 0	182 0	182 0	7 8	9 10
Pakôkku	...	...	...	...	9 2	9 2	11 9	11 9	30 0	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	17 2	...	...	5 9	5 9	113 0	113 0	14 3	14 3
Meiktila	...	...	...	...	7 9	8 14	9 6	9 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 4	14 4	25 10	25 10	4 3	4 3	222 10	222 10	10 11	12 7
Arakan—																										
Sandoway	...	...	...	...	8 2	9 9	8 13	10 8	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	469 11	469 11	13 7	16 0
Kyaukpyu	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	10 8	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	...	...	...	...	340 0	340 0	15 0	15 0
Akyab	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	8 8	8 8	200 0	200 0	12 8	12 8
Assam—																										
Surma—																										
Sylhet	...	...	...	...	6 2	6 2	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 4	12 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 6
Cachar	8 0	7 12	...	...	6 6	6 4	7 7	6 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	...	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	9 0	9 0
Khásiand Jaintiá Hills	6 0	6 0	...	...	3 12	3 12	5 2	5 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 0	7 3	8 0	8 0	...	...	20 0	80 0	7 0	6 0
Garo Hills	...	...	...	...	5 8	6 8	8 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	6 8	6 8
Brahmaputra—																										
Goálpára	16 0	16 0	...	...	6 0	6 0	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	13 0	14 0	135 0	140 0	10 0	10 0
Kámrúp	8 8	8 0	...	...	8 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 8	11 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	10 0	11 0
Darrang	8 0	9 0	...	...	7 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Nowgong	...	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0
Sibságar	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	14 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	80 0	120 0	9 0	9 0
Lakhimpur	7 0	7 8	...	...	6 4	6 4	10 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	12 0	9 0	9 0	...	...	160 0	140 0	8 0	8 0
Bengal—																										
Eastern hill tracts—																										
Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 14	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	240 0	240 0	8 0	8 0
Hill Tippera(a)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nágá Hills	...	...	...	...	3 4	3 4	4 0	4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0	3 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 8	3 4
Eastern—																										
Backergunge	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 4	8 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 5	12 8	...	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	10 0	10 12
Noakhali	...	...	...	...	7 4	7 0	9 4	8 0 to 8 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 2	9 2
Chittagong	10 0	10 0	...	...	8 8	8 12	11 8	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	11 8	...	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	9 8	10 0
Tippera	8 0	9 8	...	...	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 8	...	...	6 12	7 6	...	...	8 0	10 0
Dacca	13 0	11 0	...	...	6 12	7 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	14 0	...	...	11 0	16 0	140 0	120 0	9 4	10 0
Mymensingh	9 8	9 8	...	...	7 0	7 0	8 8	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	...	...	13 0	13 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Deltaic—																										
Khulna	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0
24-Parganas	11 12	11 12	16 0	16 0	7 0	7 0	10 12	10 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	100 0	100 0	11 0	11 0
Midnapore	11 0	11 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 3	11 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 8	14 8	...	...	19 0	19 0	200 0	200 0	10 12	10 12
Howrah	...	...	...	...	8 14	8 13	11 4	11 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	105 0	105 0	10 10	10 10
Calcutta	12 1	12 7	16 6	16 13	7 1	7 4	9 8	9 12	18 4	19 0	...	...	...	...	8 12	8 6	14 0	14 0	19 6	19 6	17 12	18 4	85 0	85 0	11 10	11 0
Hooghly	13 0	13 14	13 0	17 0	8 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	16 8	...	...	11 8	11 8	140 0	160 0	11 8	11 6
Nadia (Krishnagar)	15 4½	14 8	...	...	8 13	9 3	10 10½	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 13	22 10	...	...	22 13	24 8	128 0	128 0	9 13½	10 8
Jessore	11 8	11 8	...	13 0	8 8	8 8	10 8	10 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	...	...	20 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	9 14
Faridpur	15 0	15 0	18 0	18 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 4	10 4
Central—																										
Bankura	14 4	14 3	...	...	10 0	10 0	13 4	11 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 4	16 0	...	...	13 6	13 6	280 0	280 0	10 10½	10 10½
Burdwan	12 7	13 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	10 8	11 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	...	...	23 0	23 0	98 0	98 0	11 4	11 4
Birbhum	12 0	12 0	...	...	10 8	10 8	12 12	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	...	...	14 0	14 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Murshidabad	13 0	12 0	...	...	9 8	9 0	11 8	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	19 0	...	...	18 0	18 0	200 0	200 0	10 8	10 8
Sonthal Parganas	12 8	11 8	...	...	11 0	11 0	14 4	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	28 0	21 0	23 0	23 8	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Pabna	17 4	16 8	22 8	22 8	6 0	6 0	10 14	11 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	22 8	22 8	200 0	200 0	9 12	9 12
Bogra	12 0	13 5	...	...	7 8	7 8	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 12	12 12	...	...	...	...	90 0	90 0	10 0	10 0
Rajshahi	15 12	15 0	24 0	*	8 10	8 4	10 2	10 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	...	...	20 0	21 0	240 0	240 0	9 9	9 9
Malda	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	9 8	12 0	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	...	18 0	18 0	...	25 0	12 0	12 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Northern—																										
Rangpur	13 5	13 8	...	...	8 0	9 2	10 0	10 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	15 0	...	...	11 4	11 4	53 0	53 0	10 8	10 8
Dinajpur	12 0	12 0	...	16 0	9 10	9 0	11 10	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 6	13 0	...	...	...	10 0	120 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Jalpaiguri	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	7 8	7 8	11 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	15 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Darjeeling	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	5 0	5 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	11 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0
Orissa—																										
Puri	10 8	9 8	...	...	8 0	8 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 2†	16 0†	...	...	15 12	16 0	80 0	80 0	12 0	12 0
Cuttack	10 8	11 2	...	...	10 8	10 8	13 2	13 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 5†	20 5†	...	...	21 0	21 0	80 0	80 0	11 0	11 0
Balasore	12 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	15 0 and 17 0	16 0 and 18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 12	...	...	11 0	10 0	86 0	86 0	11 0	11 0
Chota-Nagpur—																										
Singhbhum	12 0	12 0	...	...	8 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	100 0	100 0	9 0	9 0
Manbhum	13 8	13 0	...	...	8 8 to 9 0	8 0 to 9 0	10 0 to 12 0	10 0 to 13 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	...	...	...	17 0	16 0 to 17 0	19 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	10 10	10 10
Lohardaga	8 0 to 11 0	9 0 to 11 0	12 0	13 0	10 0	11 0	14 0 to 15 0	13 0 to 14 0	...	...	...	...	28 0	28 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	11 8 and 21 0	12 0 to 21 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	8 8
Palámau	13 8	13 8	21 15	23 10	12 15	12 6	15 3	12 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 4	20 4	25 5	23 10	...	...	...	...	7 14	8 11½
Hazáribágh	12 8	12 0	15 0	16 0	8 0	8 0 to 12 4	12 0 to 12 8	12 0 to 12 8	...	...	24 0	23 0 to 25 0	...	...	...	...	15 8 to 16 0	15 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	17 0	240 0	240 0	9 0	9 0

* Not sold. † Kalai. (a) Not stated.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF SEPTEMBER 1893—*continued.*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

DISTRICTS.	WHEAT.		BARLEY.		RICE, BEST SORT.		RICE, COMMON.		JAWAR OR CHOLUM (*Sorghum vulgare*).		BAJRA OR CUMBU (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).		MARUA OR RAGI (*Eleusine coracana*).		KANGNI OR KAKUN, ITALIAN MILLET (*Setaria italica*).		GRAM, CHENNA, CHOLA, KADALAY OR SUNAGA (*Cicer arietinum*).		MAIZE (*Zea Mays*).		ARHAR, OR THUR, CADJAN PEA (*Cajanus indicus*).		FIREWOOD.		SALT.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
Bengal—*continued.*	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Bihár, south—																										
Monghyr	15 8	15 12	23 0	23 1	8 0 to 10 8	10 8	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 12	22 0	23 1	23 0	23 1	25 0	25 3	132 0 to 160 0	132 0 to 156 0	11 0	11 0
Gaya	14 8	14 0	18 0	20 0	9 8	9 8	13 0	12 4	18 0	17 8	...	...	20 0	25 0	17 8	18 0	20 0	20 0	18 8	21 0	20 0	22 0	120 0	140 0 to 160 0	10 0	10 0
Patna	18 0 and 19 0	19 0 and 20 0	26 0	...	10 8	10 0	16 0	15 0	27 0	24 0	...	...	21 0 and 25 0	23 0	21 0	21 0	28 0	27 0	23 0	22 0	27 0	27 0	130 0	130 0	11 0	11 0
Shahabad	14 0	15 0	20 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	16 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 0	20 0	22 0	20 0	22 0	20 0	100 0	120 0	10 8	10 8
Bihár, north—																										
Purnea	16 0	16 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	...	...	20 0	20 0	320 0	320 0	10 0	10 0
Bhágalpur	15 2	15 2	21 4	21 7	10 8	10 11	13 10	13 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 3	20 0	22 11	24 0	20 0	20 3	126 4	138 8	10 11	10 11
Darbhanga	15 0	15 14	18 9	18 9	12 0	12 5	14 4	14 4	...	...	...	...	27 8	24 1	19 12	19 11	19 12	20 12	22 0	21 14	23 0	24 1	176 0	176 0	10 0	9 8
Muzaffarpur	15 8	15 0	22 0	22 0	8 0	8 0	13 8	12 12	...	...	...	...	25 0	25 0	...	...	22 0	22 0	22 0	21 0	22 0	23 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Saran	17 8	16 0	24 0	25 0	11 8	11 8	15 0	14 8	...	...	...	...	26 0	26 0	16 0	16 0	25 0	23 0	26 0	24 0	24 8	24 8	200 0	180 0	10 8	10 8
Champaran	13 12	13 8	23 0	22 8	8 8	8 8	15 4	16 0	...	...	...	...	25 8	26 8	...	...	21 8	21 4	20 8	18 8	22 0	22 4	180 0	180 0	10 2	10 2
N.-W. Provinces—																										
Eastern—																										
Mirzapur	14 0	14 0	19 0	18 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	10 0	11 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	23 0	23 0	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0
Benares	15 13½	15 7	21 10½	21 0	8 3½	8 1½	10 4½	10 0	20 10	20 1	18 4½	18 2	22 12	...	14 14½	14 10	20 14	20 5	...	...	23 0½	23 5	105 0	105 0	8 13	9 3½
Ghazipur	13 0	13 0	20 8	21 8	7 8	7 8	13 8	11 8	...	...	17 8	17 8	...	...	20 0	20 0	19 4	19 4	22 8	20 0	21 8	21 8	150 0	150 0	9 12	9 10
Jaunpur	15 8	16 0	24 0	25 4	7 0	7 0	13 0	12 8	...	...	...	...	32 0	...	..	...	24 0	25 0	27 0	28 0	25 0	25 0	170 0	170 0	10 4	10 0
Allahabad	14 2	14 8	19 4	19 12	9 8	9 8	14 0	14 0	23 0	22 0	20 0	20 0	26 0	...	21 0	21 0	25 0	23 8	...	...	21 4	21 8	105 0	105 0	10 0	10 8
Central—																										
Bánda	14 0	14 0	18 0	19 0	7 8	7 8	11 4	11 0	20 0	20 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	25 8	25 8	...	...	26 0	26 0	180 0	180 0	10 0	10 0
Fatehpur	14 8	14 0	20 0	20 0	10 0	10 8	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 8	23 0	...	...	24 0	24 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Hamírpur	14 8	13 12	20 8	21 0	7 8	7 8	11 12	12 8	21 14	18 0	...	17 0	...	...	...	...	25 0	25 8	...	...	...	29 0	140 0	140 0	10 0	10 4
Jalaun	15 0	15 0	21 0	21 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	21 0	21 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	25 0	25 0	18 0	18 0	24 0	24 0	200 0	200 0	10 8	10 8
Cawnpore	18 8	18 0	25 0	26 0	7 0	7 0	14 0	12 8	22 0	23 0	20 0	18 0	...	...	24 8	25 8	25 0	26 0	28 0	30 0	24 0	24 0	120 0	120 0	11 8	10 8
Etáwah	15 14	15 12	22 8	22 8	5 0	5 0	11 0	11 0	23 8	23 8	21 2	21 0	21 8	21 8	14 8	14 0	24 8	24 4	22 12	23 8	26 8	26 0	140 0	120 0	11 8	11 8
Farukhabad	15 0	15 0	22 8	22 8	5 0	5 0	6 4	6 4	23 12	23 12	26 4	26 4	...	...	...	...	23 12	23 12	25 0	26 4	25 0	25 0	120 0	120 0	10 8	10 8
Mainpuri	17 4	16 12	23 8	23 4	4 8	4 8	10 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	25 8	24 8	26 8	23 8	26 8	25 8	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Etah	18 8	18 8	26 8	27 8	6 0	6 0	10 8	9 8	...	...	15 8	15 8	21 8	21 8	10 8	10 8	24 8	23 8	33 8	34 8	17 8	17 8	110 0	110 0	10 0	10 8
Western—																										
Jhánsi	16 12	16 4	21 0	21 8	7 8	7 0	12 0	11 0	22 0	20 0	17 8	17 8	...	...	...	...	22 8	22 4	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Agra	16 0	16 0	27 0	26 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	26 8	26 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	26 0	25 0	26 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	95 0	95 0	11 0	11 0
Muttra	16 8	16 8	27 0	27 0	7 0	7 0	11 0	11 0	27 0	27 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	30 0	30 0	...	...	30 0	30 0	120 0	120 0	11 8	11 8
Aligarh	18 0	18 0	28 0	26 0	5 8	6 0	9 0	9 0	29 0	22 0	22 0	21 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	30 0	31 0	30 0	25 0	28 0	28 0	140 0	130 0	11 0	11 8
Bulandshahr	18 12	19 8	28 0	28 0	6 0	6 0	10 0	9 0	28 0	24 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	30 8	31 4	29 0	27 0	21 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	10 12	11 4
Sub-montane—																										
Ballia	13 8	14 4	22 0	20 0	9 8	9 8	14 0	13 0	22 0	20 0	...	...	24 0	...	...	...	22 0	20 8	...	...	24 0	23 8	115 0	115 0	11 0	11 0
Gorakhpur	16 4	16 4	22 4	20 0	9 0	9 10	17 12	16 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 3	22 2	...	...	17 12	17 12	177 8	177 8	9 13	9 13
Basti	14 6	14 6	23 6	23 6	9 0	9 0	14 6	14 6	...	...	...	...	25 3	25 3	23 6	18 0	22 6	22 6	23 6	25 3	22 6	22 6	140 0	140 0	8 12	9 2
Gonda	18 0	17 8	23 0	24 0	7 12	7 12	32 0‡	28 0‡	12 0	11 0	...	...	16 0	14 0	11 0	10 0	23 0	24 0	24 0	20 0	24 0	23 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Bahraich	17 0	17 0	30 0	30 0	8 0	8 0	8 4	8 4	26 0	...	...	...	35 0	...	30 0	25 0	28 0	26 0	26 0	...	23 8	24 8	115 0	115 0	10 4	10 4
Sitapur	16 12	17 4	26 0	27 0	7 0	6 0	10 0	14 0	24 0	22 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	20 0	20 0	26 0	26 8	29 0	27 0	25 0	26 0	144 0	144 0	10 8	10 8
Kheri	16 0	16 0	27 8	27 8	10 0	9 0	25 0	15 0	...	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	27 8	27 8	30 0	30 0	...	...	130 0	130 0	10 8	10 10

Bareilly	15 4	15 0	24 1	24 1	5 5	5 0	10 0	10 0	24 13	24 14	15 4	13 7	...	10 0	20 0	20 0	24 1½	23 7	28 2	26 4	20 8	23 2	125 0	125 0	9 6	9 6
Moradabad	16 5	16 0	27 8	26 0	6 0	5 0	11 0	11 0	23 0	23 0	15 0	13 14	...	...	16 0	12 8	25 8	24 15	22 8	20 0	22 3	22 12	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0
Naini Tal	12 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	4 0	4 0	8 0	8 0	32 8	27 8	18 12	20 0	...	...	27 8	25 0	16 8	16 8	32 8	27 8	9 0	9 0	160 0	160 0	7 0	7 0
Almora	11 8	11 8	16 4	16 4	10 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	18 0	18 0	14 4	14 4	...	...	11 0§	11 0§	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0
Bijnor	18 9	16 14	36 0	30 15	10 2	9 9	11 4	10 2	...	...	13 8	13 8	...	...	...	...	25 0	24 12	...	...	21 6	22 8	135 0	135 0	10 4	10 4
Muzaffarnagar	18 11	17 9½	27 8	27 8	5 8	5 8	9 14½	9 14	22 0	22 0	11 0	11 0	8 13	8 12½	6 9½	6 9	24 3	23 10½	22 0	17 9½	15 6½	15 7	132 0	132 0	11 0	10 12
Meerut	18 0	18 0	26 0	26 0	5 0	5 0	12 0	12 0	25 0	25 0	17 0	17 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	26 8	26 8	24 8	22 0	25 0	26 0	100 0	100 0	11 12	10 12
Saháranpur	19 0	19 0	28 0	28 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	25 0	25 0	25 0	25 0	26 0	26 0	24 0	24 0	16 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Dehra Dún	15 5	15 8	23 0	23 0	8 0	8 8	11 0	11 0	20 0	20 0	14 0	14 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	22 8	22 8	18 0	18 0	12 0	12 0	160 0	160 0	9 8	9 8
Garhwál	14 0	14 0	15 0	15 0	5 8	5 8	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	14 0	14 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	160 0	160 0	6 4	6 4
Oudh—																										
Southern—																										
Partabgarh	16 4	16 4	23 0	23 8	9 0	9 0	16 8	14 0	...	...	...	...	26 0	26 0	...	20 0	23 0	24 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	140 0	140 0	10 0	10 0
Sultanpur	16 8	16 8	24 0	24 0	8 0	8 0	16 8	16 0	24 0	24 0	15 0	15 0	32 0	32 0	18 0	18 0	26 0	26 0	21 0	21 0	26 0	26 8	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Rae-Bareli	16 8	16 8	20 0	20 8	7 0	7 0	14 8	13 12	13 0	11 0	13 0	13 0	30 0	30 0	22 0	25 0	24 0	24 8	20 0	20 0	24 0	24 0	180 0	180 0	10 0	10 0
Unao	16 0	15 8	21 0	21 0	8 0	8 0	14 0	12 0	23 0	23 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	25 0	25 0	32 0	21 0	16 0	16 8	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Lucknow	15 12	16 0	28 0	27 0	6 0	6 0	13 0	12 8	26 0	26 0	20 0	21 0	35 0	32 0	30 0	25 0	25 0	24 8	34 0	32 0	24 8	24 12	100 0	100 0	10 8	10 8
Hardoi	19 8	19 0	29 0	29 0	7 0	7 0	18 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	30 0	30 0	27 0	29 0	40 0	40 0	16 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	10 8	10 0
Northern—																										
Fyzabad	16 11	16 4	25 0	25 0	10 12	8 10	15 12	15 8	24 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 8	24 13	28 13	28 13	24 0	24 0	140 0	140 0	10 8	10 0
Barabanki	17 0	17 0	22 0	22 0	6 0	6 0	18 0	18 0	21 0	22 0	16 0	16 0	27 0	27 0	20 0	20 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	24 0	24 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 8
Gonda	17 4	17 8	22 0	22 0	5 11	5 11	12 4	12 4	21 0	21 0	21 0	21 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	25 0	24 2	25 8	22 8	23 8	23 8	200 0	200 0	10 0	10 1
Bahraich	18 0	17 0	28 0	27 0	10 8	10 8	13 0	13 0	26 0	26 0	16 0	16 0	38 0	32 0	10 0	10 0	27 0	26 0	27 0	25 0	29 0	28 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Sítapur	17 0	17 0	30 0	30 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	19 0	32 0	...	22 0	...	28 0	...	25 0	22 0	32 0	34 0	...	...	27 0	26 0	145 0	140 0	10 0	10 8
Kheri	17 8	17 8	29 0	30 0	8 0	8 0	14 8	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28 0	32 0	30 0	...	...	29 0	28 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Rajputana—																										
Eastern—																										
Partábgarh	13 12	14 6	25 0	25 0	7 8	6 14	10 0	10 0	21 4	21 14	13 12	12 8	...	...	...	...	26 4	27 8	21 4	23 2	15 10	25 0	...	...	15 6	15 0
Bánswara	18 12	18 12	22 8	20 0	7 8	7 8	15 0	13 2	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	26 4	26 4	23 12	21 4	20 0	17 8	...	...	10 0	9 6
Meywar (Oodeypore)	13 4½	14 1	31 4	31 4	7 13	8 3½	8 9½	8 9½	34 6	29 11	17 3	19 12	*Nil*	*Nil*	17 3	15 10	25 0	21 14	39 1	32 13	9 12½	10 2½	160 0	160 0	9 12¼	9 12¼
Sirohee	13 8	13 8	25 0	25 0	5 8	5 8	6 0	6 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	160 0	160 0	11 8	12 0
Erinpura	15 1	14 14½	25 12	25 4	6 0	...	8 0	8 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27 10	27 12	..	..	...	...	150 0	140 0	12 0	12 0
Ajmere	16 0	15 11	30 0	29 5	5 0	5 0	8 5	8 5	28 0	28 11	25 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	28 0	28 0	29 0	29 0	...	..	90 0	90 0	12 8	11 0
Abu	13 4	12 13	18 12	18 12	5 12	5 12	7 0	7 0	15 8	15 8	13 4	13 12	...	...	...	...	18 8	18 8	16 8	16 8	10 4	10 4	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Kishengarh	14 8	14 8	34 0	29 0	9 4	9 0	10 0	10 0	28 12	28 8	26 4	26 8	†	†	†	†	33 8	32 0	24 8	24 12	†	†	*	*	12 4	12 4
Boondee	20 0	18 0	33 0	29 0	8 0	7 8	8 8	8 8	40 0	31 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	34 0	31 0	41 0	33 0	...	...	160 0	160 0	10 4	10 4
Kotah	12 8	12 8	19 0	19 0	5 8	5 8	6 8	6 8	21 0	21 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	25 0	25 0	20 0	20 0	27 0	27 0	240 0	240 0	9 12	9 12
Jhallawar	12 7	12 7	16 14	16 10	7 1	7 1	9 6	9 6	17 2	17 6½	...	...	...	...	16 10	16 6	20 0½	19 4	19 5½	17 11	9 6	9 6	175 0	175 0	9 7	9 6
Tonk	17 0	17 4	32 0	30 0	8 0	6 10	9 0	7 12	36 0	33 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	32 0	30 4	40 0	...	...	...	110 0	100 0	10 10	11 0
Jeypore	16 8	16 0	29 8	27 12	5 0	5 0	7 4	7 4	28 0	26 0	22 0	21 0	†	†	13 0	13 0	27-8 & 30 0	26-8 & 29 0	26 0	23 0	26 0	26 0	95 0	95 0	11 0	11 8
Kerowlee	18 2	17 8	28 12	25 0	10 0	10 0	10 10	10 10	23 12	23 2	23 2	22 8	...	...	15 0	15 0	31 4	30 10	...	...	43 2	35 0	200 0	200 0	9 6	9 6
Dholpur	16 14½	16 5½	25 9½	24 11½	8 2½	8 3½	9 0½	10 2	24 6½	23 12½	25 14½	23 11	...	...	16 14	18 0	29 9½	28 2	...	...	33 12	31 15½	90 0	90 0	10 15¼	11 5½
Bhurtpore	17 11½	16 10½	28 5½	26 4	5 2½	5 2½	5 5½	5 5½	30 2½	28 6½	26 4	25 8	...	...	9 14	9 12	30 5½	28 9½	28 0	24 0	25 0	25 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	42 0
Ulwur	17 6	17 2	28 12	27 2	6 10	6 10	8 14	8 14	28 14	28 0	26 13	26 4	...	...	16 0	16 0	30 8	29 9	27 8	26 0	32 0	32 0	120 0	120 0	11 4	11 8
Deoli Cantonment	17 8	14 13	38 3	32 15½	4 0	4 0	7 0	7 0	32 4	32 5	22 8	22 8	...	...	...	...	31 8	29 8	...	...	...	...	200 0	200 0	11 4	11 0
Nusseerabad Cantonment	15 0	15 0	...	...	6 4	6 0	6 8	6 4	29 0	28 0	20 0	20 0	†	†	...	...	31 0	31 0	...	...	23 0	22 0	100 0	100 0	12 0	12 0
Hilly Tracts of Meywar	13 8	13 0	26 0	24 0	...	...	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	22 0	24 0	...	...	‖	**	11 8	11 0
Bálmer	14 10	14 10	...	...	5 3	7 8	...	...	27 10	24 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 6	17 4	...	...	...	...	260 0	260 0	13 8	13 4
Anádra	15 0	15 0	21 0	21 0	5 8	5 12	7 0	7 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 8	...	...	...	...	20 0	19 0	17 0	16 8	10 0	10 0	...	...	11 8	11 4
Shahpoora	17 8	10 8	37 6	35 5	6 7	7 1	11 4	9 13	37 6	32 11	22 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	32 5	30 1	32 1	28 14	...	...	160 0	160 0	11 11	10 10
Western—																										
Jodhpore	15 0 and 16 14	15 0 and 16 4	28 12	28 2	6 4	6 4	7 3	7 3	27 8	27 8	20 0 and 25 0	20 0 and 25 0	...	...	...	...	27 3	26 4 to 26 9	15 0	15 0	11 4	11 4	...	...	13 2	13 2
Jeysulmere	14 6	15 10	...	...	7 0	7 0	9 6	9 10	21 8	21 8	21 0	20 12	...	...	...	...	18 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	240 0	240 0	...	21 0
Bickaneer	11 13	11 8	...	...	3 0	3 0	5 8	5 8	...	...	21 15	21 1	...	...	...	...	24 0	25 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	100 0	80 0	12 0	12 0
Central India—																										
Indore	15 0	14 8	17 0	17 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	23 0	23 8	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	28 0	27 0	19 8	19 8	120 0	120 0	10 8	10 8
Nimach Cantonment	14 8	14 8	...	...	7 0	8 0	9 8	9 8	28 0	28 0	20 0	18 0	†	†	...	...	25 0	25 0	...	...	22 0	22 0	160 0	160 0	11 8	12 0
Goona	17 0	17 0	22 0	22 0	8 0	7 0	9 0	9 0	28 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	28 0	27 0	...	...	...	...	200 0	200 0	10 0	10 0
Gwalior	15 15	15 0	23 6	22 9½	5 5	5 5	8 8	8 8	21 4	20 3	23 6	19 2	...	...	14 14	14 14	19 10½	18 1	...	...	18 9½	18 1	148 12	212 8	10 14½	11 4

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

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF SEPTEMBER 1893—*continued.*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice, best sort.		Rice, common.		Jawar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).		Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*).		Firewood.		Salt.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Panjab—																										
Southern—																										
Hissar	18 0	18 0	33 0	34 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	40 0	35 0	28 0	25 0	†	†	†	†	34 0	33 0	†	†	†	†	100 0	80 0	11 0	11 0
Ferozepore	18 0	17 0	32 0	30 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	24 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	†	†	16 0	16 0	32 0	29 0	24 0	18 0	11 0	11 0	100 0	100 0	11 0	11 0
Montgomery	19 0	19 0	28 0	26 0	...	...	9 0	8 0	22 0	17 0	20 0	16 0	†	†	25 0	25 0	34 0	32 0	22 0	16 0	13 0	12 0	300 0	300 0	12 0	12 0
Central—																										
Gurgáon	18 0	18 0	31 0	32 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	32 0	32 0	27 0	29 0	†	†	†	†	29 0	30 0	20 0	20 0	27 0	25 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Delhi	19 0	18 0	32 0	29 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	30 0	32 0	26 0	26 0	†	†	12 0	11 0	28 0	28 0	25 0	22 0	25 0	26 0	90 0	90 0	10 0	11 0
Rohtak	19 0	18 0	36 0	33 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	36 0	35 0	28 0	28 0	†	†	12 0	12 0	31 0	33 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	11 0
Karnál	19 0	18 0	25 0	25 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	25 0	25 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	32 0	32 0	22 0	22 0	16 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Lahore	19 0	17 0	31 0	31 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	33 0	32 0	18 0	18 0	‡	‡	12 0	12 0	29 0	29 0	16 0	16 0	11 0	11 0	90 0	90 0	11 0	12 0
Sub-montane—																										
Umballa	22 0	21 0	30 0	28 0	...	...	9 0	8 0	30 0	26 0	18 0	18 0	‡	‡	8 0	8 0	30 0	28 0	32 0	‡	‡	‡	120 0	120 0	10 4	12 4
Ludhiána	19 0	19 0	28 0	28 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	27 0	25 0	19 0	20 0	‡	‡	18 0	14 0	28 0	28 0	28 0	21 0	14 0	13 0	100 0	100 0	13 0	12 0
Jullundur	21 0	21 0	30 0	30 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	26 0	26 0	21 0	21 0	‡	‡	20 0	20 0	26 0	26 0	24 0	24 0	‡	‡	100 0	100 0	11 0	12 0
Hoshiárpur	21 0	21 0	25 0	26 0	...	...	9 0	8 0	29 0	25 0	20 0	18 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	26 0	27 0	29 0	24 0	8 0	8 0	100 0	100 0	11 12	11 12
Gurdáspur	23 0	22 0	32 0	32 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	25 0	21 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	12 0	12 0	28 0	28 0	24 0	18 0	‡	‡	120 0	120 0	12 0	12 0
Amritsar	18 0	18 0	31 0	27 0	...	...	9 0	8 0	25 0	25 0	16 0	16 0	†	†	18 0	18 0	28 0	27 0	13 0	13 0	†	†	90 0	90 0	12 0	12 0
Hills—																										
Simla	14 0	13 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	16 0	15 0	12 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	19 0	18 0	19 0	16 0	9 0	9 0	80 0	80 0	8 8	8 4
Kángra	14 0	13 0	18 0	16 0	...	...	9 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	20 0	20 0	6 0	6 0	18 0	15 0	14 0	13 0	11 0	11 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
North-western—																										
Siálkot	17 0	16 0	28 0	25 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	27 0	27 0	20 0	20 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	25 0	25 0	18 0	18 0	‡	‡	120 0	120 0	13 0	13 0
Gujránwála	17 0	17 0	31 0	31 0	...	...	10 0	9 0	31 0	31 0	16 0	16 0	‡	‡	16 0	16 0	29 0	29 0	16 0	16 0	‡	‡	90 0	90 0	12 0	12 0
Gujrát	18 0	18 0	27 0	25 0	...	...	10 0	9 0	20 0	17 0	16 0	14 0	‡	‡	10 0	10 0	23 0	23 0	18 0	14 0	‡	‡	110 0	100 0	12 0	13 0
Jhelum	19 0	18 0	27 0	26 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	23 0	22 0	20 0	20 0	‡	‡	*	*	26 0	25 0	17 0	16 0	‡	‡	120 0	120 0	13 0	12 0
Ráwalpindi	17 0	16 0	28 0	25 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	28 0	28 0	18 0	16 0	*	*	16 0	16 0	26 0	24 0	20 0	17 0	*	*	60 0	60 0	13 0	11 0
Hazára	14 0	14 0	22 0	20 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	‡	‡	‡	14 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	17 0	16 0	17 0	16 0	†	†	90 0	100 0	10 0	9 0
Pesháwar	13 0	13 0	23 0	21 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	20 0	29 0	15 0	16 0	†	†	15 0	16 0	22 0	20 0	15 0	14 0	16 0	18 0	92 0	92 0	40 0	39 0
Kohát	14 0	14 0	24 0	23 0	...	...	13 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	†	†	20 0	20 0	22 0	22 0	16 0	17 0	‡	‡	150 0	150 0	50 0	50 0
Western—																										
Sháhpur	20 0	19 0	28 0	27 0	...	...	7 0	8 0	22 0	22 0	18 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	34 0	32 0	16 0	14 0	†	†	200 0	200 0	12 0	12 0
Jhang	17 0	16 0	28 0	26 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	22 0	18 0	25 0	20 0	16 0	‡	10 0	10 0	200 0	200 0	12 0	12 0
Mooltan	16 0	16 0	25 0	24 0	...	...	7 0	9 0	20 0	20 0	19 0	19 0	†	†	9 0	8 0	24 0	23 0	16 0	14 0	†	†	90 0	100 0	10 12	12 4
Bannu	21 0	19 0	30 0	27 0	...	...	8 0	7 0	15 0	15 0	23 0	19 0	7 0	7 0	6 0	6 0	33 0	30 0	20 0	18 0	14 0	13 0	90 0	90 0	50 0	50 0
D. I. Khan	17 0	18 0	29 0	28 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	28 0	28 0	20 0	25 0	‡	‡	6 0	6 0	29 0	27 0	‡	‡	13 0	13 0	100 0	100 0	39 0	39 0
Muzaffargarh	19 0	19 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	15 0	15 0	18 0	15 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	23 0	23 0	‡	‡	9 0	9 0	110 0	110 0	12 0	12 0
D. G. Khan	15 0	15 0	25 0	25 0	...	...	6 0	6 0	24 0	24 0	20 0	20 0	13 0	‡	18 0	‡	22 0	22 0	15 0	‡	10 0	‡	100 0	100 0	24 0	24 0
Sind and Baluchistan—																										
Karáchi	13 0	13 0	...	...	8 0	7 0	10 0	9 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	‡	‡	...	...	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	91 7	91 7	14 8	14 8
Hyderabad	14 0	12 8	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	18 0	19 0	18 0	‡	‡	...	...	18 0	17 8	...	...	...	...	128 0	128 0	12 12	12 8
Thar and Párkar (Umarkot)	12 0	12 0	...	...	12 2	12 0	15 4	15 0	...	...	23 2	23 0	‡	‡	...	...	7 10	7 8	...	...	...	...	112 0	112 0	12 0	12 0
Sukkur (Shikárpur)	15 8	16 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	9 0	9 0	25 0	23 0	22 8	21 0	‡	‡	...	...	22 8	21 0	...	...	...	...	142 0	142 0	11 0	10 0
Upper Sind Frontier	14 0	14 8	...	...	7 0	7 0	9 0	9 0	25 0	25 0	25 0	25 0	‡	‡	...	...	23 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	213 0	213 0	10 0	10 0
Quetta	13 4	12 8	18 0	18 0	5 0	5 0	9 0	7 0	24 0	24 8	15 0	15 0	‡	‡	6 0	6 0	17 0	16 8	15 0	14 0	10 0	8 8	72 0	69 0	8 0	8 8
Bombay—																										
Konkan—																										
Karwar (Kánara)	8 5	8 5	...	...	9 2	8 2	9 2	9 2	15 3	...	...	...	18 0	16 5	...	...	10 9	10 9	...	...	...	*	249 9	249 9	9 12	8 14
Ratnágiri	8 10	8 10	...	...	10 7	10 7	10 14	10 14	11 13	*	13 1	13 1	12 15	12 15	...	...	11 2	11 2	...	...	...	*	136 13	136 13	10 6	9 2
Alíbág (Colába)	9 4	9 4	...	...	7 3	7 3	10 13	10 13	11 15	11 15	11 6	11 6	*	*	...	...	10 3	10 3	...	...	...	*	91 2	92 11	11 14	11 14
Bombay	10 6	10 6	...	...	6 6	6 6	7 13‡	7 13	13 8	13 8	13 15	13 4	14 1	14 1	...	...	13 2	12 8	...	...	13 4	13 4	79 7	79 7	11 0	11 9
Tanna	10 1	10 1	...	...	7 6	6 15	10 3	9 11	*	*	14 6	14 6	15 8	19 0	...	...	14 3	12 7	...	...	*	*	99 9	99 9	12 4	12 4
Deccan—																										
Dharwar	10 9	11 0	...	...	9 7	10 6	9 13	10 13	17 9	17 9	18 0	18 15	*	*	...	...	11 12	12 3	...	...	15 15	15 15	100 0	80 0	9 12	10 2
Belgaum	11 7	12 2	...	...	10 1	10 1	11 0	11 0	19 3	18 11	18 8	18 8	23 0	24 0	...	...	13 8	13 12	...	...	18 2	17 10	113 7	156 0	10 3	9 9
Satara	10 2	10 2	...	...	7 9	8 2	8 11	9 6	16 9	16 9	15 5	15 5	*	*	...	...	14 7	14 7	...	...	*	*	114 0	114 0	11 15	11 15
Sholapur	13 1	13 1	...	...	7 11	7 11	11 5	11 5	16 1	17 0	20 10	20 10	*	*	...	...	18 0	18 0	...	...	*	*	80 0	75 1	11 10	11 10
Bijápur	12 7	12 14	...	...	6 15	6 15	10 7	11 6	20 9	20 9	21 2	20 4	*	*	...	...	15 7	15 13	...	...	*	18 4	80 0	80 0	10 9	11 7
Poona	11 10	11 10	...	...	9 1	9 1	9 10	9 10	15 4	16 7	14 15	16 2	15 13	15 13	...	...	14 15	16 2	...	...	19 10	19 10	86 14	86 14	10 12	10 3
Khandesh—																										
Ahmadnagar	13 1	13 1	...	...	8 13	8 13	10 9	10 9	17 14	17 14	17 9	19 0	*	*	...	...	18 0	18 0	...	...	23 9	25 1	80 0	91 7	10 5	12 6
Násik	15 12	15 0	...	...	8 14	8 14	10 3	10 3	*	...	16 15	16 15	18 6	18 6	...	...	10 10	16 5	...	...	*	...	106 6	106 6	10 6	12 2
Dhulia (Khandesh)	14 14	14 0	...	...	6 8	6 8	9 7	9 7	20 11	20 11	20 3	20 3	*	*	...	...	14 0	14 14	...	...	*	*	80 0	80 0	10 9	10 9
Gujarat—																										
Surat	10 10	10 10	...	...	7 6	7 6	8 5	8 12	11 1	11 1	11 1	11 1	*	*	...	...	13 14	13 14	...	...	16 3	16 3	82 10	82 10	12 0	12 0
Broach	13 0	13 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	10 8	10 8	16 8	16 0	14 0	14 0	*	*	...	...	15 0	14 8	...	...	17 0	17 0	100 0	100 0	13 4	13 4
Kaira	13 0	13 0	...	...	7 8	7 8	11 0	11 0	16 0	16 0	12 8	12 0	18 0	17 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	*	*	106 11	106 11	12 0	12 0
Baroda (Camp)	9 8	9 0	...	...	6 8	6 8	8 0	8 0	13 8	*	11 8	11 8	16 0	16 0	...	...	13 8	13 8	...	...	*	*	80 0	80 0	10 8	10 8
Ahmadabad	13 8	13 8	...	...	10 0	9 8	11 0	11 0	16 12	17 2	16 4	16 2	20 0	20 0	...	...	19 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	13 10	13 10
Godhra (Panch Máhals)	11 8	11 8	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 8	10 8	20 0	...	14 8	14 8	19 8	19 0	...	...	22 8	22 8	...	...	20 0	20 8	182 0	182 0	12 8	12 8
Deesa Cantonment	14 0	13 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	16 0	17 8	16 0	15 0	*	*	...	...	19 0	19 0	...	...	*	*	120 0	100 0	11 0	11 0
Kattywar—																										
Rájkot	11 12	11 12	...	...	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	16 0	17 0	13 8	13 12	*	*	...	...	16 3	16 8	...	...	*	*	70 0	65 0	60 0	60 0
Central Provinces—																										
Western—																										
Nimar	17 1	16 0	...	...	6 12	6 12	11 15	11 15	22 9	20 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 10	18 9	...	...	12 1	12 1	100 0	100 0	10 13	10 13
Khandwa-Ásirgarh Cant.	13 0	13 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	11 0	11 0	18 0	18 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Hoshangabad	18 7	18 7	...	...	7 8	7 8	10 4	10 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28 13	33 4	...	...	20 9	20 9	120 0	120 0	9 8	9 8
Betúl	20 9	20 9	...	...	...	...	9 13	9 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	...	...	10 13	10 13	240 0	320 0	7 2	8 8
Chhindwára	15 3	13 13	...	...	7 4	7 4	11 7	10 0	18 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 12	19 0	...	...	9 14	10 4	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0
Nágpur	16 14	16 4	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 14	11 14	19 1	19 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 14	17 8	...	...	12 8	12 8	115 0	115 0	10 0	10 4
Wardha	16 0	16 0	...	...	6 16	6 10	10 0	10 0	17 2	17 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 9	16 0	...	...	13 5	13 5	120 0	120 0	10 10	10 10
Central—																										
Narsinghpur	18 0	18 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 2	9 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	...	...	19 0	19 0	120 0	120 0	9 2	9 2
Saugor	15 7	15 7	...	...	9 6	9 6	9 1	9 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 2	19 0	...	...	16 13	16 13	140 0	140 0	9 4	9 4
Damoh	18 11	18 11	...	...	10 4	10 4	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26 0	26 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	160 0	160 0	8 12	9 8 12
Jubbulpore	16 0	17 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	14 8	15 0	19 0	18 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	20 8	...	...	13 0	13 0	120 0	120 0	9 4	9 4
Baghalkhand (Sutna)	16 0	15 8	25 3	26 0	8 0	8 0	15 0	15 0	18 0	18 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	9 0	8 7	21 0	21 0	...	...	25 0	25 0	140 0	140 0	9 10	9 8
Mandla	18 0	18 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0
Seoni	19 7	19 7	...	...	8 10	8 10	11 8	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 15	17 15	...	...	11 8	11 8	180 0	180 0	8 12	7 8 12
Bálághát	15 12	15 12	...	...	11 13	11 13	15 5	15 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 13	16 13	...	...	12 8	12 8	136 0	136 0	8 0	8 0
Bhandára	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	...	...	11 12	11 12	160 0	160 0	9 0	8 0
Chánda	13 11	13 11	...	...	...	...	12 13	12 13	14 14	16 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 14	11 6	...	...	11 11	10 8	320 0	320 0	8 12	7 12
Eastern—																										
Biláspur	21 5	19 14	...	...	12 5	12 5	16 15	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 12	18 11	...	...	10 14	10 14	100 0	120 0	8 0	8 0
Raipur	19 11	19 11	...	...	10 4	10 4	15 13	18 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 8	17 8	...	...	10 2	10 2	90 0	90 0	8 0	8 0
Sambalpur	16 0	16 0	...	...	11 6	11 6	13 9	13 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	8 12	8 12
Berar—																										
Buldána	13 0	13 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	17 0	16 0	17 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	182 0	182 0	9 0	9 0
Básim	12 10	12 8	...	...	7 0	7 0	9 0	9 0	15 0	14 10	15 8	15 0	...	...	...	...	13 5	14 0	...	...	12 10	12 5	76 0	77 0	9 0	9 2
Akola	12 0	12 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	17 0	16 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	17 0	16 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	96 0	96 0	9 0	9 0
Ellichpur	11 0	12 0	...	...	6 0	6 0	8 0	15 0	8 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 8	...	...	15 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Amraoti	11 4	11 6	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 12	16 4	16 8	13 12	13 4	...	...	...	...	15 12	15 4	...	...	13 0	13 2	96 0	74 0	10 0	10 0
Wún	11 0	10 0	...	...	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	16 0	16 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	260 0	260 0	9 0	9 0
Nizam's Territories—																										
Secunderabad	10 3	10 8	*	*	7 2	6 13	9 9	10 8	14 7	14 7	16 12	21 7	23 0	23 0	*	*	10 14	11 15	*	*	16 12	14 7	120 0	120 0	7 14	9 0
Boláram	11 1	10 8	*	*	8 2	8 2	10 8	10 8	14 9	15 5	*	*	*	*	*	*	12 11	12 14	*	*	*	*	116 14	116 14	9 5	9 5
Chadarghat	8 8	8 8	*	*	8 0	8 0	11 0	11 0	16 0	15 0	22 0	22 0	*	*	*	*	13 0	13 0	*	*	*	*	120 0	120 0	9 8	9 5 8

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

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF SEPTEMBER 1893—*concluded*.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice, best sort.		Rice, common.		Jawar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or cumbu (*Penisetum Typhoideum*).		Maruа or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*). *		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or thúr, Cadian pea (*Cajanus indicus*).		Firewood.		Salt.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Madras—																										
Malabar Coast—																										
Malabar	7 14	8 4	...	...	10 6	10 11	11 3	11 10	14 6	16 2	*	*	19 11	18 3	21 0	21 0	8 8	9 0	...	...	10 8	11 0	136 2	136 2	12 3	12 3
S. Canara	8 0	8 0	...	...	10 10	11 2	12 0	12 0	18 3	18 6	24 10	29 11	19 5	19 11	32 0	32 0	10 0	10 0	13 0	14 0	12 4	13 0	121 8	121 8	12 11	12 11
South, central—																										
Coimbatore	11 8	11 8	...	...	9 14	9 14	10 6	10 6	14 6	16 2	*	*	17 8	17 10	21 0	21 0	8 8	9 0	...	...	10 8	11 0	133 11	133 11	12 3	12 3
Nilgiris	7 13	7 13	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 13	8 13	18 8	17 11	16 13	17 5	17 5	17 5	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	12 4	11 0	274 3	274 3	11 0	11 0
Salem	8 8	8 8	...	...	7 14	8 6	9 6	10 2	15 14	17 2	18 14	18 14	19 11	19 3	24 8	26 0	8 8	9 4	13 0	14 0	11 0	11 0	145 13	145 13	13 8	13 8
Central—																										
Bellary	10 2	10 2	...	...	9 10	10 11	10 5	11 5	20 2	21 10	18 13	17 14	22 5	22 5	21 0	21 10	8 8	9 0	...	...	10 8	11 0	97 3	97 3	12 8	12 8
Anantapur	9 2	9 2	...	...	10 11	11 3	11 5	12 6	19 10	18 8	17 13	17 13	20 6	19 11	26 0	23 3	10 0	10 0	8 0	8 0	11 0	11 0	97 3	97 3	11 14	11 14
Cuddapah	9 10	9 10	...	...	9 14	10 5	10 13	12 0	15 13	15 13	18 14	18 14	20 5	23 11	24 8	23 11	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	140 0	140 0	12 3	12 3
Kurnool	9 3	10 3	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 6	11 6	20 11	22 14	20 0	20 0	*	*	32 0	32 0	10 8	10 8	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	121 8	121 8	12 2	12 8
East Coast, north—																										
Ganjam	*	*	...	...	10 11	9 14	11 10	11 10	*	*	*	*	23 0	21 10	21 0	...	8 8	9 0	...	...	11 0	9 0	86 8	104 0	10 2	10 2
Vizagapatam	11 0	9 0	...	...	8 6	8 6	10 3	10 3	22 2	18 6	29 11	24 10	23 3	23 3	...	...	10 0	9 8	13 0	...	12 4	11 0	97 3	97 3	12 14	12 14
Godavari	8 2	8 2	...	...	8 14	9 6	12 0	12 0	18 3	18 3	24 10	24 10	23 11	23 11	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	11 0	8 0	133 11	133 11	12 8	12 8
East Coast, central—																										
Kistna	8 14	8 14	...	...	11 8	11 8	12 10	12 2	14 11	14 3	**	**	19 14	20 14	21 0	21 0	8 8	9 0	...	...	14 0	14 0	140 14	140 14	13 3	13 3
Nellore	8 10	8 10	...	...	11 2	11 2	13 13	13 13	16 8	17 8	**	**	23 2	23 2	32 0	32 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	8 0	11 0	11 0	93 5	93 5	12 13	13 3
East Coast, south—																										
Madras	7 5	7 5	...	...	8 10	10 2	9 6	10 13	**	**	**	**	19 13	19 13	24 8	26 0	10 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	14 0	14 0	123 14	123 14	12 11	12 11
Chingleput	7 2	7 11	...	...	7 8	7 8	9 6	9 6	16 13	22 13	17 3	17 13	17 13	19 11	32 0	32 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	11 0	11 0	108 14	108 14	12 6	12 6
N. Arcot	7 0	7 0	...	...	8 13	9 6	10 11	10 11	16 10	15 2	13 14	14 14	22 3	19 11	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	100 13	100 13	12 5	12 5
S. Arcot	7 0	7 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 8	10 8	13 8	15 2	18 8	18 8	17 8	17 8	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	209 0	209 0	11 11	11 11
Tanjore	7 0	7 0	...	...	9 2	9 2	9 6	9 6	13 8	14 6	16 8	18 14	16 10	16 10	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	145 13	145 13	12 14	12 14
Trichinopoly	6 10	6 10	...	...	9 8	10 2	10 8	10 8	14 6	16 8	17 13	17 13	16 6	17 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	143 0	143 0	13 3	13 3
Southern—																										
Tinnevelly	7 13	7 13	...	...	9 8	9 14	10 13	10 3	13 0	16 3	*	*	*	*	26 0	26 0	9 0	9 0	13 0	13 8	9 0	9 0	58 5	58 5	14 5	14 5
Madura	8 8	9 0	...	...	8 6	8 6	9 2	9 11	11 13	11 13	14 5	14 5	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	9 0	9 0	12 0	13 8	9 0	9 0	97 3	97 3	13 10	13 10
Mysore—																										
Mysore	8 4	8 4	8 0	8 0	7 4	7 4	7 12	9 0	17 8	18 0	16 0	17 0	22 0	22 0	21 0	21 0	8 8	9 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	96 0	96 0	9 0	9 8
Bangalore	10 0	10 0	9 0	9 0	7 4	7 8	8 0	8 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	22 9	24 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	96 0	96 0	10 0	10 0
Kolar	8 8	9 4	6 4	6 4	8 4	9 4	9 8	10 12	18 0	17 0	18 0	18 0	20 0	25 0	24 8	26 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	150 0	150 0	10 0	9 4
Tumkúr	8 8	10 0	8 0	9 8	8 0	9 0	8 0	10 8	20 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	27 0	32 0	26 0	28 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	8 0	11 0	11 0	340 0	340 0	10 0	10 8
Hassan	...	...	9 8	9 8	7 8	8 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	24 0	30 7	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	200 0	200 0	8 8	8 8
Kadur	8 0	...	8 0	8 0	8 6	9 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	30 0	34 10	32 0	...	10 0	10 8	8 0	8 0	...	...	320 0	320 0	8 0	8 0
Shimoga	10 0	10 8	...	...	9 7	9 7	12 5	13 10	24 2	26 4	...	...	26 0	28 0	...	...	9 0	10 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	354 0	344 0	10 0	10 8
Chitaldroog	10 8	10 0	11 0	...	9 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	25 0	26 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	320 0	320 0	9 0	9 0
Coorg—																										
Coorg	8 0	8 0	7 0	6 8	8 8	8 8	11 0	10 8	...	...	9 4	9 4	10 0	10 8	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	110 0	110 0	9 8	9 0
Aden	8 0	8 0	...	...	6 3	6 3	8 0	8 0	10 3	10 3	9 4	9 4	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	65 5	65 5	32 0	32 0

* Not sold.

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

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT
(*Statistical Branch*).

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

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

During the week under review the weather has been unsettled and stormy over North-Eastern India and the east of the Bay, but has been fine and settled with anti-cyclonic conditions of pressure and of winds in other parts of the Indian region. The cyclonic storm which was traversing the Bay at the close of the previous week struck the coast between Jessore and Chittagong early on Sunday morning. The storm was of moderate intensity, but the surrounding winds were strong, and the storm occasioned considerable damage. On Monday, October 23rd, pressure began to give way again over Tenasserim and the Malay Peninsula, and a fresh depression entered the Bay between the 23rd and the 25th. This storm, like its predecessor, moved round in its passage over the Bay through north and north-east, and on the morning of the 28th it lay off Diamond Island as it travelled northward. It occasioned a severe gale at Diamond Island and general rain over Burma. Notwithstanding the generally fine weather which has prevailed, except in North-Eastern India at the commencement and end of the week, the mean temperature of the Indian region has been low, and the mean temperature of the whole country for the whole week was nearly $1\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ below the average.

On Sunday, October 22nd, the principal feature in the weather was the cyclonic storm which was passing over South-East Bengal on an easterly or north-easterly track. The centre lay apparently between Chittagong and Jessore, and the abnormal depression of the barometer near the centre was probably fully a quarter of an inch. Strong cyclonic winds prevailed over North-Eastern India, and showers were very general in that region, the principal amounts being $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches at Chittagong, $2\frac{1}{3}$ inches at Barisal and Akyab, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches at Mandalay. Except in North-Eastern India, fairly normal conditions prevailed, and the weather was fine, except in the south of the Peninsula, where some showers had fallen, of which the heaviest were reported from Mangalore (0·70 inch) and Mercara (0·68 inch). On the morning of the 23rd the barometer was rising almost everywhere. The rise had been very fast over Bengal, and the depression noticed near Chittagong had wholly disappeared. Pressure was high over part of North-Western India and over the Assam Valley and low over Burma, but the pressure differences were small. The winds were northerly over the Bay area and easterly to north-easterly over the centre and west of the Peninsula. A few generally light showers were reported from North-Eastern India and the east and south of the Peninsula. The heaviest amounts registered were 2·66 inches in Silchar, 2·29 inches at Wellington, 1·85 inches at Calicut, and 1·60 inches at Cocanada. On the 24th the only really important change in the barometer was a brisk fall, which was in progress over Burma, and which heralded the approach of a fresh depression to the Bay. In other parts of the country slight anti-cyclonic conditions prevailed. A few light showers were reported from North-Eastern

India and fairly general showers from the south of the Peninsula, but the amounts only in two cases exceeded ½ an inch. On the morning of the 25th pressure was decreasing almost everywhere, and a well defined cyclonic storm overlay the Andaman Sea. The winds were irregularly cyclonic over the Bay area, and fairly normal in direction elsewhere. The force was rising at Diamond Island. The only rainfall reported was over the southern half of the Peninsula, where showers varying from 0·01 inch to 1·75 inch had occurred. The chart of the 26th showed that the depression had moved very slowly westward, and was apparently unchanged in intensity. Pressure was still falling, except over North-Western India and over Upper Burma. The winds were practically unchanged. Rain had fallen at Chittagong and Cuttack and over the south of the Peninsula, but the amounts were everywhere small. On the 27th the storm still lay off Diamond Island, but the direction of advance of the disturbance had apparently changed to north, while the storm itself was growing deeper. Elsewhere the barometric changes were unimportant. The wind had increased to a gale from east at Diamond Island, and strong winds were probably blowing all round the disturbance. Elsewhere the winds were light and fairly normal in direction. Light rain had fallen at Diamond Island, Thayetmyo, Gopalpur, and in the south of the Peninsula. The chart of the 28th showed that the cyclonic storm was travelling northward outside Diamond Island, where the wind had shifted to south-south-east, and was blowing a strong gale. The storm had increased to a considerable disturbance. Elsewhere the changes were comparatively unimportant and pressure was uniform and the winds light. Rain had been general in Burma, and local showers had fallen at a few stations in other parts of the country.

Temperature.—The following table shows the variation of the mean temperature from the normal on each day of the week for the different Provinces of India:

Province.	October 1893.							Mean variation of week.
	22nd.	23rd.	24th.	25th.	26th.	27th.	28th.	
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
Burma	−1·8	−2·0	−1·2	−0·6	−0·8	−2·0	−3·5	−1·7
Bengal and Assam	−2·7	−3·0	−2·6	−0·9	−0·5	−0·4	+0·2	−1·4
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	−2·4	−2·0	−1·3	−0·6	−0·3	−0·4	−0·1	−1·0
Punjab	−1·0	−1·2	−0·2	+0·6	+2·3	+1·8	+1·5	+0·5
Bombay	−2·5	−2·4	−1·9	−1·5	−0·8	−1·5	−0·8	−1·6
Central Provinces and Berar	−3·6	−3·8	−3·8	−2·9	−0·6	−0·7	−1·6	−2·4
Central India and Guzerat	−4·0	−3·8	−3·0	−2·9	−2·2	−2·3	−2·0	−2·9
Sind and Rajputana	−1·2	−1·6	−1·2	−0·3	−0·2	+0·2	+0·5	−0·5
Madras	−0·3	−0·4	−0·3	−0·1	−0·3	−0·8	−1·2	−0·5
Mean for whole of India	−2·2	−2·2	−1·7	−1·0	−0·4	−0·7	−0·8	−1·3

From the above it will be seen that the mean temperature of the whole country for each day throughout the week has been below the normal, the deficiency ranging from 2·2° on the 22nd and 23rd to 0·4° on the 26th. The provincial variations show that this depression of temperature was common to the whole country, except the Punjab, and was greatest in the central parts of the country.

In the Punjab from the 25th to the 28th, in Sind and Rajputana on the 27th and 28th, and in Bengal on the 28th the mean temperature was slightly above the normal, but these were the only instances of excessive temperature.

Rain.—The rainfall table at the conclusion of the summary shows that rain during the week has been practically confined to North-Eastern India and to the south of the Peninsula. In the former region the rainfall was due to the action of the two depressions noticed in the first part of the summary, and was heaviest in the places and districts which lay closest to the tracks of the two storms. In the latter region the rainfall was due to the north-easterly winds which were for a time established in the interval between the dispersion of the first and the appearance of the second storm. The table shows that of the fifty-two rainfall divisions, thirty-one held absolutely or practically no rain during the week. These thirty-one divisions included the following regions: North Bengal, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, the North-West Provinces, the Punjab, the Konkan, the Deccan, Khandeish, Berar, the Central Provinces, Guzerat, Kathiawar, Sind, Central India, Rajputana, part of Ganjam, and Hyderabad (South). In all other parts of the country effective rainfall was received. The heaviest average actual rainfall for any division was 4·00 inches in Arakan, followed by 3·18 inches in Coorg, by 2·86 inches in Madras (South-Central), and by 2·69 inches in East Bengal. Assam (Surma), Malabar, the East Coast (South), and Madras (South) all had an average fall per division of over 1 inch. Arakan, East Bengal, Assam (Surma), and Madras (South-Central) had an excess of rain as compared with the normal average for the week, but in all other divisions there was a deficiency.

The three concluding columns of the table show that since the 15th of October the total rainfall has been excessive over Arakan, Bengal, Assam, the Gangetic plain, and the central parts of the country. The most important rainfall at the season is, of course, that which falls in the Karnatic, and for the past fortnight this rainfall has been largely in defect, except in part of Ganjam.

The following table shows the principal heavy falls which have been reported during the week, the figures given representing the total rainfall for the week at the stations named:

Division.	District.	Station.	Amount.
Upper Burma	Pakokla	Sudder	3·92 inches.
Arakan	Akyab	Maungdaw	7·24 ,,
Bengal	Chittagong	Cox's Bazaar	4·11 ,,
Assam	Khasia Hills	Sudder	5·25 ,,
Malabar	Travancore	Alleppy	4·80 ,,
Madras	Nilgiris	Kotagiri	9·13 ,,
Mysore	Bangalore	Channapatna	4·16 ,,
East Coast	North Arcot	Pallmaner	6·65 ,,

PROVINCE.	DIVISION.	Rainfall data for week ending October 28th, 1893.			Rainfall data from October 15th to October 28th, 1893.		
		Average actual rainfall of division.	Average normal rainfall of division.	Excess or defect in inches.	Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall, October 15th to October 28th.	Excess or defect (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a percentage.
		Inches.	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Per cent.*
Burma	Tenasserim	0·10	1·08	— 0·98	1·22	3·28	— 63
	Lower Burma	0·90	1·20	— 0·30	2·24	2·88	— 22
	Central Burma	0·40	0·93	— 0·53	1·08	1·94	— 44
	Upper Burma	1·28	?	?	1·95	?	?
	Arakan	4·00	1·79	+ 2·21	6·11	3·05	+ 100
Bengal and Assam	Eastern Bengal	2·69	1·16	+ 1·53	4·87	2·35	+ 107
	Assam (Surma)	1·93	1·32	+ 0·61	4·63	2·56	+ 92
	Do. (Brahmaputra)	0·44	0·73	— 0·29	1·95	1·58	+ 23
	Deltaic Bengal	0·19	0·86	— 0·67	2·13	2·00	+ 7
	Central Bengal	0·10	0·58	— 0·48	2·50	1·73	+ 45
	North Bengal	0	0·88	— 0·88	2·83	1·95	+ 45
	Orissa	0·02	1·63	— 1·61	6·50	2·80	+ 132
	Chota Nagpur	0·01	0·60	— 0·59	2·49	1·08	+ 131
	Bihar (South)	0·39	0·61	— 0·22	3·44	1·04	+ 231
	Do. (North)	0·15	0·42	— 0·27	5·60	0·84	+ 567
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	North-Western Provinces (East)	0·02	0·49	— 0·47	4·30	0·72	+ 497
	Do. (Submontane) (*a*)	0	0·38	— 0·38	6·06	0·73	+ 730
	Oudh (South)	0	0·25	— 0·25	3·69	0·37	+ 897
	Do. (North)	0	0·09	— 0·09	4·75	0·25	+1800
	North-Western Provinces (Central)	0	0·12	— 0·12	1·94	0·17	+1041
	North-Western Provinces (West)	0	0·03	— 0·03	0·88	0·06	+1367
	North-Western Provinces (Submontane) (*b*)	0	0·02	— 0·02	4·01	0·06	+6583
Punjab	Punjab (South)	0	0	0	0	0·07	— 100
	Do. (Central)	0	0	0	0	0·07	— 100
	Do. (Submontane)	0	0·01	— 0·01	0	0·08	— 100
	Do. (Hill Districts)	0	0·06	— 0·06	0·19	0·19	0
	Do. (North-West)	0·02	0·05	— 0·03	0·02	0·16	— 88
	Do. (West)	0	0·01	— 0·01	0	0·03	— 100
Bombay and Malabar Coast Districts (Madras).	Malabar	1·39	1·73	— 0·34	3·40	4·55	— 25
	Madras (South Central)	2·86	1·33	+ 1·53	3·78	3·25	+ 16
	Coorg	3·18	?	?	3·56	?	?
	Mysore	0·65	1·13	— 0·48	1·43	2·37	— 40
	Konkan	0	1·12	— 1·12	0·77	2·22	— 65
	Bombay Deccan	0·05	1·10	— 1·05	1·09	2·15	— 49
	Hyderabad (North)	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khandeish	0	0·52	— 0·52	0·05	1·43	— 97
Central Provinces and Berar.	Berar	0	0·48	— 0·48	2·08	1·45	+ 43
	Central Provinces (West)	0	0·52	— 0·52	1·93	0·92	+ 110
	Ditto (Central)	0	0·45	— 0·45	3·00	0·73	+ 311
	Ditto (East)	0	0·48	— 0·48	1·66	0·71	+ 134
Bombay (North)	Guzerat	0	0·27	— 0·27	0	0·39	— 100
	Kathiawar	0	0·20	— 0·20	0	0·23	— 100
	Sind	0	0·01	— 0·01	0	0·04	— 100
Rajputana and Central India.	Central India (East)	0	0·01	— 0·01	0·87	0·25	+ 248
	Rajputana (East), Central India (West).	0	0·13	— 0·13	0·10	0·25	— 60
	Rajputana (West)	0	0·01	— 0·01	0	0·05	— 100
Madras	East Coast (North)	0·38	1·75	— 1·37	4·53	3·59	+ 26
	Ditto (ditto) (*a*)	0	0·86	— 0·86	1·85	2·24	— 17
	Hyderabad (South)	0	0·22	— 0·22	1·33	0·65	+ 105
	Madras (Central)	0·17	0·96	— 0·79	1·85	2·44	— 24
	East Coast (Central)	0·95	1·68	— 0·73	2·82	4·16	— 32
	Ditto (South)	1·15	1·87	— 0·72	1·81	3·95	— 54
	Madras (South)	1·13	1·46	— 0·33	1·27	3·22	— 60

Simla, *2nd November, 1893.*

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

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

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

Madras.—*For week ending 28th October.*—Rainfall good in the Central districts and moderate in the Southern and Western districts and Carnatic and Circars; showers in parts of the Deccan. The recent rainfall is deficient in the Southern and Carnatic districts, where heavy rain is now overdue. Sowings continue generally, and standing crops are in fair condition. Harvest of early crops continues; outturn average. Pasture and fodder sufficient and condition of cattle good. Prices fluctuating slightly at previous high level, but rather easier in the Deccan, and rather dearer in the Southern districts.

Bombay.—*For week ending 1st November.*—Slight rain in Belgaum and Dharwar; more rain is required for the late crops in parts of the Deccan. Standing crops withering for want of rain or damaged by excessive moisture, rust, rats, or insects in parts of six districts. Cotton in part of Broach diseased; crops otherwise good. Preparations for late and reaping of early crops progressing generally, except in one district, where sowing is retarded for want of rain. Cotton picking continues in two districts. Prices steady. Fodder sufficient and agricultural stock good.

Bengal.—*For week ending 28th October.*—General rain fell in East Bengal on the first two days of the week, and light showers in other parts of Bengal and Orissa. In Behar and Chota Nagpur no rain fell. On the 22nd October a severe cyclone was felt in the districts of Chittagong, Noakhali, Tipperah, and Backergunge. Little damage was done to the crops, except in the littoral tracts of Noakhali, where also some loss of cattle occurred. Reports of the rice and other standing crops continue generally favourable, and the fine weather has facilitated cultivation for spring sowings. Prices of common rice are almost stationary. Fodder supply is generally sufficient. Cattle are generally reported in good condition. In the Madaripur sub-division 255 persons, including 78 men, 81 women, and 96 children, received gratuitous relief during the week.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 1st November.*—The weather has been fine and clear during the week. Autumn crop being harvested and a good outturn is expected. Sowings for the winter crop are in active progress. Fields injured by the late heavy rain are being resown. Sugarcane pressing begun in parts. Supplies ample. Prices fairly steady.

Punjab.—*For week ending 1st November.*—Reaping and threshing of autumn crops in progress. Sowings of spring crops going on. Outturn of autumn crops and prospects of spring crops are generally reported good. Crops are said to have been injured by field rats in parts of Lahore. Cattle are generally in good condition. Fodder sufficient in all districts, except Shahpur and part of Multan. Prices falling in five districts; stationary elsewhere.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 1st November.*—Weather seasonable. Sowings of winter crops in progress. Harvesting of autumn crops continues. In Nimar the sesamum crops are reported to have been damaged by insects; elsewhere prospects continue favourable.

Burma.—*For week ending 28th October.*—In Lower Burma the crop prospects are good. Reaping of early paddy has commenced in three districts. In Upper Burma rain fell in all districts and the crop prospect generally is good, but more rain is required in Shwebo, while owing to excessive rain cotton, maize, and sesamum have been damaged in Sagaing, and *jowar* (*sorghum vulgare*) and sesamum in Pakokku. The price of paddy has risen in two districts and has fallen in three others.

Assam.—*For week ending 31st October.*—Weather seasonable. Prospects of crops generally good. Condition of cattle fair. Fodder and water sufficient.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 1st November.*—MYSORE: Moderate fall of rain all over the State. Standing crops in good condition. *Ragi* (*Eleusine coracana*) harvested in parts. Prices have fallen in Kolar; stationary elsewhere.

COORG: Rainfall moderate. Rice crop in good condition. Coffee ripening. Cardamom picking continues. Prices stationary. Water and fodder for cattle sufficient.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 1st November.*—BERAR: Weather cool. Crops generally in satisfactory condition. Sesamum crop in one taluk damaged by insects. Sowing for the spring crops still in progress. Weeding operations in two districts not yet completed. Fodder and water sufficient. Prices steady.

HYDERABAD: No rain during the week. Harvesting of paddy crops in progress. Prices stationary.

Central India.—*For week ending 2nd November.*—No rain fell in any part of Central India during the week. Sowing of spring crops commenced in Gwalior and Neemuch districts; in progress in other parts. Standing crops generally in good condition, except in Baghelkhand and Goona. Condition of cattle generally good. Pasturage good and sufficient in all parts. Prices falling in Gwalior, Bhopal, and Goona; steady elsewhere. Opium sowing commenced in the Neemuch district.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 1st November.*—Harvesting of autumn crops still continues in parts, and prospects generally good. Agricultural operations for the spring crops in progress. Cattle and pasturage or fodder generally good and sufficient. Prices fluctuating in three States, rising in one, falling in another, and steady elsewhere.

Kashmir.—*For week ending 31st October.*—Report not received.

Nepal.—*For week ending 28th October.*—Harvesting of rice nearly finished; outturn good.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 15/342.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Revenue and Agricultural Department (Revenue),—dated Simla, the 26th October, 1893.

Read again—

Resolution of the Government of India in the Revenue and Agricultural Department, No. 6—340—50-G., dated 8th December 1881, regarding the purposes and duties of Agricultural Departments in India.

RESOLUTION.

Circumstances having occurred during the last few years which indicate that in more than one Province the functions of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture as a Department of Land Records have not been fully understood, the Government of India desire that the following explanation of their views and intentions in connection with this subject should be communicated to all Local Governments and Administrations.

2. The formation of the Departments was first required by the Resolution of the 8th December 1881, in which the general scheme under which effect was to be given to the recommendations of the Famine Commissioners was laid down. In the 7th paragraph it was advised that the new Departments should be in some form connected with settlement administration with the view of maintaining up to date the land-records upon which settlements were made. But it was expressly stated that—

> "It is neither necessary nor advisable that the new Department should either exercise independent authority or should interfere with the responsibility of the local officials who are at present charged with the duty of maintaining any system of agricultural records and observation. The Department may undoubtedly be utilized by the governing authorities in assisting them to control and maintain any organization required for the continuous supply of agricultural information, yet its chief duty will be to deduce from the facts and figures thus supplied those conclusions or suggestions which the Famine Commissioners have shown to be necessary to the administration of a Province."

3. The Government of India apprehend that, notwithstanding the clear injunction that no interfering authority was to be exercised by the new Department, yet that the use of the word 'control' may have led to a misapprehension on the subject. Their intention was that the Department should control the scheme under which land-records are maintained, but not the establishments or agency responsible for maintaining them. When, however, the Departments were first organized, the Directors were in some Provinces allowed to assume considerable authority over the district establishments, and they have even been permitted by some recent Provincial rules to require the punishment or dismissal of officials on the land-record staff. In such cases it has become necessary for the Government of India to request the alteration of the rules with the object of securing to the district and divisional authorities the full executive control over the establishments with which it was not intended to interfere.

4. The functions of the Director in connection with land-records may be classed under three heads—

I.—Organization.
II.—Inspection.
III.—Collation of results.

Under the first head it is his duty to bring before the superior revenue authorities proposals for the maintenance of maps and records in the most efficient and economical manner. The main objects with which land-records, including maps, are required to be kept up to date are—

(*a*) to simplify and cheapen periodical settlement operations;

(*b*) to provide a record-of-rights for the protection of all who hold interests in land;

(*c*) to reduce, simplify, and cheapen litigation in the Revenue and Civil Courts; and

(*d*) to provide statistics necessary for sound administration in all matters connected with the land.

It is the duty of the Director both to advise the superior revenue authorities under what arrangements these objects can best be attained, or in what manner the land-records establishments should be organized, trained, and tested so as to ensure the required results, and to point out from time to time any defects in the system which may have already been adopted.

5. Under the second head, Inspection, it is the duty of the Director to inspect the land-records staff and their work in each district, and to bring to the notice of the district officer any irregularities in practice, or any shortcomings on the part of the officials whose work has been inspected. In some Provinces in which there is a Divisional as well as a District Officer it has been found a convenient practice for the Director to submit his inspection notes to the latter officer, who forwards them to the Commissioner, with any orders which he, the District Officer, may pass thereon. The Director himself is debarred from issuing any orders other than such verbal instructions and explanations on technical matters as he may communicate to the officials whose work he inspects.

Similar functions would be exercised by any Assistants to the Director. The Government of India, however, would prefer that functions of this kind should be assigned to those officials only who are of sufficient rank and status to be recognized as acting on behalf of the Director rather than as his subordinates, and that other inspecting officers, if above the position of District Inspectors, should be subordinate to the Commissioner or other controlling revenue authority rather than to the Director himself. It is apprehended that otherwise the authority of Divisional Officers may be weakened, and that proper relations between the Director and District Officers may be disturbed.

6. Under the third head little explanation of the duties of the Director is needed. The main objects which the collection of agricultural statistics was intended by the Famine Commissioners to secure must be prominently held in view. These are fully stated in the 8th, 9th, and 10th paragraphs of the Resolution of 1881, and have in subsequent resolutions and correspondence been summed up under the term 'district analysis.' In this, as in other branches of their work, no control can be exercised by the Director over the District and Divisional staff beyond drawing the attention of the authorities to any errors or shortcomings in the statistics and returns supplied to his office in accordance with rules sanctioned by the Local Government, or to any defects in agricultural circumstances and conditions which may appear to call for preventive or remedial action. His chief duty is to see that full effect is given to the instructions of Her Majesty's Secretary of State quoted in the 1st paragraph of the Resolution, *viz.*:—

"To secure the more complete and systematic ascertaining and rendering available of the statistics of vital, agricultural, and economic facts for every part of India in order that Government and its officers may always be in possession of an adequate knowledge of the actual condition of the country, its population, and resources."

7. In conclusion, it is requested that a statement showing the staff employed under the direct orders of the Director of the Land Records Department and the rules prescribed for the control of the establishments connected with land-records may be submitted to the Government of India before the 1st of January next with an explanation of any departure from the principles laid down in this Resolution.

8. Nothing in this Resolution is intended to affect the duties or position of the Director of Land Records if, in addition to the office of Directorship, he is entrusted with the control of settlements in the separate capacity of Settlement Commissioner.

Secretary to Government of Madras.
" " " Bombay.
" " " Bengal.
" " " the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.
" " " the Punjab.
Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces.
" " Burma.
" " Assam.
Resident at Hyderabad.

Chief Commissioner, Coorg.
" " Ajmere.

ORDER.—Ordered, that the above Resolution be forwarded to the Local Governments and Administrations noted in the margin for information and guidance.

Ordered also, that the above Resolution be forwarded to the administrations marginally mentioned for information.

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

[True Extract.]

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

C

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY STATISTICS.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS FROM 1ST JULY TO 22ND OCTOBER 1892, AND FROM 1ST JULY TO 21ST OCTOBER 1893.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Receipts from 1st July 1893*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

Railway.	Average earnings per mile per week during the 2nd-half of 1892.	Week ending 22nd October 1892.			Week ending 21st October 1893.			Earnings from 1st July to 22nd October 1892.	Earnings from 1st July to 21st October 1893.	Increases during the 2nd-half of 1893.	Decreases during the 2nd-half of 1893.
		Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Earnings. Per mile open per week.	Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Earnings. Per mile open per week.				
State lines worked by companies.	*Rs.*	*Miles.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Miles.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
Standard gauge—											
East Indian	521	1,639	8,64,198	527	1,634	8,33,200	510	1,24,45,748	1,33,75,890	9,30,642	...
Bengal-Nágpur	101	831	68,757	83	863	71,083	82	11,07,913	12,12,063	1,04,150	...
Indian Midland	106	752	77,586	103	752	75,208	100	11,13,874	11,07,525	...	6,349
Bezváda Extension (*a*)	95	21	1,285	61	112	4,791	43	29,927	93,190	63,263	...
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa (*b*)	216	1,674	3,75,316	224	1,699	3,80,110	224	51,82,731	51,83,086	355	...
South Indian	135	1,106	1,21,829	110	1,043	1,39,250	134	22,73,112	24,15,928	1,42,816	...
Southern Mahratta (*c*)	78	1,044	72,090	69	1,156	76,024	66	11,09,250	15,72,912	4,03,662	...
Bengal and North-Western (*d*)	111	755	73,966	98	756	67,040	89	11,61,377	11,58,521	...	3,056
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Lucknow-Bareilly section)	56	199	10,663	54	223	9,341	42	1,56,586	1,56,528	...	58
TOTAL	213	8,021	16,65,690	208	8,238	16,56,107	201	2,40,40,218	2,62,75,643	16,35,425	...
State lines worked by the State.											
Standard gauge—											
North Western (state) (*e*)	178	2,511	4,01,367	160	2,509	4,98,090	199	63,88,200	81,32,599	17,44,399	...
Oudh and Rohilkhand (state)	193	692	1,30,201	188	719	1,43,175	199	18,73,588	21,95,181	3,21,593	...
Eastern Bengal (state) (including metre and 2′ 6″ gauges)	344	777	2,99,578	386	778	3,04,370	391	40,42,537	41,62,190	1,19,653	...
Bengal Central (*f*)	121	125	13,868	111	125	18,200	146	2,31,534	2,40,010	8,476	...
East Coast (state)	...	...	...	...	175	28,829	165	...	(*g*) 1,37,654	1,37,654	...
Metre gauge—											
Burma (state)	157	715	1,25,749	176	730	1,16,241	159	16,85,087	15,28,889	...	1,56,198
Special gauges—											
Jorhát (state provincial)	55	25	1,759	70	25	1,347	54	25,336	25,634	298	...
Cherra-Companyganj (state provincial)	44	8	357	45	8	499	62	4,072	6,235	2,163	...
TOTAL	202	4,853	9,72,879	200	5,069	11,10,751	219	1,42,50,354	1,64,28,392	21,78,038	...
Lines worked by guaranteed companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Great Indian Peninsula (*h*)	390	1,490	5,08,520	341	1,490	5,02,905	338	75,01,423	73,67,443	...	1,33,980
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	444	461	2,15,151	467	461	2,25,000	488	27,03,530	30,50,159	2,62,629	...
Madras	224	840	1,66,792	199	840	1,80,383	215	28,11,711	32,73,899	4,62,188	...
TOTAL	353	2,791	8,90,463	319	2,791	9,08,288	325	1,31,06,664	1,36,97,501	5,90,837	...
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	234	15,665	35,29,032	225	16,098	36,75,146	228	5,19,97,236	5,64,01,536	44,04,300	...
Assisted companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	126	162	21,857	135	161	25,054	156	3,03,001	3,48,007	42,106	...
Tarkessur	226	22	4,226	192	22	5,067	230	78,272	73,549	...	4,723
Metre gauge—											
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Company's section)	115	67	13,268	198	67	10,803	161	1,38,251	1,13,508	...	24,743
Dibru-Sadiya	121	78	8,594	110	78	9,183	118	1,63,003	1,63,079	...	524
TOTAL	129	329	47,945	140	328	50,107	153	6,86,027	6,98,143	12,116	...
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.											
Standard gauge—											
The Nizam's guaranteed state	148	333	37,954	114	333	38,725	116	7,68,548	6,94,488	...	14,060
The Gaekwar's Petlád	78	13	903	69	13	810	62	14,986	15,968	982	...
Rájpura-Bhátinda	92	108	9,013	83	108	13,074	121	1,44,853	2,20,332	75,479	...
Metre gauge—											
Southern Mahratta (Mysore section) (*i*)	95	311	26,641	86	370	46,286	125	4,53,176	5,17,576	64,300	...
The Gaekwar's Mehsána	44	93	3,937	42	93	6,420	69	53,476	68,305	14,829	...
Kolhápur	61	29	2,430	84	29	1,473	51	29,570	32,439	5,869	...
Special gauge—											
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	49	72	2,599	36	72	2,930	41	46,158	52,507	6,349	...
TOTAL	103	959	83,477	87	1,018	1,09,718	108	14,47,767	16,01,615	1,53,848	...
Lines owned and worked by native states.											
Metre gauge—											
Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junagarh-Porbandar	70	334	19,529	58	334	24,884	75	3,19,823	3,99,343	79,520	...
Jetalsar-Rájkot	...	...	...	...	46	2,334	51	...	40,303	40,303	...
Jodhpur-Bickaneer	55	291	14,963	51	364	17,300	48	2,48,836	2,37,026	...	11,810
Special gauge—											
Morvi	57	94	4,525	48	94	7,153	76	80,667	85,485	4,818	...
TOTAL	62	719	39,017	54	838	51,671	62	6,49,326	7,62,157	1,12,831	...
GRAND TOTAL	218	17,672	36,99,471	209	18,282	38,86,642	213	5,47,80,356	5,94,63,451	46,83,095	...

(*a*) Includes the Bezváda-Godaveri section of the East Coast (state) railway.
(*b*) Includes the Godhra-Rutlam railway.
(*c*) Includes the Guntakal-Mysore frontier section from 1st April 1893.
(*d*) Includes the Tirhoot state railway. Although for convenience classed amongst the state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North-Western railway company.
(*e*) Includes the Jummu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Umarkot railways.
(*f*) Although for convenience classed amongst the state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central railway company.
(*g*) Total receipts from 15th July to 21st October 1893.
(*h*) Includes the Wardha Coal, Dhond-Manmád, Khámgaon, and Amráoti railways.
(*i*) Includes the Bangalore-Nanjangúd and the Bangalore-Mysore frontier sections.

F. B. HEBBERT,
Under Secretary.

SIMLA, *the 2nd November, 1893.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY STATISTICS.

No. XXVIII OF 1893-94.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Receipts from 1st April 1893*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

Railway.	Average earnings per mile per week in 1892-93.	Week ending 22nd October 1892.			Week ending 21st October 1893.			Earnings from 1st April to 22nd October 1892.	Earnings from 1st April to 21st October 1893.	Increases in 1893-94.	Decreases in 1893-94.
		Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Earnings. Per mile open per week.	Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Earnings. Per mile open per week.				
State lines worked by companies.	*Rs.*	*Miles.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Miles.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
Standard gauge—											
East Indian	580	1,639	8,64,198	527	1,634	8,33,200	510	2,64,39,661	2,65,46,127	1,06,466	...
Bengal-Nágpur	140	831	68,757	83	863	71,083	82	29,29,061	31,56,554	2,27,493	...
Indian Midland	129	752	77,586	103	752	75,208	100	26,22,377	25,13,367	...	1,09,010
Bezváda Extension (*a*)	80	21	1,285	61	112	4,791	43	48,616	1,85,192	1,36,576	...
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa (*b*)	258	1,674	3,75,316	224	1,699	3,80,110	224	1,18,51,824	1,18,11,946	...	39,878
South Indian	139	1,106	1,21,829	110	1,043	1,39,250	134	42,57,451	46,52,448	3,94,997	...
Southern Mahratta (*c*)	87	1,044	72,090	69	1,156	76,024	66	23,82,046	33,33,000	9,50,354	...
Bengal and North-Western (*d*)	137	755	73,966	98	756	67,040	89	28,09,260	27,81,977	...	27,283
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Lucknow-Bareilly section)	66	199	10,663	54	223	9,341	42	3,56,060	3,68,492	12,432	...
TOTAL	243	8,021	16,65,690	208	8,238	16,56,107	201	5,36,96,956	5,53,49,103	16,52,147	...
State lines worked by the State.											
Standard gauge—											
North Western (state) (*e*)	201	2,511	4,01,367	160	2,509	4,98,090	199	1,33,98,227	1,56,62,635	22,64,408	...
Oudh and Rohilkhand (state)	235	692	1,30,201	188	719	143,175	199	45,16,028	47,32,895	2,16,867	...
Eastern Bengal (state) (including metre and 2′ 6″ gauges)	292	777	2,99,578	386	778	3,04,370	391	62,92,962	66,03,804	3,10,842	...
Bengal Central (*f*)	120	125	13,868	111	125	18,200	146	4,14,879	4,27,883	13,004	...
East Coast (state)	...	...	...	...	175	28,829	165	...	(*g*) 1,37,654	1,37,654	...
Metre gauge—											
Burma (state)	194	715	1,25,749	176	730	1,16,241	159	34,98,414	32,35,852	...	2,62,562
Special gauges—											
Jorhát (state provincial)	46	25	1,759	70	25	1,347	54	41,598	43,971	2,373	...
Cherra-Companyganj (state provincial)	47	8	357	45	8	499	62	8,280	11,855	3,575	...
TOTAL	217	4,853	9,72,879	200	5,069	11,10,751	219	2,81,70,388	3,08,56,549	26,86,161	...
Lines worked by guaranteed companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Great Indian Peninsula (*h*)	513	1,490	5,08,520	341	1,490	5,02,905	338	2,02,77,267	1,94,22,888	...	8,54,379
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	605	461	2,15,151	467	461	2,25,000	488	79,03,907	81,59,679	2,55,772	...
Madras	226	840	1,66,792	199	840	1,80,383	215	51,52,001	59,12,360	7,60,359	...
TOTAL	442	2,791	8,90,463	319	2,791	9,08,288	325	3,33,33,175	3,34,94,927	1,61,752	...
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	271	15,665	35,29,032	225	16,098	36,75,146	228	11,52,00,519	11,97,00,579	45,00,060	...
Assisted companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	132	162	21,857	135	161	25,054	156	5,86,307	6,68,733	82,426	...
Tarkessur	252	22	4,226	192	22	5,067	230	1,58,467	1,55,515	...	2,952
Metre gauge—											
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Company's section)	118	67	13,268	198	67	10,803	161	2,76,710	2,50,872	...	25,838
Dibru-Sadiya	123	78	8,594	110	78	9,183	118	2,95,848	2,94,920	...	928
TOTAL	135	329	47,945	146	328	50,107	153	13,17,332	13,70,040	52,708	...
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.											
Standard gauge—											
The Nizam's guaranteed state	151	333	37,954	114	333	38,725	116	13,76,731	14,39,297	62,566	...
The Gaekwar's Petlád	96	13	903	69	13	810	62	34,745	33,603	...	1,142
Rájpura-Bhátinda	92	108	9,013	83	108	13,074	121	2,74,383	4,00,762	1,26,379	...
Metre gauge—											
Southern Mahratta (Mysore section) (*i*)	94	311	26,641	86	370	46,286	125	7,78,213	9,72,708	1,94,495	...
The Gaekwar's Mehsána	59	93	3,937	42	93	6,420	69	1,40,154	1,67,620	27,466	...
Kolhápur	67	29	2,430	84	29	1,473	51	49,733	63,580	13,847	...
Special gauge—											
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	68	72	2,599	36	72	2,930	41	1,35,705	1,33,304	...	2,401
TOTAL	107	959	83,477	87	1,018	1,09,718	108	27,89,664	32,10,874	4,21,210	...
Lines owned and worked by native states.											
Metre gauge—											
Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágarh-Porbandar	102	334	19,529	58	334	24,884	75	9,07,970	11,06,024	1,98,054	...
Jetalsar-Rájkot	...	...	...	...	46	2,334	51	...	(*j*) 69,588	69,588	...
Jodhpur-Bickaneer	60	291	14,963	51	364	17,300	48	5,13,951	4,63,582	...	50,369
Special gauge—											
Morvi	65	94	4,525	48	94	7,153	76	1,78,928	1,75,924	...	3,004
TOTAL	80	719	39,017	54	838	51,671	62	16,00,849	18,15,118	2,14,269	...
GRAND TOTAL	251	17,672	36,99,471	209	18,282	38,86,642	213	12,09,08,364	12,60,96,611	51,88,247	...

(*a*) Includes the Bezváda-Godaveri section of the East Coast (state) railway.
(*b*) Includes the Godhra-Rutlam railway.
(*c*) Includes the Guntakal-Mysore frontier section from 1st April 1893.
(*d*) Includes the Tirhoot state railway. Although for convenience classed amongst the state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North Western railway company.
(*e*) Includes the Jummu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Umarkot railways.
(*f*) Although for convenience classed amongst the state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central railway company.
(*g*) Total receipts from 15th July to 21st October 1893.
(*h*) Includes the Wardha Coal, Dhond-Manmád, Khámgaon, and Amráoti railways.
(*i*) Includes the Bangalore-Nanjangúd and the Bangalore-Mysore frontier sections.
(*j*) Total receipts from 12th April to 21st October 1893.

F. B. HEBBERT,
Under Secretary.

SIMLA, *the 2nd November, 1893.*

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

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 45.} SIMLA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1893.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

ORDERS LAYING DOWN THE PRINCIPLE TO BE OBSERVED IN REGULATING THE DISTINCTION BETWEEN GAZETTED AND NON-GAZETTED OFFICERS.

No. 35 Public
1701—1718

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Home Department (Public),—under date Simla, the 8th November, 1893.

Read—

Home Department Circular letter No. 1—112—21, dated the 15th February 1889.
Also replies of Local Governments and Administrations to the above Circular.

RESOLUTION.

As there appeared to be no uniform practice in regard to the gazetting of appointments of uncovenanted officers, the Government of India took into consideration the question whether it was possible to prescribe any general principle for determining whether an appointment should be treated as gazetted or not, and the authority under whose orders it should be gazetted. With this object Local Governments and Administrations were asked in the Circular letter cited above for information as to the practice prevailing in the several Provinces in this respect, and whether the practice was based on any general principle. From the replies received from Local Governments it appears that, although no general principle has been prescribed to regulate the distinction between gazetted and non-gazetted appointments, the term "gazetted officer" is generally held to apply to an officer whose appointment is gazetted by Government and not by the Head of a Department.

2. After giving careful consideration to the subject, the Governor General in Council is of opinion that the broad line of demarcation between gazetted and non-gazetted officers should be that which separates the Provincial from the

Subordinate Service; and that all officers belonging to the Provincial Service (including Munsifs, except in the Punjab and the Central Provinces, where these officers are placed in the Subordinate Service) should be held to be gazetted officers within the meaning of the Civil Service Regulations; while members of the Subordinate Service should not come within that category, even if their appointments are published in the Gazette. His Excellency in Council accordingly directs that as a general rule, and except in very special cases, such as that of Munsifs in the Madras Presidency, who are gazetted by the High Court, all appointments which it is decided to include in the Provincial Service shall be gazetted by the Local Government, and shall be held to be gazetted offices within the meaning of the Civil Service Regulations; while those in the Subordinate Service shall, if gazetted at all, be gazetted by the Heads of Departments who have the power to make them under the orders of the Local Government. In Provinces where the powers delegated to Heads of Departments elsewhere in respect of the latter class of appointments are exercised by the Head of the Administration himself, appointments of officers in the Subordinate Service shall, if gazetted, be notified in that part of the Gazette in which notifications of Heads of Departments appear. Thus Tahsildars would be gazetted in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh by the Board of Revenue and in the Punjab by the Financial Commissioners, while Mamlatdars would be gazetted in Bombay by the Commissioners. On the other hand, in Bengal and the Central Provinces, where the corresponding class of officers (Sub-Deputy Collectors and Tahsildars) are appointed by the Head of the Administration himself, the appointments, though gazetted under the orders of the Local Government, will be notified under a separate heading relating to the Subordinate Service, together with appointments made by Heads of Departments.

The case of officers serving in other Departments, such as Medical, Registration, Police or Jails, should be governed by the same rule; that is to say, where Government makes the appointment it should gazette, and only appointments so made should be recognised as gazetted appointments within the meaning of the Civil Service Regulations; in other cases Heads of Departments should gazette appointments of officers subordinate to them subject to the orders of the Local Government as to any limit which it may think it expedient to lay down.

3. The Governor General in Council at the same time desires that it may be clearly understood that notifications investing officers with powers under different Acts, in order that the Courts may take judicial cognizance of them, do not constitute the persons invested with such powers "gazetted officers" within the meaning of the Civil Service Regulations.

1. Director-General of the Post Office.
2. Commissioner of Northern India, Salt Revenue Department.
3. Surveyor-General of India.
4. Director-General of the Geological Survey of India.
5. Inspector-General of Forests.
6. Director-General of Railways.
7. Director-General of Telegraphs.
8. Accountant-General, Public Works Department.
9. Surgeon-General with the Government of India.
10. Director-General of Military Works.

4. It is the practice for the Heads of Imperial Departments named in the margin to issue notifications relating to officers serving under them in Part II of the *Gazette of India*. The orders contained in the present Resolution are not intended to take away these powers; nor do they render officers so gazetted non-gazetted officers.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to Local Governments and Administrations for information and guidance; that a copy be forwarded to all Departments of the Government of India for information; and that it be published in the *Gazette of India* for general information.

[True Extract.]

C. J. LYALL,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

REVIEW OF THE REPORTS ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE JAILS IN THE SEVERAL PROVINCES OF BRITISH INDIA FOR THE YEAR 1892.

No. $\frac{14 \text{ Jails}}{612-623}$.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Home Department (Jails),—under date Simla, the 4th November, 1893.

Read again—

The Reports on the Administration of Jails in the several Provinces of British India for the year 1891, the orders of the Local Governments and Administrations thereon, and Home Department Resolution No. $\frac{12\text{-Jails}}{635-46}$, dated the 11th November 1892, and accompaniments.

Despatch to the Secretary of State, No. 29 $\frac{\text{Judicial}}{\text{Jails}}$, dated the 7th December 1892.

Read also—

The Reports on the Administration of Jails in the several Provinces of British India for the year 1892, with the orders of the Local Governments and Administrations thereon.

RESOLUTION.

The Provincial Reports on the Administration of Jails for the calendar year 1892, which are due on the 1st June, were received by the Government of India on the dates noted in the marginal statement. As in the previous year, they were on the whole submitted punctually, the Report from the North-Western Provinces and Oudh being again a marked exception.

Province.	Date of receipt by the Government of India of the Reports for—	
	1891.	1892.
Madras	7th June 1892	7th June 1893.
Bombay	24th June 1892	30th June 1893.
Bengal	6th June 1892	8th June 1893.
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh ...	1st August 1892	1st September 1893.
Punjab	28th May 1892	31st May 1893.
Central Provinces	27th May 1892	7th June 1893.
Burma	3rd June 1892	2nd June 1893.
Assam	2nd May 1892	29th May 1893.
Coorg	13th June 1892	28th June 1893.
Hyderabad	31st May 1892	22nd May 1893.

2. The general distribution of prisoners of all classes confined in the jails of British India during 1891 and 1892 is shown in Statement No. I attached to this Resolution. There was a slight increase in the number of central and district jails (from 36 to 37, and 199 to 202, respectively) during the year under report, but the number of subordinate jails and lock-ups (502) was less than in 1891 (508). At the beginning of the year the jail population stood at 95,616 against 89,802 at the beginning of 1891. There was a rise in the number of prisoners admitted during the year in the Madras Presidency (from 75,562 to 87,658), in Bengal (from 87,925 to 95,523), in Burma (from 25,346 to 27,405), in the Punjab (from 53,080 to 53,386), in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts (from 3,225 to 3,524), and in Coorg (from 960 to 1,080). In the remaining Provinces the number of admissions was less than in the previous year, and the greatest decrease occurred in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh (from 110,743 to 93,325). There were in all 533,011 prisoners (508,002 males and 25,009 females) in jail in 1892 against 524,006 (499,092 males and 24,914 females) in 1891. The number of prisoners discharged from all causes during the year was 437,843 (415,863 males and 21,980 females), as compared with 428,362 (406,595 males and 21,767 females) discharged in the preceding year. The year closed with a somewhat smaller jail population (95,168, of whom 92,139 were males and 3,029 females) than 1891 (95,644, of whom 92,497 were males and 3,147 females). The total daily average number of prisoners was 96,202·83 (93,060·75 males and 3,142·08 females), as compared with 92,969·15 (89,858·96 males and 3,110·19 females) in 1891.

3. Statement No. 2 contains the statistics relating to convicts. The year opened with a convict population of 88,429 (85,548 males and 2,881 females),

or 5,165 in excess of the previous year. The numbers admitted during the year were 172,504 males and 11,180 females, as compared with 168,805 males and 10,763 females received during 1891. The total number of convicts was thus 272,113 (258,052 males and 14,061 females), while in 1891 the number was 262,832 (249,301 males and 13,531 females).

The following is a statement of releases made during the year :—

	Males.	Females.
On appeal	12,190	330
On expiry of sentence	144,638	10,517
Under remission rules	11,400	261
By order of Government	381	15
TOTAL ...	168,609	11,123

Of those released by order of Government, 230 (of whom 7 were females) were set free on account of sickness. These numbers include those who were discharged from jail (1) as affording the only chance of their recovery, and (2) when there was no chance of their recovery, to allow them to die among their friends. The latter class of prisoners are, under the orders conveyed in Home Department Circular No. $\frac{8\text{-Jails}}{400-60}$, dated the 8th August 1892, shown as deaths in the Statements appended to the Reports. The number of prisoners released on account of sickness by the Government of Bengal rose from 105 to 140, and is far in excess of similar numbers for other Provinces (where, however, the orders allowing releases of the second class were not received till the latter part of the year). Of the 166 convicts liberated by Government on grounds other than ill-health, 118 (against 408 in 1891, and 1,534 in 1890) had their sentences remitted by the Chief Commissioner of Burma. During the year 726 convicts (including 73 females) were transported beyond the seas; 61 (2 females) were transferred to lunatic asylums; 120 (1 female) escaped; 342 (11 females) were executed; and 3,086 (92 females) died. The number left on the rolls on the 31st December 1892 was 88,570 (85,789 males and 2,781 females), as compared with 88,361 (85,480 males and 2,881 females) on the rolls on 31st December 1891. The largest number was again in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh (24,685). In Bengal there were 16,648; in the Punjab, 12,077; in Burma, 11,587; in Madras, 9,673; and in Bombay, 7,207. The daily average number in jail in 1892 and 1891 was, respectively, 88,801·33 and 85,536·50.

There has been a steady decrease in the number of convicts deported to the Andamans, or from Burma to Indian jails, from 1,279 in 1890 to 922 in 1891 and 726 in the year under review. The reasons for the decline were stated in paragraph 4 of the Resolution of the Government of India on the Provincial Reports for 1891; briefly stated they are (1) the pacification of Burma, and (2) the retention in Central Jails of all convicts sentenced to transportation for a term of years only and not for life. The falling off in 1892 was most marked in the case of prisoners deported from Bengal; this was due to the orders, noticed last year, under which prisoners from Bombay and the Berars embark at Madras instead of at Calcutta; the number of prisoners sentenced in Bengal and deported increased from 90 in 1891 to 104 in 1892.

The number of prisoners transported to the Andamans rose in Berar from 6 to 52. Some of these were dacoits of the Hyderabad border; and these with others planned the serious outbreak and attempt to escape which took place at the Akola Jail on the 11th July 1892. The outbreak was suppressed with the loss of the lives of 4 of the convicts. The establishment of a Central Jail at Amraoti is under consideration, partly in consequence of this affair. A still more serious outbreak took place in Burma at the Akyab Jail on 3rd March; the convicts murdered the European jailor, and six of them were killed or wounded by gunshots before the disturbance was quelled.

The Government of India observe with regret that the number of prisoners who effected their escape (120) was as high as it was in 1891. The number of escapes was again highest in the Madras Presidency (51), and showed an increase even over the number in the preceding year, which was the highest recorded for nine years previously. These facts seem to point to the conclusion

that the system of guarding prisoners is defective, and the Madras Government are inclined to think that the increased number of escapes is due to the removal of fetters from extra-mural gangs. As observed by the Local Government, the orders in paragraph 26 of the Home Department Resolution No. $\frac{10\text{-Jails}}{610-623}$, dated the 9th November 1892, sanction a discretion being given to the Inspector-General of Jails to order the use of light fetters for any extra-mural gang for which he thinks them necessary. Local Governments and Administrations were also authorized in general terms to allow local officers a discretion in the matter if they thought it indispensable to do so. The Governor General in Council trusts that when the necessary steps under these orders have been taken, and any other precautions which may suggest themselves have been carried out, the number of escapes in the Madras Presidency will be much reduced. In Assam, where also extra-mural labour obtains largely, a number of prisoners escaped; most of them, however, were recaptured. Several prisoners effected their escape also in the Bombay Presidency (14), Bengal (14), the Punjab (14), and the Central Provinces (12). Of the total number of escaped prisoners 48 were recaptured, and the number at large at the end of the year was 72. Thirty-eight of the 51 prisoners who escaped in Madras were recaptured. Attention is invited in this connection to the correspondence ending with the Home Department orders Nos. 852—61, dated the 11th June 1883, in which it was laid down that only those convicts who escaped during the year and were not recaptured before its close should be shown in column 12 of Statement I (Judicial), appended to the Provincial Jail Reports. Local Governments and Administrations are desired to ensure that no other escapes but these are shown in column 12 of the Statement, as the inclusion of others renders the return inaccurate.

4. The religion or nationality, age, education, and previous occupation of the convicts admitted into jail during the year are shown in Statement No. 3. Information regarding their education has for the first time been incorporated in this Statement, Statement No. 14, which dealt with this subject, having been discontinued (*vide* the instructions conveyed in paragraph 25 of Home Department Resolution No. $\frac{10\text{-Jails}}{610-23}$ of the 9th November 1892 relative to discontinuing Statement VII appended to the Provincial Reports). It has not been possible, however, to adopt the headings prescribed in the orders of November 1892, as most Local Governments and Administrations have retained the old headings in the Reports for 1892. In the Provincial Reports for 1893 two years' figures should be given, in the form prescribed in paragraph 25 of the Resolution of 9th November last. The number of Europeans and Eurasians imprisoned rose from 443 and 198, respectively, in 1891, to 718 and 245 in 1892. There was also an increase in the number of Native Christians (from 1,119 to 1,429); of Muhammadans (from 46,904 to 47,384); Hindus and Sikhs (from 114,920 to 117,964); and "other classes" (from 3,328 to 3,487). The number of Buddhists and Jains diminished from 12,676 to 12,461. The following table compares the proportion of convicts of each religion to the total convict population and to the total free population of their respective persuasions :—

Religion.	Ratio per mille of each class of convicts admitted to—			
	Total convict population.		Total free population of each class.	
	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.
Christians	9·8	13·0	0·7	1·0
Muhammadans	261·2	258·0	0·8	0·8
Hindus and Sikhs	639·9	642·2	0·5	0·5
Buddhists and Jains	70·6	67·8	1·4	1·4
All other classes	18·5	19·0	0·3	0·3

The distribution of the convicts among the four main age-periods is shown in the following statement:—

	No. of convicts admitted.	
	1891.	1892.
Under 16 years of age	2,091	2,232
From 16 to 40 years	145,264	147,394
From 40 to 60 years	29,038	30,918
Over 60 years	3,195	3,144

The greatest increase (2,130) was among prisoners from 16 to 40 years of age, but the highest proportionate increase took place among those from 40 to 60 years of age (1880), and among boys under 16 years of age (141). The figures for boys do not include boys admitted into Reformatory Schools, the working of which institutions during the past year will now be briefly reviewed.

The Reformatory School at Chingleput in the Madras Presidency had been a little over five years in existence on the 31st December last. There were 153 pupils on the roll at the close of the year, against 151 at the close of 1891; the same number were admitted as in the previous year (35). Of the 57 pupils who have been discharged since the opening of the School, 38 were reported by District Magistrates and other officers to be well conducted, 7 had not yet been reported on, 3 had emigrated to Bombay, Ceylon or Rangoon, 2 could not be traced, 2 had died, the conduct of 2 was not satisfactory, and 3 had relapsed into bad conduct. The following is an account of the occupations of the 38 discharged pupils who were doing well:—

Pursuing the trade learnt in school	12
Pursuing occupations in which the discipline and training received in the school are of service	13
Pursuing occupations followed prior to conviction	13
TOTAL ...	38

The number of punishments inflicted rose from 198 in 1891 to 270 in 1892. The increase was due to the refractory character of some of the boys admitted during the year. It is noticed that more than a third of the pupils were studying English, and that there was a general improvement in their health.

At the Yeraoda Reformatory School the year opened with 80 boys on the rolls. Thirty-six were admitted during the year, and 11 quitted the School—2 on transfer to the Ahmedabad Jail, 2 on release after appeal, and 7 on the expiry of their sentences. There were thus 105 left in the School at the end of the year. Out of 61 boys released from the School, 13 were following the trades taught in it, 15 were labourers, 8 were otherwise employed, 2 were attending School, 1 had died, and 1 was unemployed. The condition of 12 has not been traced, while 9 have relapsed into crime and been confined in jail. The general unhealthiness of the year much affected the School, no fewer than 156 cases, or more than double the number in the previous year, being treated in the Reformatory Hospital. There were, however, no deaths among the boys.

The Reformatory Schools at Alipore and Hazaribagh in Bengal continued to be satisfactorily worked during the year. There were 150 boys in the Alipore School at the beginning of the year, 62 were admitted during the year, and 27 were released. There were thus 185 on the roll at the end of the year, of whom 81 were Hindus, 103 Muhammadans, and 1 a Native Christian. There were no escapes and no deaths during the year. Out of 263 boys released since the opening of the institution, 38 have subsequently been sent to jail and 42 have bad characters, while 183 are well reported on. Only 29 are following the trade learnt in the Reformatory, but, as observed by the Local Government, the explanation of this fact lies in the caste prejudices and social customs which compel boys on their discharge to follow the occupations of their parents. These are more numerous than it is practicable to teach in the Reformatory. Sixty-nine boys were received into the Hazaribagh School during the year, making, with an initial number on June 1st of 301, a total of 370. Of these, 66 were released and 3 died, leaving 301 in the School at the end of the year. Of

the 3 deaths one was accidental, caused by drowning; due notice has been taken of the negligence of the subordinate officials. Arrangements for training the lads in gymnastics have now been made at both Alipore and Hazaribagh, and this will probably promote the health of the boys.

The Reformatory School at Bareilly was only established in 1889; it contained 128 boys at the beginning of the year, and there were 48 admissions. Thirteen boys were retransferred to jails and 11 were released, leaving 152 boys in the School on the 31st December 1892. The trades taught are shoemaking, cane-work, blacksmith's work, carpentry, and tailoring; but all the boys are also trained to ordinary agricultural work. The conduct and health of the boys were good, and favourable reports are received of the lads hitherto discharged.

In the Jubbulpore Reformatory, which was opened so recently as June 1891, there were 39 boys at the end of January, and 57 at the end of December 1892. Many of them were engaged in tailoring in connection with the tent-making industry, and some worked at carpentry and in the blacksmiths' shop. The record of health was good, and fair progress was made in education.

There were 75 boys in the Paungdè Reformatory (which was established in 1882) on the 1st January 1892, 43 were admitted during the year, and 42 were discharged. There were no deaths, and 41 boys passed by one or other of the educational standards when examined by the Deputy Inspector of Schools. The total cost of the Reformatory was Rs. 9,321, and the net cost of maintaining each boy was Rs. 125-8. The reports received about most of the lads who have been discharged are satisfactory. A new Reformatory is about to be built at Insein, where it is expected that the boys will be under better supervision.

There was no Reformatory School in the Punjab up to the end of 1892, but it has since been decided to build one, and the Local Government has under discussion the selection of a suitable site. The total number of juveniles detained in Reformatory Schools at the close of the year was 1,029, as compared with 926 at the end of 1891.

The several reports on the working of these institutions are in the main satisfactory.

Of the 183,688 convicts imprisoned during the year, 5,289 were able to read and write well, and 16,036 could read only or read and write a little, while 143,212 were illiterate. Prisoners in subsidiary Jails have not been included in the Education figures of Madras and Coorg. The endeavour to educate adult convicts has been abandoned, and attempts at education are now restricted to such prisoners under the age of 18 as are not transferred to Reformatory Schools. They are instructed, not only in reading and writing, but also, where possible, in some simple handicraft.

There was an increase, as compared with 1891, of 4,977 among males who, previous to conviction, were engaged in agriculture and with animals; of 855 among those who were in service or performing personal offices; and of 812 among those who were engaged in commerce and trade. The following figures give the classification of male prisoners in 1891 and 1892 according to their occupation previous to admission into jail:—

	1891.	1892.
Employed under Government or municipal or other local authorities	4,607	4,379
Professional persons	6,655	6,163
In service or performing personal offices ...	14,713	15,568
Engaged in agriculture or with animals ...	90,795	95,772
Engaged in commerce and trade ...	7,253	8,065
Employed in mechanical arts, manufactures, engineering operations, &c.	6,729	6,459
Engaged in miscellaneous pursuits ...	38,067	36,093

In the case of female convicts, the largest actual increase was among married women; but the largest proportionate increase occurred among those returned as unmarried. The condition of the females received into jail in 1891 and 1892 is shewn below:—

	1891.	1892.
Married	6,702	6,973
Unmarried	490	539
Widows	3,140	3,299
Prostitutes	437	378

5. The distribution of the convicts admitted into jail during the past two years according to the length of their sentences is stated below :—

	No. of admissions.		Ratio per cent. on total admissions.	
	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.
Not exceeding one month	64,253	67,957	35·77	37·00
Above one month and not exceeding three months...	34,914	36,140	19·44	19·67
Above three months and not exceeding six months...	31,533	31,721	17·55	17·27
Above six months and not exceeding one year ...	23,811	23,602	13·26	12·85
Above one year and not exceeding two years ...	14,296	13,596	7·97	7·40
Above two years and not exceeding five years ..	6,479	6,642	3·61	3·62
Above five years and not exceeding ten years ...	1,770	1,812	0·99	0·99
Exceeding ten years	93	97	0·06	0·05
Transportation ... (*a*) for life ...	1,101	896	0·62	0·49
Transportation ... (*b*) for a term ...	787	644	0·43	0·35
Sentenced to death	551	569	0·30	0·31

As in 1891, the increase lay chiefly among prisoners whose sentences did not exceed one month, there being more than one-third of the whole number of convicts. The great majority of the convicts admitted (159,420, or 86·79 per cent.) were persons sentenced to imprisonment not exceeding one year. The number of prisoners sentenced to transportation declined from 1,888 to 1,540, although the number of re-convicted criminals increased slightly—from 20,803 to 21,026. It seems likely that some habituals who might properly have been transported were sentenced to terms of imprisonment, but now that term convicts (except from Burma) are no longer sent to the Andamans, many Courts have doubtless discontinued passing sentences of transportation for a term of years. As has been already observed, the number of persons transported to the Andamans rose in Berar from 6 to 52.

6. Of the 183,688 convicts admitted during the year, 13,824 (7·52 per cent.) had been previously convicted once; 4,035 (2·19 per cent.) had been previously convicted twice, and 3,167 (1·72 per cent.) more than twice. The ratio per cent. (11·45) of re-convicted criminals to the total number admitted was lower than in 1891 (11·58); but the general ratio was exceeded in Burma (18·77), the Central Provinces (16·55), Bombay (15·09) and the Punjab (13·83). There was an increase in the number of juveniles received (2,232) as compared with 1891 (2,091), the largest number being contributed, as in the previous year, from the Madras Presidency (727). The percentage of the number admitted who had been previously convicted was also slightly higher (8·73) than in 1891 (8·32). The ratios in each case were: Madras 5·91; Bombay 7·20; Bengal 6·62; the North-Western Provinces and Oudh 16·94; the Punjab 4·19; the Central Provinces 14·17; Burma 20·0; Hyderabad Assigned Districts 7·14. In Assam and Coorg none of the juveniles had been previously convicted.

The attempts which have been made in the several Provinces to ensure the recognition of habitual offenders have not hitherto had very encouraging results. In the Madras Presidency the Bertillon system of measurement was not brought into working order during the year in any of the jails. In the Bombay Presidency, it is reported that considerable progress has been made in the matter of the identification of old offenders, the number of prisoners classified by Courts on conviction as habituals being 1,015 against 651 in 1891. It is not clear, however, what system is employed in that Presidency for identifying convicts. In

Bengal further progress was made in improving and extending the anthropometrical system, but as yet it has not been long enough in use to afford any practical test of its value (in regard to which, however, the Governor General in Council entertains no doubt), and no re-conviction was proved by its help during the year. The system had not yet been introduced into the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, but the Inspector-General of Jails has been asked by the Local Government to submit definite proposals for its working before the close of the current year. The introduction of the system into the Punjab has been delayed owing to the defective construction of some of the instruments in use, but it is stated that it will be introduced into the Police training school at Phillour as soon as the new instruments can be obtained. The experiments made in Burma with the Bertillon system were attended with satisfactory results, and it has been decided to introduce it also into Assam, where instruments are shortly expected. The remaining Provinces do not refer to this mode of identifying habitual offenders.

7. The employment of convicts in jail is shown in Statement No. 6. The average number sentenced to labour was 84,632·98, as compared with 81,549·67 in 1891. Deducting from these the average number sick (3,528·52), and convalescent and infirm (6,859·83), the prisoners available for labour aggregated 74,244·63, against 71,645·33 in the previous year. They were employed in the following manner during the year under report :

	Average No. employed.
Unremunerative labour	1,678
Prison officers	4,191
Prison servants	8,609
Gardening	5,865
Preparation of articles for consumption in jails ...	11,947
Jail repairs	3,664
Jail buildings	4,843
Manufactures	33,501
Labour under the Public Works Department ...	1,650
Labour under Municipalities, &c.	2,587

In connection with the District Jail, Lucknow, dairy has been established with satisfactory results. Jail dairies have also been developed in Lower Bengal.

8. Statement No. 7 shows the offences committed by convicts and the punishments inflicted on them during the year. The number of recorded offences has increased from 95,146 in 1890 and 99,601 in 1891 to 112,857 in 1892. The increase in 1892 is distributed over all Provinces, except the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and Coorg. There was a rise in the number of criminal offences (from 483 in 1891 to 524 in 1892). Offences connected with smoking or the possession of forbidden articles rose from 12,084 to 13,831, Bengal and the Punjab contributing chiefly towards the increase. The number of offences relating to work (57,456) was 8,040 in excess of the number in 1891. The principal increases occurred in Bengal (4,301), the Central Provinces (1,582), Burma (1,465), the Madras Presidency (1,080), and the Bombay Presidency (281). Other offences against prison discipline also rose, from 37,618 to 41,046, the increase being shared by the majority of Provinces.

The total number of punishments inflicted rose from 99,578 in 1891 to 112,826 in the year under report. There was an increase (from 528 to 576) in the number inflicted by criminal courts and—among those awarded by Jail officers—in the number of solitary confinements (from 9,727 to 10,839) and of orders for reduced diet (from 10,909 to 12,664). The Government of India are glad to observe a reduction in the number of punishments by solitary confinement with reduced diet (from 8,819 to 7,789), and that corporal punishments fell from 2,108 to 2,082. The number of punishments by solitary confinement with reduced diet still continues to be highest in Burma (2,544), but it is acknowledged that the prisoners in that Province are very refractory than in other Provinces, and this method of punishment has been employed less frequently than in the preceding year. There was also a large number of corporal punishments (431) in Burma. The number of whippings inflicted during the year was highest in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh (502), where the daily average number of convicts was greatest, and, of the large Provinces, it was lowest in the Madras Presidency (60). The ratio per cent. of whippings to the total of other jail punishments

inflicted on males (1·91) was lower than in 1891 (2·20), and, except in Burma and the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, the fall was universal.

As observed in the Resolution for 1891, the Government of India contemplate legislation to remove divergencies in the method of recording jail offences and punishments (as well as of adjudging such punishments) which exist in the several Provinces. A draft Bill to amend the provisions of Act XXVI of 1870, and to substitute one general Prisons Act, extending to all India and superseding the existing local Acts in Madras, Bombay and Bengal, was circulated for opinion with Home Department letter No. $\frac{4\text{-Jails}}{169-75}$, dated the 25th March 1893; and the Bill, together with the replies of Local Governments and Administrations, is now under the consideration of the Government of India. When the proposed law has been enacted, a proper comparison will be possible between the discipline enforced and punishments awarded in the several parts of India, which cannot be made under existing circumstances.

In paragraph 28 of the Home Department Resolution of the 9th November last the Government of India prescribed, for general adoption in Provincial reports, the form of Statement VI recommended by the Prison Conference of 1892 (Appendix III of the Report of the Conference). As, however, the statistics of offences and punishments of only two Provinces have been submitted in the new form, it is necessary in the present year to retain the old form of Statement No. 7 annexed to this review. The two forms of Statement VI are so entirely different that the Reports for 1893 should be made to show figures for two years in the new form for purposes of comparison; Local Governments and Administrations are requested to issue orders accordingly.

9. The working of the mark system during the past two years is shown in Statement No. 12. The number of convicts who earned remission of sentence under the system increased from 11,147 to 11,649. Out of the convicts who were released during the year and had come under the system, only 34 had failed to earn remission. The maximum remission in days earned by any convict released during the year was 1,374; the sentence in this case was over ten years. The maximum gratuity earned by any convict released was Rs. 28, as compared with a maximum of Rs. 50 earned in 1891, and of Rs. 60 earned in 1890. This fall is not a matter for regret, as the Government of India have expressed the opinion (paragraph 42 of their Resolution of 9th November last) that what is needed is not so much a system for rewarding with money industrious and well-conducted prisoners, who by earning marks can gain a substantial reduction of their sentences, as one for giving to indigent prisoners, when released, a sufficient subsistence allowance to enable them to reach their homes. A revised set of Mark Rules is now in the hands of Local Governments and Administrations, which will enable them to extend the remission system and to apply it with greater uniformity in the several Provinces. In future, not only will the reduction of sentences depend upon the number of marks obtained by convicts, but the marks will be taken into consideration in granting prison privileges and in making selections for promotion to any grade of prison officer.

10. Statements Nos. 8 and 9 show the expenditure on jails and the cash earnings of prisoners. The gross expenditure rose from Rs. 54,78,045 in 1891 to Rs. 58,43,211 in the year under review. It was highest in Bengal (Rs. 12,01,958) and lowest in Coorg (Rs. 12,458). The increase was distributed over every head of charge, but the largest rise (Rs. 2,90,384) occurred under "Rations." The average cost of rations per head (Rs. 27-4-1) was higher than in 1891 (Rs. 25-1-1). Excluding Coorg, it was highest in Burma (Rs. 39·9), and remains lowest in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh (Rs. 19-13-8).

The total cost of establishments rose from Rs. 19,37,791 to Rs. 19,61,688. There was an increase under this head in Burma (from Rs. 2,64,011 to Rs. 2,80,868), in the Central Provinces (from Rs. 98,300 to Rs. 1,03,036), in Bengal (from Rs. 4,47,212 to Rs. 4,50,223), in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh (from Rs. 3,55,452 to Rs. 3,58,486), in the Punjab (from Rs. 2,70,456 to Rs. 2,71,625) and in Bombay (from Rs. 1,84,247 to Rs. 1,85,373); there was a fall in Madras (from Rs. 2,68,882 to Rs. 2,60,848) and in Assam (from Rs. 21,046 to Rs. 20,804). The total cost of Police guards increased slightly (from Rs. 2,56,896 to Rs. 2,56,962); but the expenditure on this account may be expected henceforward to diminish steadily, as the instructions of the Government

of India directing the substitution of jail warders for Police guards are carried out. There was no expenditure on Police guards during the past year in the Madras Presidency, Bengal, the Central Provinces and Burma, as the guarding of the jails in these Provinces has already been taken over by warders.

Hospital charges rose from Rs. 1,71,560 to Rs. 1,89,410. Excluding Coorg, the cost per head of the daily average strength was—highest in Bengal (Rs. 2-12-6) and lowest in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts (Rs. 1-1-10). The cost per head of the daily average number sick was—in the Madras Presidency, Rs. 70-13-3; in the Bombay Presidency, Rs. 57-10-5; in Bengal, Rs. 69-9; in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Rs. 35-2-8; in the Punjab, Rs. 43-13-9; in the Central Provinces, Rs. 47-11-6; in Burma, Rs. 67-6-3; and in Assam, Rs. 34-4-2.

The total expenditure on account of clothing increased from Rs. 2,83,904 to Rs. 2,93,260, but the cost per head of daily average strength remained about the same (Rs. 3-1-2).

The charge for contingencies, which was Rs. 5,17,211 in 1891, reached Rs. 5,40,824 in 1892. The charge was highest in Bengal (Rs. 1,87,779), and, excluding Coorg and Hyderabad, lowest in Assam (Rs. 7,759); but it is impossible, as has been observed in previous years, to institute any comparison between the expenditure on contingencies in the several Provinces, owing to the various principles adopted in classifying items under this head. Local Governments and Administrations have been consulted in the matter, and the Government of India are desirous of formulating a uniform system to regulate the classification of charges as contingent. When this design is carried out, the word "Contingencies" as applied to jail expenditure will have the same meaning throughout India, and then only will it become possible to compare the outlay under this head in the various Provinces.

11. The total cash earnings of prisoners fell from Rs. 13,71,328-13 to Rs. 12,51,424-9, a decrease of Rs. 1,19,904-4. The earnings were greatest in Burma (Rs. 3,25,010-9) and in Bengal (Rs. 3,23,210-15). In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh they aggregated Rs. 1,87,575-14; in the Punjab, Rs. 1,52,711-14; in the Madras Presidency, Rs. 1,19,131; in the Bombay Presidency, Rs. 1,14,314-3. In the Central Provinces there was a net loss of Rs. 18,024 on the manufacturing transactions of the year; but this was due chiefly to the fact that the Jubbulpore jail failed to secure within the year the prescribed audit certificate for Rs. 45,000 worth of carpets supplied to the Commissariat Department of Bombay, and that there were also other bills unpaid, which brought up the total amount of the outstanding credits of this jail at the close of the year to over Rs. 86,000.

The total cost of maintenance of the jails and prisoners (as observed in paragraph 10 above) rose from Rs. 54,78,045 to Rs. 58,43,211. The net expenditure on Jails in 1892 was thus Rs. 45,91,786-7, as compared with Rs. 41,06,716-3 in 1891. The average net cost of a prisoner in India was Rs. 47-14-10, against Rs. 44-5-10 in the preceding year. The following figures compare the average net cost in the several Provinces in the years 1891 and 1892:—

	1891.	1892.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Madras	60 14 6	55 12 5
Bombay	48 6 6	55 3 7
Bengal	48 4 9	51 2 6
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	37 10 0	35 9 9
Punjab	46 8 4	51 6 7
Central Provinces	37 8 4	65 5 9
Burma	36 14 4	45 15 3
Assam	58 1 10	57 13 9
Coorg	46 13 8	63 5 0
Hyderabad Assigned Districts	52 6 6	64 4 0

The outstandings already noticed in this paragraph of course considerably affect the figure for 1892 in the Central Provinces.

12. The Government of India observe with regret that, on the whole, the health of the Jail population, which had improved in 1891, again fell back considerably. The ratios per mille of admissions into hospital, of daily average number sick, and of deaths from all causes, were all higher than in the preceding year, as will be seen from the following figures:—

	Ratio per mille of daily average strength.	
	1891.	1892.
Admissions into hospital	978·57	1,116·87
Daily average number sick	33·60	37·94
Deaths from all causes	30·19	35·94

The number of deaths from fever (229) was less than in 1891 (261), but the mortality from bowel complaints and cholera was higher. The deaths from the two latter causes numbered, respectively, 820 and 510 in 1892, as compared with 738 and 324 in 1891. The largest number of deaths from fevers occurred in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh (60). The mortality from dysentery and diarrhœa was highest in Bengal (195), while cholera was fatal in the greatest number of cases in Madras (192).

Of the 180,889 prisoners discharged during the year, 99,048 (54·7 per cent.) gained weight, 38,022 (21·0 per cent.) lost weight, and 37,730 (20·8 per cent.) neither gained nor lost weight. As to the remainder particulars are not available.

The following statement compares the aggregate number of deaths and the ratio of mortality in each Province during the past two years, and also contrasts the Jail death-rates with the maximum and minimum death-rates reported among the free population:—

		No. of deaths in Jails.	Ratio per 1,000 of deaths in Jails.	Death-rate per 1,000 among free population in any one district.	Highest ratio of deaths among the free population in any one district.	Lowest ratio of deaths among the free population.
Madras	1891	347	35·33	26·2	59·4	13·5
	1892	504	45·14	22·3	46 5	14·3
Bombay	1891	253	32·44	27·26	42·11	14·99
	1892	293	36·52	32·50	47·51	20·93
Bengal	1891	493	30·97	26·94	43·53	16·56
	1892	752	43·78	31·92	43·62	19·34
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	1891	780	27·62	31·14	47·0	20·31
	1892	803	29·14	34·11	52·35	23·13
Punjab	1891	347	28·30	29·13	41·98	20·24
	1892	387	30·54	49·48	66 69	23·01
Central Provinces ...	1891	142	30·37	35·54	46·84	25·65
	1892	212	44·66	34·14	46·66	24·58
Burma	1891	345	30·12	15·93	25·08	10·85
	1892	392	33·10	20·00*	29·91*	12·55*
Assam	1891	84	52·11	29·91	35·91	19·91
	1892	76	58·97	34·21	41·41	26 68
Coorg	1891	3	32·64	21·79	21·79	21·79
	1892	3	30·33	30·62	30·62	30·62
Hyderabad Assigned Districts	1891	12	11·29	40·6	47·6	30·0
	1892	21	17·16	28·8	33·2	24 0

* For Lower Burma only.

13. The comparison with the recorded death-rate among the free population must be accepted with caution in the case of those Provinces where the general registration of vital statistics is still very defective. In the Madras Presidency cholera was prevalent, and accounts for the rise (from 35·33 to 45·14) in the ratio per mille of deaths in jails. If deaths from cholera be excluded, the ratios were 26·1 in 1891 and 27·9 in 1892.

In the Bombay Presidency nearly half the number of deaths among convicts occurred in the Sind jails, the jail at Shikarpur heading the list with a death-rate of over 116 per mille. Proposals are under the consideration of Government for transferring the District Jail from Shikarpur to Sukkur. It is noticed that out of 413 prisoners released from the Dhuliakot Jail during the year, only 124 gained weight, and the remainder either lost weight or continued in the condition in which they were admitted into jail.

The high death-rate in the jails of Bengal has been the subject of separate communication with the Government of that Province. The principal causes were the general unhealthiness of the year in the Lower Provinces, and the high price of food-grains which caused a number of criminals to be admitted in a weakly condition. But the Government of India have thought it necessary to call for a special report on the sanitary condition of ten jails in Bengal.

Although the health of the prison population of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh was not as satisfactory as in previous years, yet the death-rate (29·14 per mille) was not excessive. The rise in the jail death-rate (from 27·62 per mille in 1891 to 29·14 in 1892) accompanied a rise in the mortality among the free population (from 31·14 in 1891 to 34·11 in 1892), and was exceeded by the latter. In the following jails there was a marked increase in the mortality among convicts:—

	Death-rate per 1,000.	
	1891.	1892.
Ghazipur	43·53	60·94
Gorakhpur	74·89	87·44
Aligarh	15·15	50·70
Saharanpur...	37·31	50·63
Banda	52·24	85·75

The increase is stated to have been mainly due to the bad or indifferent health of the prisoners on admission into Jail. A new jail is being built at Gorakhpur. At Banda less than 50 per cent. of the prisoners admitted during the year were in good health; there were also several cases of sunstroke.

The Government of India observe that the jail death-rate in the Punjab (30·54)—though higher than in 1891 (28·30)— was nearly 19 per mille less than the recorded death-rate among the free population (49·48), which rose very greatly. The rate of mortality in the Karnal Jail was high (75·76 per mille), but the total number of deaths was only 10, and of these, 9 occurred in the months of February and March from pneumonia and acute pneumonic phthisis, when influenza prevailed among the free population.

The total number of deaths in the jails of the Central Provinces rose from 142 in 1891 to 212 in 1892; but 112 deaths occurred among convicts alone in the three jails of the Chattisgarh Division, all of which, and especially the Sambalpur Jail, suffered from an outbreak of cholera. The Government of India observe that in the Central Provinces the result of the experiments made to test the effect of moderate labour on prisoners of weakly constitutions was that, as a rule, the prisoners gained in weight. In Bengal also such prisoners are reported to have improved in health, and it is believed that the same result will be experienced wherever the experiment is carefully made; but it has been remarked in a communication on the subject to the Government of Bengal that the system should be carefully watched and confined to jails under specially skilled supervision.

In Burma, as in other Provinces, the health of the prisoners was not satisfactory, the rates of admissions into hospital, daily average sick, and deaths being respectively, 934, 39 and 33·09 per mille, as compared with 891, 34 and 30·12 in 1891. The increase was, however, entirely due to cholera; and if this cause be excluded, the death-rate for 1892 falls to 24·06. Cholera was present in 12

jails, and in 8 of them apparently in an epidemic form. The jail authorities adopted preventive measures, which on the whole were successful in preventing the spread of the disease. The sanitary condition of the Moulmein Jail has been made the subject of special correspondence, and it may have to be converted into a District Jail if the health of the prisoners does not improve. It is a matter for regret that the mortality in the jails of Assam was again heavy. The number of deaths (76) was smaller than in 1891 (84), which was an exceedingly unhealthy year, but the ratio per mille was higher (59 as compared with 52·1 in 1891). The Chief Commissioner, however, is satisfied that where the mortality was heaviest, it had nothing to do with any defects in the sanitary condition of the jails. The jails which chiefly contributed to the large number of deaths were Gauhati, Nowgong and Dibrugarh; and it appears that the causes assigned by the Chief Commissioner, *viz.*, the large number of anæmic coolies (punished for desertion) admitted into the Dibrugarh Jail, the prevalence of *Kala-Azar* in the town and district of Nowgong, and the stoppage of the water-supply at Gauhati, sufficiently account for the mortality. Special instructions have been given by the Chief Commissioner regarding the Gauhati Jail.

The health of the prison population in Berar continued satisfactory, although the rates of admission to hospital, daily average sick, and deaths were slightly higher than in 1891.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to all Local Governments and Administrations for information and guidance, and to the Department of Finance and Commerce for information.

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

[True Extract.]

C. J. LYALL,

Secretary to the Government of India.

Statements appended to Home Department Resolution No. $\frac{14\text{—Jails}}{612\text{-}23}$, dated the 4th November, 1893.

No.

GENERAL SUMMARY SHOWING the DISTRIBUTION of the PRISONERS of all CLASSES

1891

1		2			3			4			5		
Name of Province.		Places of confinement.			Prisoners in jail at the commencement of the year.			Received during the year.			Total.		
		Central jails.	District jails.	Subordinate jails and lock-ups.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Madras	1891	7	(a) 16	308	9,317	327	9,644	71,638	3,924	75,562	80,955	4,251	85,206
	1892	7	(b) 16	305	10,600	320	†10,920	82,781	4,877	87,658	93,381	5,197	98,578
Bombay	1891	1	(c) 20	(d) 27	7,337	260	7,597	50,926	2,614	53,540	58,263	2,874	61,137
	1892	1	20‡	(d) 27	7,540	263	7,803	50,073	2,609	52,682	57,613	2,872	60,485
Bengal	1891	7	39	86	14,764	447	15,211	84,716	3,209	87,925	99,480	3,656	103,136
	1892	7	39	87	16,217	392	*16,609	91,840	3,683	95,523	108,057	4,075	112,132
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	1891	6	44	20	25,725	1,139	26,864	103,547	7,196	110,743	129,272	8,335	137,607
	1892	6	44	20	27,389	1,234	28,623	87,676	5,649	93,325	115,065	6,883	121,948
Punjab	1891	(e) 4	29	22	12,105	368	12,473	51,160	1,920	53,080	63,265	2,288	65,553
	1892	(e) 4	29	22	12,261	375	12,636	51,549	1,837	53,386	63,810	2,212	66,022
Central Provinces	1891	3	15	1	4,296	328	4,624	13,160	1,226	14,386	17,456	1,554	19,010
	1892	3	15	1	4,472	313	4,785	13,001	1,329	14,330	17,473	1,642	19,115
Burma	1891	6	19	5	11,061	98	(i) 11,159	24,397	949	25,346	35,458	1,047	36,505
	1892	7	23	1	11,430	127	11,557	26,393	1,012	27,405	37,823	1,139	38,962
Assam	1891	...	(f) 11	13	1,138	40	1,178	8,955	482	9,437	10,093	522	10,615
	1892	...	(j) 10	13	1,360	41	1,401	7,907	575	8,482	9,267	616	9,883
Coorg	1891	...	1	25	97	8	105	889	71	(h)960	986	79	1,065
	1892	...	1	25	93	4	97	1,019	61	1,080	1,112	65	1,177
Hyderabad Assigned Districts. (g)	1891	2	5	1	914	33	947	2,950	275	3,225	3,864	308	4,172
	1892	2	5	1	1,115	70	1,185	3,286	238	3,524	4,401	308	4,709
TOTAL	1891	36	199	508	86,754	3,048	89,802	412,338	21,866	434,204	499,092	24,914	524,006
	1892	37	202	502	92,477	3,139	95,616	415,525	21,870	437,395	508,002	25,009	533,011

* Inclusive of 18 males and 1 female who were not accounted for in the statistics for 1891.

† Exclusive of civil lunatics, and inclusive of the figures for the sub-jails in the Godávari and Tinnevelly Districts which were not shown in the Report for 1891.

‡ Includes two extra-mural gangs, the Common Jail and the House of Correction, Bombay.

I.

CONFINED in the JAILS and SUBSIDIARY JAILS of BRITISH INDIA during the years and 1892.

6			7			8				
Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at end of the year.			Total daily average number of prisoners.			Name of Province.	
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.		
70,317	3,922	74,239	10,638	329	10,967	9,516·25	303·23	9,819·48	1891	Madras.
82,824	4,906	87,730	10,557	291	10,848	10,810·88	353·49	11,164·37	1892	
50,723	2,611	53,334	7,540	263	7,803	7,552	247	7,799	1891	Bombay.
50,014	2,601	52,615	7,599	271	7,870	7,751	271	8,022	1892	
83,281	3,265	86,546	16,199	391	16,590	15,494·02	422·36	15,916·38	1891	Bengal.
90,721	3,618	94,339	17,336	457	17,793	16,760·00	420·46	17,180·46	1892	
101,883	7,101	108,984	27,389	1,234	28,623	26,983·88	1,250·79	28,234·67	1891	North-Western Provinces and Oudh.
89,641	5,786	95,427	25,424	1,097	26,521	26,375·14	1,179·86	27,555·00	1892	
51,064	1,913	52,917	12,261	375	12,636	12,188	383	12,571	1891	Punjab.
51,171	1,807	52,978	12,639	405	13,044	12,680	388	13,068	1892	
12,984	1,241	14,225	4,472	313	4,785	4,363·17	311·54	4,674·71	1891	Central Provinces.
13,267	1,349	14,616	4,206	293	4,499	4,439·60	307·76	4,747·36	1892	
24,028	920	24,948	11,430	127	11,557	11,351	102	11,453	1891	Burma.
26,007	1,014	27,021	11,816	125	11,941	11,719	125	11,844	1892	
8,733	481	9,214	1,360	41	1,401	1,302·50	34·91	1,337·41	1891	Assam.
8,015	585	8,600	1,252	31	1,283	1,254·65	34·20	1,288·85	1892	
893	75	968	93	4	97	94·35	5·60	99·95	1891	Coorg.
1,018	59	1,077	94	6	100	101·30	7·08	108·38	1892	
2,749	238	2,987	1,115	70	1,185	1,013·79	49·76	1,063·55	1891	Hyderabad Assigned Districts. (g)
3,185	255	3,440	1,216	53	1,269	1,169·18	55·23	1,224·41	1892	
406,595	21,767	428,362	92,497	3,147	95,644	89,858·96	3,110·19	92,969·15	1891	TOTAL.
415,863	21,980	437,843	92,139	3,029	95,168	93,060·75	3,142·08	96,202·83	1892	

(a) Includes the Debtors' Jail at Madras.
(b) Includes the District Jail of Calicut which was closed in February, and the Debtors' Jail at Madras.
(c) Includes one extra-mural labour gang, the Common Jail and the House of Correction, Bombay.
(d) Exclusive of Lock-ups.
(e) Includes the Female Jail, Lahore.
(f) Includes two Public Works Jails, which were open for portions of the year.
(g) The figures for the Secunderabad Jail are incorporated in this and in the succeeding statements.
(h) Inclusive of 68 under-trials who were convicted, and are twice counted over in the general summary.
(i) Inclusive of 24 prisoners in the Kindat Lock-up which was taken over by the Jail Department in the course of the year.
(j) Includes the temporary Public Works Jail at Salutikar which was closed in April.

No. 2.

STATEMENT SHOWING the NUMBER and DISPOSAL of the CONVICTS in the JAILS and SUBSIDIARY JAILS in BRITISH INDIA during the YEARS 1891 and 1892.

1		2		3		4		5						6			7				
								RECEIVED BY						TRANSFER.			TRANSFERRED TO OTHER JAILS.				
								A						B			A		B		
NAME OF PROVINCE.		In jail at the commencement of the year.		Imprisoned during the year.		Total.		TO UNDERGO SENTENCE.						IN TRANSIT FOR TRANSPORTATION OR TO OTHER JAILS.			To undergo sentence.		For transportation beyond seas.		NAME OF PROVINCE.
								From jails in the province.		From subsidiary jails to district jails in the province.		From jails outside the province.		From jails in the province.	From jails outside the province.	GRAND TOTAL.					
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M. F. Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Madras	1891	8,106	289	28,963	2,377	37,069	2,666	1,482	35	806	15	22	...	10,289	295	65 1 49,733 3,012 52,745	12,261	329	126	1	1891 Madras.
	1892	*8,903	274	34,380	3,122	43,283	3,396	1,461	57	650	3	16	...	12,256	350	138 27 57,804 3,833 61,637	14,322	409	128	5	1892
Bombay	1891	6,613	235	15,160	771	21,773	1,006	2,462	24	893	52	15	...	147	6	1 ... 25,291 1,088 26,379	3,395	74	260	15	1891 Bombay.
	1892	6,877	237	15,370	839	22,247	1,076	2,126	44	883	40	1	...	87	10	3 2 25,347 1,172 26,519	3,058	84	160	31	1892
Bengal	1891	†13,654	385	33,549	1,265	47,203	1,650	8,364	237	11,599	337	39	...	381	12	680 45 68,266 2,281 70,547	20,050	569	558	13	1891 Bengal.
	1892	‡15,084	360	37,054	1,484	52,138	1,844	8,797	277	12,349	408	24	...	269	12	415 31 73,992 2,572 76,564	21,443	674	322	4	1892
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	1891	23,862	1,042	44,283	3,773	68,145	4,815	8,059	386	...	...	176	1	591	42	7 ... 76,978 5,244 82,222	8,204	406	890	42	1891 North-Western Provinces and Oudh.
	1892	25,740	1,146	37,707	3,026	63,447	4,172	5,703	262	267	21	357	...	395	33	20 1 70,189 4,489 74,678	6,133	288	485	55	1892
Punjab	1891	11,353	334	21,208	770	32,561	1,104	4,834	115	...	...	37	...	1,132	13	... ... 38,564 1,232 39,796	6,048	116	179	29	1891 Punjab.
	1892	11,311	339	22,645	784	33,956	1,123	4,026	138	...	...	15	...	674	13	... ... 38,671 1,274 39,945	4,626	139	183	18	1892
Central Provinces	1891	4,115	317	6,531	785	10,646	1,102	1,020	36	14	...	7	...	94	11	... ... 11,781 1,149 12,930	1,106	37	141	17	1891 Central Provinces.
	1892	4,247	306	5,943	817	10,190	1,123	1,138	64	21	...	9	...	48	6	5 ... 11,411 1,193 12,604	1,168	65	87	7	1892
Burma	1891	§10,765	88	13,920	607	24,685	695	2,016	40	...	...	275	...	379	...	... ... 27,355 735 28,090	2,189	40	358	...	1891 Burma.
	1892	11,057	115	13,734	647	24,791	762	3,405	43	11	...	353	...	453	2	... ... 29,013 807 29,820	3,419	44	395	1	1892
Assam	1891	1,057	38	3,533	238	4,590	276	808	21	612	17	3	...	673	3	42 1 6,728 318 7,046	1,870	41	64	4	1891 Assam.
	1892	1,228	34	3,701	284	4,929	318	474	22	630	23	10	...	5	...	... ... 6,048 363 6,411	1,101	45	6	...	1892
Coorg	1891	83	8	145	14	228	22	...	...	67	7	...	...	...	...	... ... 295 29 324	...	...	4	...	1891 Coorg.
	1892	75	4	173	11	248	15	...	...	82	8	...	...	...	...	... ... 330 23 353	...	...	1	...	1892
Hyderabad Assigned Districts	1891	888	32	‖1,513	163	2,401	195	245	27	...	...	44	1	14	3	... ... 2,704 226 2,930	300	31	5	1	1891 Hyderabad Assigned Districts.
	1892	1,026	66	1,797	166	2,823	232	176	15	...	...	50	3	15	1	2 ... 3,066 251 3,317	234	19	46	6	1892
TOTAL	1891	80,496	2,768	168,805	10,763	249,301	13,531	29,290	921	13,991	428	618	2	13,700	385	795 47 307,695 15,314 323,009	55,423	1,643	2,585	122	1891 TOTAL.
	1892	85,548	2,881	172,504	11,180	258,052	14,061	27,306	922	14,893	503	835	3	14,202	427	583 61 315,871 15,977 331,848	55,504	1,767	1,813	127	1892

* Inclusive of 53 security prisoners and criminal lunatics who were classed among civil prisoners in the statement for 1891.
† Includes 3 convicts who were not accounted for in the statistics for 1890.
‡ Includes 15 male convicts confined at the Deoghur Magistratte's Hajat on the 31st December 1891, who were not accounted for in the statistics for 1891.
§ Inclusive of 10 convicts in the Kindat Lock-up which was taken over by the Jail Department in 1891.
‖ Includes 2 convicts who escaped and were re-captured during 1891. They have been shown as new admissions.

No. 2—

STATEMENT SHOWING the NUMBER and DISPOSAL of the CONVICTS in the JAILS and SUBSIDIARY JAILS in BRITISH INDIA during the YEARS 1891 and 1892—contd.

Name of Province.		8										9		10		11		12		13		14		15			Name of Province.
		Released during the year.												Transferred to lunatic asylum.		Escaped.		Executed.		Died.		Remained at the close of the year.		Daily average number.			
		A		B		C		D																			
		On appeal.		On expiry of sentence.		Under remission rules.		By order of Government. (a) On account of sickness.		By order of Government. (b) On other grounds.		Transported beyond seas.															
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	
Madras	1891	1,762	47	25,535	2,328	628	15	8	1	13	...	147	8	6	...	(a)45	...	38	2	314	7	8,850	274	8,319·84	260·77	8,580·61	1891 Madras.
	1892	1,953	78	30,515	3,015	714	22	8	...	20	2	176	30	13	...	(a)51	...	33	...	461	9	9,410	263	9,399·51	309·03	9,708·54	1892 Madras.
Bombay	1891	880	34	12,817	696	763	24	3	...	2	...	...	...	6	2	21	...	36	2	231	4	6,877	237	6,755	221	6,976	1891 Bombay.
	1892	828	37	13,278	753	745	20	4	...	8	...	...	...	3	...	14	...	25	...	263	1	6,961	246	6,981	247	7,228	1892 Bombay.
Bengal	1891	2,077	43	27,667	1,206	1,691	30	104	1	7	2	606	46	9	2	6	...	36	1	446	8	15,069	360	14,077·10	371·44	14,448·54	1891 Bengal.
	1892	2,125	31	31,208	1,335	1,559	39	136	4	5	1	362	43	8	...	14	...	32	...	556	15	16,222	426	15,461·35	371·93	15,833·28	1892 Bengal.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	1891	3,254	91	34,944	3,420	3,123	100	4	...	12	3	...	...	9	2	7	...	95	4	696	30	25,740	1,146	24,971·50	1,155·00	26,126·50	1891 North-Western Provinces and Oudh.
	1892	3,241	71	32,471	2,917	3,371	101	7	...	9	1	...	...	8	...	6	...	84	8	700	37	23,674	1,011	24,586·50	1,106·00	25,692·50	1892 North-Western Provinces and Oudh.
Punjab	1891	2,237	69	16,494	622	1,878	44	9	4	...	...	...	...	16	...	4	...	71	2	317	7	11,311	339	11,249	346	11,595	1891 Punjab.
	1892	2,425	63	17,454	641	1,801	38	11	...	1	...	...	...	16	1	14	...	65	2	357	13	11,718	359	11,686	353	12,039	1892 Punjab.
Central Provinces	1891	402	23	5,246	728	450	27	7	...	...	1	...	...	5	1	(b)14	...	34	1	129	8	4,247	306	4,151·10	299·98	4,451·08	1891 Central Provinces.
	1892	402	23	5,127	779	452	29	4	...	1	...	...	...	3	1	(b)12	(d)1	20	...	192	11	3,943	277	4,188·37	290·53	4,478·90	1892 Central Provinces.
Burma	1891	679	28	10,065	537	2,061	6	28	...	403	5	*115	...	1	...	(c)12	...	58	...	329	4	11,057	115	10,964	100	11,064	1891 Burma.
	1892	706	22	9,897	605	2,432	9	19	1	114	4	*115	...	7	...	(d)2	...	65	1	371	4	11,471	116	11,274	117	11,391	1892 Burma.
Assam	1891	283	5	2,803	232	†355	†1	32	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	9	...	2	...	80	1	1,228	34	1,186·95	30·61	1,217·56	1891 Assam.
	1892	350	3	3,133	284	§192	...	33	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	6	...	2	...	71	2	1,153	27	1,157·95	29·83	1,187·78	1892 Assam.
Coorg	1891	15	...	*183	24	14	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	75	4	80·55	4·94	85·49	1891 Coorg.
	1892	14	1	220	16	16	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	76	6	84·86	6·28	91·14	1892 Coorg.
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	1891	88	2	1,105	121	159	3	...	...	5	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	3	1	9	...	1,026	66	947·10	44·62	991·72	1891 Hyderabad Assigned Districts.
	1892	146	1	1,335	172	118	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	21	...	1,161	50	1,098·96	52·23	1,151·19	1892 Hyderabad Assigned Districts.
Total	1891	11,677	342	136,859	9,914	‡11,062	‡251	196	6	442	12	868	54	54	7	120	...	373	13	2,554	69	85,480	2,881	82,702·14	2,834·36	85,536·50	1891 Total.
	1892	12,190	330	144,638	10,517	11,400	261	223	7	158	8	653	73	59	2	119	1	331	11	2,994	92	85,789	2,781	85,918·50	2,882·83	88,801·33	1892 Total.

* Includes 40 convicts deported to Indian Jails and 75 to Port Blair.

† Includes 171 convicts with sentences of less than two years' imprisonment who received marks under special rules and were released during the year from the North Lushai Hills Jail.

‡ These figures do not agree with the total of column 3, Statement No. 12, owing to a discrepancy of 5 in the figures shown in the Burma Report.

§ Inclusive of 12 convicts with sentences of less than two years' imprisonment released from the Sylhet Jail under special rules.

(a) Including 38 re-captured during the year.
(b) Including 7 re-captured during the year.
(c) Including 5 convicts re-captured during the year.
(d) Re-captured during the year.

No.

STATEMENT SHOWING the RELIGION, AGE, STATE of EDUCATION and PREVIOUS OCCUPATION of the CONVICTS ADMITTED into the JAILS and SUBSIDIARY JAILS of BRITISH INDIA during the YEARS 1891 and 1892.

3.

1		2														3									
		RELIGION.														AGE.									
		A						B		C		D		E		A		B		C		D		A	
		CHRISTIANS.																							
NAME OF PROVINCE.		Europeans.		Eurasians.		Natives.		Muhammadans.		Hindus and Sikhs.		Buddhists and Jains.		All other classes.		Under 16.		16 to 40.		40 to 60.		Above 60.		Able to read and write well.	
		a		b		c																			
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Madras	1891	19	...	53	1	539	52	2,526	79	25,815	2,243	10	2	1	...	453	68	24,216	1,798	3,998	482	296	29	* 726	* 3
	1892	28	1	49	3	773	116	2,767	98	30,761	2,899	2	5	...	...	605	122	28,358	2,398	5,064	579	353	23	* 957	* ...
Bombay	1891	77	1	23	1	212	19	5,657	137	9,104	610	36	3	51	...	105	18	13,491	627	1,450	120	114	6	527	1
	1892	66	1	21	1	219	6	5,606	154	9,370	673	41	4	47	...	91	20	13,716	680	1,485	132	78	7	521	1
Bengal	1891	121	1	73	2	98	4	13,195	340	19,010	862	101	9	951	47	333	33	24,890	871	7,567	325	1,054	36	1,322	2
	1892	457	1	119	1	103	4	13,436	326	21,816	1,085	96	14	1,027	53	406	47	27,082	994	8,419	382	1,127	61	1,412	1
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	1891	16	...	10	...	32	3	6,598	331	37,620	3,430	5	9	2	...	315	99	35,310	2,912	7,777	693	831	69	546	1
	1892	18	...	18	1	40	2	5,685	294	31,945	2,729	1	...	...	...	222	73	29,675	2,233	7,120	661	690	59	514	1
Punjab	1891	10	...	5	...	21	4	14,605	560	6,291	180	...	...	276	26	294	22	17,729	650	2,791	86	304	12	115	2
	1892	3	..	6	2	18	1	15,580	533	6,753	221	2	...	283	22	324	10	18,697	657	3,176	106	448	11	122	2
Central Provinces.	1891	3	...	3	...	17	2	639	54	4,498	558	32	2	1,349	169	145	51	5,365	618	929	108	92	8	192	...
	1892	4	...	2	...	13	2	592	41	3,960	567	26	...	1,346	207	86	48	4,828	653	936	109	93	7	216	...
Burma	1891	194	..	27	...	63	2	774	27	831	19	11,902	559	128	...	108	13	11,863	478	1,807	101	142	15	981	1
	1892	133	...	16	...	86	1	760	24	877	20	11,667	600	195	2	130	20	11,710	493	1,776	126	118	8	1,249	2
Assam	1891	...	...	...	...	18	...	1,018	26	2,160	186	1	...	283	25	6	2	2,889	214	553	20	32	1	41	...
	1892	1	..	...	..	4	1	1,098	23	2,273	245	2	...	231	16	6	3	3,057	262	513	18	33	2	46	...
Coorg	1891	...	...	...	...	13	1	33	1	146	19	...	...	20	...	5	...	179	21	27	...	1	...	39	...
	1892	...	...	...	..	14	2	30	4	155	11	...	...	56	2	5	...	220	19	28	...	2	...	* 91	* ...
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	1891	...	1	...	..	18	1	292	12	1,200	148	2	1	...	...	15	1	1,302	141	185	19	11	2	56	...
	1892	5	...	5	1	18	6	317	11	1,451	148	1	...	...	...	9	5	1,523	139	247	21	18	1	152	
TOTAL	1891	440	3	194	4	1,031	88	55,337	1,567	106,665	8,255	12,091	585	3,061	267	1,784	307	136,934	8,330	27,084	1,954	3,017	178	4,545	6
	1892	715	3	236	9	1,288	141	45,871	1,513	109,366	8,598	11,838	623	3,185	302	1,884	348	139,866	8,528	28,784	2,134	2,965	179	5,280	9

4		5														6			
EDUCATION.		PREVIOUS OCCUPATION.																	
B	C	MALES.							FEMALES.							TOTAL.			NAME OF PROVINCE.
Able to read only or able to read and write a little.	Illiterate.	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K							
		Persons employed under Government or Municipal or other local authorities.	Professional persons.	Persons in service or performing personal offices.	Persons engaged in agriculture and with animals.	Persons engaged in commerce and trade.	Persons employed in mechanical arts, manufactures, and engineering operations, &c.	Miscellaneous persons not classed otherwise.	Married.	Unmarried.	Widows.	Prostitutes.							
M.	F.	M.	F.													M.	F.	Total.	
* 1,429	* 1	* 12,324	* 716	619	1,765	3,160	10,722	1,742	2,686	8,269	1,275	187	847	68	28,963	2,377	31,340	1891	Madras.
* 1,390	* 6	* 15,101	* 941	568	1,125	3,676	17,015	2,019	2,132	7,845	1,760	244	1,043	75	34,380	3,122	37,502	1892	
1,385	4	13,248	766	499	178	2,041	8,170	1,181	1,005	2,086	483	28	199	61	15,160	771	15,931	1891	Bombay.
1,372	4	13,477	834	477	213	2,121	8,168	1,189	1,355	1,847	538	29	238	34	15,370	839	16,209	1892	
3,120	5	29,107	1,258	949	764	2,708	21,282	954	468	6,424	488	45	597	135	33,549	1,265	34,814	1891	Bengal.
3,471	2	32,171	1,481	936	1,022	3,496	22,951	1,080	485	7,084	624	35	698	127	37,054	1,484	38,539	1892	
1,911	1	41,826	3,721	777	3,604	2,825	26,144	511	232	10,190	2,627	87	967	92	44,283	3,773	48,056	1891	North-Western Provinces and Oudh.
1,899	2	35,204	3,023	676	3,493	2,400	21,956	363	140	8,679	2,067	65	828	66	37,707	3,026	40,733	1892	
204	...	20,889	768	434	97	1,544	13,069	570	895	4,599	566	55	127	22	21,208	770	21,978	1891	Punjab.
189	...	22,334	782	489	95	1,414	14,242	928	1,056	4,421	582	29	151	22	22,645	784	23,429	1892	
336	...	6,003	785	233	6	612	2,907	338	695	1,740	539	34	207	5	6,531	785	7,316	1891	Central Provinces.
271	1	5,456	816	264	5	585	2,660	340	659	1,430	562	50	188	17	5,943	817	6,760	1892	
7,472	29	5,467	577	878	220	505	5,872	1,668	549	4,248	474	36	73	24	13,920	607	14,527	1891	Burma.
7,018	31	5,467	614	762	149	478	5,804	1,859	454	4,228	494	54	80	19	13,734	647	14,381	1892	
246	...	3,193	237	110	26	1,079	1,891	95	118	161	173	7	53	4	3,480	237	3,717	1891	Assam.
288	...	3,340	285	87	44	1,137	2,049	80	48	169	224	15	41	5	3,614	285	3,899	1892	
40	...	184	22	14	11	...	47	7	...	133	10	4	6	1	212	21	(a) 233	1891	Coorg.
* * 51	* * ...	* * 74	* * 14	* * 8	* * 8	* * ...	* * 47	* * 10	* * ...	* * 182	* * 9	* * 2	* * 8	* * ...	* * 255	* * 19	(a) 274	1892	
107	...	1,350	163	94	4	239	691	187	81	217	67	7	64	25	1,513	163	1,676	1891	Hyderabad Assigned Districts.
101	...	1,544	164	112	9	261	880	197	130	208	113	16	24	13	1,797	166	1,963	1892	
16,259	40	133,531	9,062	4,607	6,655	14,713	90,795	7,253	* 6,729	38,067	6,702	490	3,140	437	† 168,819	† 10,769	179,588	1891	TOTAL.
15,990	46	134,258	8,954	4,379	6,163	15,568	95,772	8,065	6,459	36,093	6,973	539	3,299	378	† 172,499	† 11,189	183,688	1892	

* Exclusive of figures for subsidiary Jails.

† These figures do not agree with the totals of column 3, Statement No. 2, owing to discrepancies in the figures for Assam.

(a) Inclusive of figures shown in column 5 of Statement No. 2.

No. 4.

STATEMENT SHOWING the CONVICTS ADMITTED into the JAILS and SUBSIDIARY JAILS of BRITISH INDIA during the YEARS 1891 and 1892 and THOSE REMAINING on the 31st DECEMBER of those YEARS according to the NATURE and LENGTH of SENTENCES.

1		2																			
		NUMBERS ACCORDING TO LENGTH OF SENTENCE.																			
		A		B		C		D		E		F		G		H		I		J	
		Not exceeding one month.		Above one month and not exceeding three months.		Above three months and not exceeding six months.		Above six months and not exceeding one year.		Above one year and not exceeding two years.		Above two years and not exceeding five years.		Above five years and not exceeding ten years.		Exceeding ten years.		Sentenced to transportation beyond seas. A For life.		Sentenced to transportation beyond seas. B For a term.	
Name of Province.		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Madras	Admitted 1891	16,053	1,882	5,752	301	4,082	135	1,463	27	754	7	499	5	126	1	4	...	133	13	22	2
	Admitted 1892	19,100	2,529	6,763	343	4,884	159	1,704	45	813	16	685	11	245	4	5	...	90	15	24	...
	Remaining on the 31st December. 1891	478	29	1,092	63	1,903	66	1,144	25	1,013	20	1,301	21	898	27	57	1	422	19	519	2
	Remaining on the 31st December. 1892	504	33	1,126	67	1,948	48	1,380	28	1,070	19	1,465	19	949	29	71	1	386	16	486	3
Bombay	Admitted 1891	5,584	420	2,972	167	3,011	96	1,742	48	858	11	534	16	226	1	14	...	118	7	46	1
	Admitted 1892	5,667	443	3,333	190	2,839	86	1,784	59	826	30	583	10	132	1	25	...	109	14	24	2
	Remaining on the 31st December. 1891	239	18	507	34	1,109	47	1,163	27	1,200	20	1,276	36	587	9	50	1	436	31	308	14
	Remaining on the 31st December. 1892	250	13	533	36	1,019	35	1,139	32	1,120	38	1,423	37	654	10	89	1	406	29	314	14
Bengal	Admitted 1891	11,275	628	7,679	306	6,176	182	4,365	65	2,401	46	1,060	19	319	5	7	...	125	12	89	1
	Admitted 1892	12,791	760	8,552	336	6,384	200	4,846	91	2,084	53	1,152	20	327	10	9	...	100	12	153	...
	Remaining on the 31st December. 1891	589	26	1,520	49	2,683	66	3,002	58	2,711	71	2,495	57	1,235	20	112	..	391	8	327	5
	Remaining on the 31st December. 1892	678	41	1,594	69	2,494	86	3,194	70	3,224	68	2,715	48	1,489	27	131	...	304	16	390	...
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Admitted 1891	14,709	1,872	7,565	877	7,567	508	7,022	229	4,619	170	1,647	61	469	6	26	...	314	36	221	5
	Admitted 1892	12,377	1,551	6,696	682	6,484	386	6,180	214	3,714	101	1,423	54	401	6	25	...	206	19	75	4
	Remaining on the 31st December. 1891	541	52	1,135	141	3,253	210	5,280	195	6,343	209	4,415	137	2,532	70	172	11	1,180	76	866	40
	Remaining on the 31st December. 1892	535	56	1,108	121	2,706	159	4,653	159	5,754	184	4,149	146	2,477	73	198	14	1,182	71	877	27
Punjab	Admitted 1891	4,461	203	3,498	161	4,002	144	5,215	169	2,398	39	1,217	24	180	10	6	...	92	15	36	3
	Admitted 1892	5,046	205	3,723	198	4,148	151	5,606	127	2,270	50	1,248	28	318	2	17	...	99	17	39	1
	Remaining on the 31st December. 1891	222	13	558	33	1,530	51	2,186	71	2,830	51	2,453	40	1,091	43	109	...	188	24	119	13
	Remaining on the 31st December. 1892	194	12	495	41	1,443	56	2,716	74	3,116	60	2,327	33	940	40	98	...	208	31	133	12
Central Provinces.	Admitted 1891	1,104	227	1,798	317	1,864	146	756	52	493	19	278	11	105	2	3	...	48	6	46	2
	Admitted 1892	911	247	1,406	292	1,903	159	784	68	480	23	278	16	106	3	6	...	42	6	...	...
	Remaining on the 31st December. 1891	80	23	386	63	759	66	671	49	710	33	730	35	374	25	116	2	228	9	191	1
	Remaining on the 31st December. 1892	74	17	188	48	793	61	643	45	717	26	632	42	441	24	90	1	236	10	125	2
Burma	Admitted 1891	2,975	336	2,150	166	2,803	66	2,200	29	2,128	9	934	1	195	...	22	...	136	...	302	...
	Admitted 1892	3,135	329	2,154	174	2,935	89	1,614	27	2,181	15	984	8	196	...	7	...	123	3	313	1
	Remaining on the 31st December. 1891	132	18	412	24	1,080	27	1,464	20	2,993	13	2,856	8	1,157	2	104	...	325	...	521	3
	Remaining on the 31st December. 1892	165	13	409	21	1,256	35	1,266	19	3,183	12	2,821	11	1,161	2	106	...	367	2	726	1
Assam	Admitted 1891	1,693	192	816	27	406	10	261	4	206	2	64	...	14	2	...	...	8	...	10	...
	Admitted 1892	1,718	239	881	26	503	8	260	5	171	2	57	4	12	...	...	...	3	1	6	...
	Remaining on the 31st December. 1891	85	12	142	5	135	1	189	4	178	2	266	6	182	3	17	...	11	1	23	...
	Remaining on the 31st December. 1892	105	6	162	4	167	2	189	4	217	3	176	4	98	2	11	...	13	2	13	...
Coorg	Admitted 1891	67	10	94	8	38	1	5	...	3	...	1	...	1	2	...	...	3	...	...	...
	Admitted 1892	99	12	75	4	44	1	7	...	11	1	14	1	4	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
	Remaining on the 31st December. 1891	1	...	19	1	9	...	12	...	9	...	13	...	10	3	1	...	1	...	...	...
	Remaining on the 31st December. 1892	...	...	14	1	11	...	10	...	12	1	15	1	13	3	1	...	...	...	...	...
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	Admitted 1891	486	76	230	30	273	23	148	11	120	13	105	3	105	1	11	...	29	6	1	...
	Admitted 1892	682	116	282	30	350	8	180	1	149	6	62	4	45	...	3	...	35	1	2	...
	Remaining on the 31st December. 1891	26	9	50	6	125	10	127	10	167	14	228	8	232	3	29	...	38	5	3	1
	Remaining on the 31st December. 1892	58	9	56	9	147	4	132	1	220	14	241	12	243	1	35	...	24	...	3	...
TOTAL	Admitted 1891	58,407	5,846	32,554	2,360	30,222	1,311	23,177	634	13,980	316	6,339	140	1,740	30	93	...	1,006	95	773	14
	Admitted 1892	61,526	6,431	33,865	2,275	30,474	1,247	22,965	637	13,299	297	6,486	156	1,786	26	97	...	808	88	636	8
	Remaining on the 31st December. 1891	2,393	200	5,821	419	12,586	544	15,238	459	18,154	433	16,033	348	8,298	205	767	15	3,220	173	2,877	79
	Remaining on the 31st December. 1892	2,569	200	5,685	417	11,984	486	15,330	432	18,633	425	15,964	353	8,465	211	830	17	3,126	177	3,067	59

J		Total.			Name of Province.		
Sentenced to death.							
M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.			
75	4	28,963	2,377	31,340	1891	Admitted	Madras.
57	...	34,370†	3,122	37,492†	1892		
23	1	8,850	274	9,124	1891	Remaining on the 31st December.	
17	...	9,408†	263	9,671†	1892		
55	4	15,160	771	15,931	1891	Admitted	Bombay.
48	4	15,370	839	16,209	1892		
2	...	6,877	237	7,114	1891	Remaining on the 31st December.	
8	1	6,961	246	7,207	1892		
53	1	33,549	1,265	34,814	1891	Admitted	Bengal.
54	2	37,052§	1,484	38,536	1892		
4	...	15,069	360	15,429	1891	Remaining on the 31st December.	
9	1	16,222	426	16,648	1892		
124	9	44,283	3,773	48,056	1891	Admitted	North Western Provinces and Oudh.
126	9	37,707	3,026	40,733	1892		
23	5	25,740	1,146	26,886	1891	Remaining on the 31st December.	
35	1	23,674	1,011	24,685	1892		
103	2	21,208	770	21,978	1891	Admitted	Punjab.
131	5	22,645	784	23,429	1892		
25	...	11,311	339	11,650	1891	Remaining on the 31st December.	
48	...	11,718	359	12,077	1892		
36	3	6,531	785	7,316	1891	Admitted	Central Provinces.
27	3	5,943	817	6,760	1892		
2	...	4,247	306	4,553	1891	Remaining on the 31st December.	
2	1	3,943	277	4,220	1892		
75	...	13,920	607	14,527	1891	Admitted	Burma.
92	1	13,734	647	14,381	1892		
13	...	11,057	115	11,172	1891	Remaining on the 31st December.	
11	...	11,471	116	11,587	1892		
2	...	3,480	237	3,717	1891	Admitted	Assam.*
3	...	3,614	285	3,899	1892		
...	...	1,228	34	1,262	1891	Remaining on the 31st December.	
1	...	1,153‡	27	1,180	1892		
...	...	212	21	(a)233	1891	Admitted	Coorg.
...	...	255	19	(a)274	1892		
...	...	75	4	79	1891	Remaining on the 31st December.	
...	...	76	6	82	1892		
5	...	1,513	163	1,676	1891	Admitted	Hyderabad Assigned Districts.
7	...	1,797	166	1,963	1892		
1	...	1,026	66	1,092	1891	Remaining on the 31st December.	
2	...	1,161	50	1,211	1892		
528	23	168,819*	10,769*	179,588	1891	Admitted	TOTAL.
545	24	172,487*	11,189*	183,676	1892		
93	6	86,480	2,881	88,361	1891	Remaining on the 31st December.	
133	4	85,787	2,781	88,568	1892		

(a) Inclusive of figures shown in column 5 of Statement No. 2.
* *Vide* footnote to Statement No. 3.
† Criminal lunatics are excluded from the classification.
‡ Inclusive of one convict in the Barpeta Lock-up not shown in the preceding columns.
§ Exclusive of two convicts in the Dacca Central Jail of whom no details are given.

No. 5.

STATEMENT SHOWING the CONVICTS admitted into the JAILS and SUBSIDIARY JAILS of BRITISH INDIA during the YEARS 1891 and 1892 who had been PREVIOUSLY CONVICTED.

1		2			3									4	5							1
Name of Province.		Number admitted during the year.			Number previously convicted.									Ratio per cent. of number previously convicted to number admitted during the year (column 3 D to column 2).	Juvenile prisoners under 16 years of age (Section 399 of the Criminal Procedure Code).						Name of Province.	
					A		B		C		D				A			B				
					Once.		Twice.		More than twice.		Total.				Number admitted during the year.			Number previously convicted.				
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		
Madras	1891	28,963	2,377	31,340	1,437	56	406	17	341	2	2,184	75	2,259	7·54	3·15	7·20	453	68	521	28	3	31	1891	Madras.
	1892	34,380	3,122	37,502	1,953	62	483	12	410	12	2,846	86	2,932	8·28	2·75	7·82	605	122	727	40	3	43	1892	
Bombay	1891	15,160	771	15,931	1,283	31	423	10	626	20	2,332	61	2,393	15·38	7·91	15·02	105	18	123	5	...	5	1891	Bombay.
	1892	15,370	839	16,209	1,363	38	441	11	582	11	2,386	60	2,446	15·52	7·15	15·09	91	20	111	7	1	8	1892	
Bengal	1891	33,549	1,265	34,814	2,252	53	548	10	355	8	3,155	71	3,226	9·40	5·61	9·26	338	33	371	18	1	19	1891	Bengal.
	1892	37,054	1,484	38,538	2,782	58	646	12	383	7	3,811	77	3,888	10·28	5·19	10·09	406	47	453	29	1	30	1892	
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	1891	44,283	3,773	48,056	3,244	150	1,139	44	820	33	5,203	227	5,430	11·74	6·01	11·29	315	99	414	43	...	43	1891	North-Western Provinces and Oudh.
	1892	37,707	3,026	40,733	2,475	136	843	40	603	26	3,921	202	4,123	10·40	6·68	10·12	222	73	295	49	1	50	1892	
Punjab	1891	21,208	770	21,978	1,885	30	665	8	575	8	3,125	46	3,171	14·73	5·97	14·42	294	22	316	21	...	21	1891	Punjab.
	1892	22,645	784	23,429	1,986	33	665	5	541	10	3,192	48	3,240	14·10	6·12	13·83	324	10	334	14	...	14	1892	
Central Provinces	1891	6,531	785	7,316	669	46	214	13	148	14	1,031	73	1,104	15·78	9·29	15·09	145	51	196	26	2	28	1891	Central Provinces.
	1892	5,943	817	6,760	620	52	228	15	194	10	1,042	77	1,119	17·53	9·42	16·55	86	48	134	19	...	19	1892	
Burma	1891	13,920	607	14,527	1,814	16	541	4	272	2	2,627	22	2,649	18·87	3·62	18·23	108	13	121	19	...	19	1891	Burma.
	1892	13,734	647	14,381	1,815	28	541	4	309	3	2,665	35	2,700	19·40	5·41	18·77	130	20	150	30	...	30	1892	
Assam	1891	3,480	237	3,717	237	8	55	2	20	...	312	10	322	8·96	4·21	8·66	6	2	8	2	1	3	1891	Assam.
	1892	3,614	285	3,899	287	18	46	...	15	3	348	21	369	9·63	7·37	9·46	6	3	9	...	...	...	1892	
Coorg	1891	212	21	(a) 233	5	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	5	2·35	...	2·14	5	...	5	...	...	...	1891	Coorg.
	1892	255	19	(a) 274	7	...	2	...	...	...	9	...	9	3·53	...	3·28	5	...	5	...	...	...	1892	
Hyderabad Assigned Districts	1891	1,513	163	1,676	146	4	37	3	53	1	236	8	244	15·59	4·90	14·55	15	1	16	5	...	5	1891	Hyderabad Assigned Districts.
	1892	1,797	166	1,963	106	5	39	2	47	1	192	8	200	10·68	4·82	10·19	9	5	14	1	...	1	1892	
Total	1891	168,819	10,769	179,588	12,972	394	4,028	111	3,210	88	20,210	593	20,803	11·97	5·50	11·58	1,784	307	2,091	167	7	174	1891	Total.
	1892	172,499	11,189	183,688	13,394	430	3,934	101	3,084	83	20,412	614	21,026	11·83	5·49	11·45	1,884	348	2,232	189	6	195	1892	

(a) Inclusive of figures shown in column 5 of Statement No. 2.
* Vide footnote to Statement No. 3.

No. 6.

STATEMENT SHOWING the EMPLOYMENT of CONVICTS in the JAILS and SUBSIDIARY JAILS of BRITISH INDIA during the YEARS 1891 and 1892.

1		2	3	4	5	AVERAGE NUMBER					
						A	ON PRISON DUTIES.				
							B	C	D	E	F
NAME OF PROVINCE.		Average number of convicts not sentenced to labour.	Average number under sentence of labour on working days.	Average number sick.	Average number convalescent and infirm.	On unremunerative labour.	Prison officers.	Prison servants.	Gardening.	Employed in preparing articles for use or consumption in jails, *e.g.*, wheat-grinding, manufacturing of prison clothing, &c.	Jail repairs.
Madras	1891	183·75	7,966·37	204·11	331·38	...	609·55	751·18	988·59	1,602·89	481·55
	1892	189·43	‡9,054·16	264·99	361·72	...	670·76	737·60	1,207·02	1,828·55	612·36
Bombay	1891	97	6,864	191	288	372	304	644	450	883	204
	1892	92	7,122	229	289	396	317	634	468	856	282
Bengal	1891	181·33	14,230·51	607·06	1,284·83	728·91	818·08	1,523·02	1,290·44	956·96	199·64
	1892	182·42	15,613·21	682·98	1,243·42	984·80	869·98	1,671·79	1,316·57	1,197·00	334·73
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	1891	261·43	25,839·06	889·17	2,364·09	67·95	628·30	2,781·56	1,346·93	4,091·18	1,916·80
	1892	228·05	25,445·79	1,071·14	2,163·37	55·88	656·11	2,771·66	1,291·91	3,880·52	1,576·22
Punjab	1891	153	11,431	476	1,896	...	427	1,149	577	2,383	278
	1892	156	11,884	581	2,141	...	600	1,269	640	2,650	438
Central Provinces	1891	24·99	4,391·85	131·59	403·21	83·72	205·32	434·90	225·78	477·00	161·47
	1892	31·93	4,369·13	145·85	275·91	69·71	230·21	393·57	198·44	627·57	181·77
Burma	1891	126	§8,707	386	253	250	743	928	534	695	167
	1892	90	§8,915	463	287	168	702	917	543	656	194
Assam	1891	7·26	1,201·01	88·50	70·55	·55	85·18	118·22	85·86	84·77	31·46
	1892	11·12	1,158·65	66·61	80·74	·09	80·31	116·74	98·03	80·24	26·50
Coorg	1891	·43	66·53	4·57	...	...	2·08	10·83	2·75	5·99	3·08
	1892	·72	73·29	4·66	...	...	4·43	12·57	1·80	7·56	9·54
Hyderabad Assigned Districts	1891	15·36	852·34	13·32	21·96	3·90	52·29	93·96	95·36	126·88	11·28
	1892	11·27	997·75	19·29	17·67	4·11	60·29	85·28	100·67	164·44	9·61
TOTAL	1891	1,050·55	81,549·67	2,991·33	6,913·02	1,507·03	3,875·80	8,434·67	5,596·71	11,306·67	3,454·28
	1892	992·94	†84,632·98	3,528·52	6,859·83	1,678·59	4,191·09	8,609·21	5,865·44	11,947·88	3,664·73

6										7			
EMPLOYED ON WORKING DAYS.										RATIO PER CENT. ON NUMBER UNDER SENTENCE OF LABOUR (COLUMN 3) OF THOSE EMPLOYED AS			
ON JAIL BUILDINGS.				K	L								
Additions and alterations.		New jails.			PUBLIC WORKS.								
G	H	I	J										
Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Department.	Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Department.	Manufactures.	Public Works Jails.	Other extra-mural labour.	Number of prisoners hired out to Municipalities, private individuals, or Departments other than the Public Works Department.			Prison officers (6 B).	Prison servants (6 C).	On manufactures (6 K).	NAME OF PROVINCE.
201·34	35·82	...	...	2,671·79	...	79·60	8·57	1891	Madras.	7·65	9·42	33·53	1891
260·67	30·11	...	...	2,952·97	...	...	18·06	1892		7·41	8·15	32·61	1892
68	...	...	79	2,113	666	385	217	1891	Bombay.	4·42	9·38	30·78	1891
38	15	...	66	2,197	631	545	159	1892		4·45	8·90	30·85	1892
618·91	70·14	19·48	65·94	5,990·63	...	...	56·50	1891	Bengal.	5·74	10·70	42·09	1891
551·26	95·08	7·32	8·70	6,309·79	...	...	339·79	1892		5·57	10·71	40·41	1892
1,169·74	0·33	569·53	...	9,913·30	...	30·00	70·18	1891	North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	2·43	10·76	38·36	1891
1,809·24	...	125·13	...	10,009·35	...	14·28	20·98	1892		2·58	10·89	39·34	1892
502	323	...	161	4,473	514	...	...	1891	Punjab.	3·73	10·05	39·13	1891
480	136	...	427	4,482	139	...	...	1892		5·05	10·68	37·71	1892
96·06	99·90	...	...	2,071·10	1·80		987	1891	Central Provinces.	4·67	9·90	47·15	1891
121·66	127·88	...	...	1,943·89	7·87		44·80	1892		5·27	9·01	44·49	1892
56	825	...	...	4,165	...	142	202	1891	Burma.	8·53	10·65	47·83	1891
68	297	...	140	4,961	139	...	130	1892		7·87	10·29	55·65	1892
15·51	11·80	2·81	...	197·79	189·93		307·07	1891	Assam.	7·17	9·84	8·97	1891
17·30	·15	2·94	·14	104·87	174·08		309·87	1892		6·93	10·08	9·05	1892
...	...	...	...	44·54	...	...	709	1891	Coorg.	3·12	16·27	66·94	1891
...	...	...	...	42·48	...	...	1,556	1892		6·04	17·15	57·96	1892
55·23	8·03	...	...	353·86	4·79		11·48	1891	Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	6·13	11·02	41·51	1891
14·94	3·99	...	...	497·98	...		9·48	1892		6·04	8·55	49·91	1892
2,782·75	1,374·02	591·82	305·94	31,903·98	1,180·00	636·60	2,568·80	1891	TOTAL.	4·75	10·34	39·12	1891
					196 52								
3,361·07	705·21	135·39	641·84	33,501·33	909·00	559·28	2,587·98	1892		4·95	10·17	39·58	1892
					181·95								

* This does not agree with the total of columns 4—6 owing to discrepancies in the figures for Punjab, Central Provinces, Assam and Coorg.
† Ditto ditto ditto Punjab, Assam, Coorg and the Hyderabad Assigned Districts.
‡ Inclusive of prisoners on punishment diet, undergoing quarantine, &c., who are not accounted for in columns 4 to 6.
§ Exclusive of figures shown in columns 4 and 5.

No. 7.

STATEMENT SHOWING the OFFENCES COMMITTED by the CONVICTS and the PUNISHMENTS INFLICTED on THEM in the JAILS and SUBSIDIARY JAILS in BRITISH INDIA during the YEARS 1891 and 1892.

1		2			3			4										5			6																		7	8	
								BREACHES OF JAIL RULES.													PUNISHMENTS INFLICTED.																				
																					A			B—By Jail Officers.														C			
																								a			b			c			d	e							
Name of Province.		Daily average number of convicts.			Criminal offences.			Smoking or having possession of forbidden articles.			Offences relating to work.			Other offences against prison discipline.			Total offences.			By criminal courts.			Solitary confinement.			Reduced diet.			Solitary confinement with reduced diet.			Corporal punishment.	Other punishments.			Total punishments.	Ratio per cent. of total punishments to daily average number of convicts (column 6 C to column 2).	Ratio of column 6d to the total number of other jail punishments inflicted on male prisoners.	Name of Province.
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.			
Madras .	1891	8,319·84	260·77	8,580·61	40	...	40	739	5	744	1,284	11	1,295	1,431	38	1,469	3,494	54	3,548	39	...	39	...	...	...	1,663	37	1,705	450	2	452	69	1,263	15	1,283	3,548	41·34	2·03	1891
	1892	9,399·51	309·03	9,708·54	31	...	31	921	7	928	2,352	23	2,375	1,450	21	1,481	4,764	51	4,815	31	...	31	...	...	...	2,432	28	2,460	383	10	393	60	1,858	13	1,871	4,815	49·60	1·28	1892	Madras.
Bombay .	1891	6,755	221	6,976	24	...	24	703	2	705	1,847	30	1,877	1,203	59	1,262	3,777	91	3,868	24	...	24	16	1	17	41	1	42	716	13	729	108	2,872	76	2,948	3,868	55·44	2·96	1891
	1892	6,981	247	7,228	33	...	33	785	1	786	2,132	26	2,158	1,379	34	1,413	4,329	61	4,390	33	...	33	25	2	27	73	...	73	523	6	529	101	3,574	53	3,627	4,390	60·74	2·41	1892	Bombay.
Bengal .	1891	14,077·10	371·44	14,448·54	38	1	39	2,724	24	2,748	12,659	147	12,806	10,529	337	10,866	25,950	509	26,459	36	1	37	1,217	59	1,276	649	89	738	155	13	168	201	23,599	347	23,946	26,456	188·10	1·13	1891
	1892	15,461·35	371·93	15,833·28	58	...	58	3,660	41	3,701	17,013	94	17,107	13,515	369	13,884	34,246	504	34,750	44	...	44	957	80	1,037	911	61	972	214	3	217	335	31,773	360	32,133	34,758	219·40	0·99	1892	Bengal.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	1891	24,971·50	1,155·00	26,126·50	34	...	34	1,469	6	1,475	3,869	96	3,965	4,912	148	5,060	10,284	250	10,534	34	...	34	1,910	51	1,961	1,302	83	1,385	1,988	42	2,030	586	4,494	74	4,568	10,534	40·31	6·06	1891
	1892	24,586·50	1,106·00	25,692·50	43	...	43	1,477	2	1,479	3,698	104	3,802	4,195	128	4,323	9,413	234	9,647	43	...	43	2,013	36	2,049	1,141	54	1,195	1,534	46	1,580	502	4,180	98	4,278	9,647	37·55	5·66	1892	North-Western Provinces and Oudh.
Punjab* .	1891	11,249	346	11,595	91	4	95	1,943	7	1,950	16,886	292	17,178	4,360	79	4,439	23,280	382	23,662	151	4	155	5,863	85	5,948	240	5	245	1,571	16	1,587	366	*15,091	*271	*15,362	23,653	203·99	1·56	1891
	1892	11,686	353	12,039	92	...	92	2,445	3	2,448	16,419	159	16,578	5,575	82	5,657	24,471	244	24,715	173	...	173	6,913	136	7,049	474	5	479	1,468	7	1,475	357	*15,129	*96	*15,225	24,628	205·15	1·49	1892	Punjab.*
Central Provinces.	1891	4,151·10	299·98	4,451·08	75	2	77	475	10	485	1,780	59	1,839	1,353	113	1,466	3,683	184	3,867	75	2	77	193	23	216	380	62	442	692	27	719	219	2,123	71	2,194	3,867	86·87	6·46	1891
	1892	4,188·37	290·53	4,478·90	79	7	86	368	5	373	3,339	82	3,421	1,321	75	1,396	5,107	169	5,276	79	7	86	322	16	338	928	36	964	897	25	922	175	2,706	85	2,791	5,276	117·80	3·61	1892	Central Provinces.
Burma .	1891	10,964	100	11,064	100	1	101	3,717	...	3,717	9,576	8	9,584	12,501	35	12,536	25,794	44	25,938	100	1	101	264	...	264	6,285	11	6,296	3,023	16	3,039	377	15,845	16	15,861	25,938	234·43	1·48	1891
	1892	11,274	117	11,391	110	...	110	3,671	8	3,679	11,922	27	11,949	12,240	63	12,303	27,043	98	27,141	110	...	110	282	6	288	6,460	52	6,512	2,528	16	2,544	431	17,232	24	17,256	27,141	238·27	1·63	1892	Burma.
Assam .	1891	1,186·95	30·61	1,217·56	55	...	55	150	1	151	697	3	700	267	5	272	1,169	9	1,178	43	...	43	17	...	17	26	2	28	6	...	6	82	986	7	993	1,169	96·01	7·92	1891
	1892	1,157·95	29·83	1,187·78	54	...	54	219	...	219	788	...	788	319	9	328	1,330	9	1,389	41	...	41	27	2	29	11	1	12	...	...	...	92	1,210	6	1,216	1,389	116·94	7·29	1892	Assam.
Coorg .	1891	80·55	4·94	85·49	...	...	...	11	...	11	5	...	5	18	...	18	34	...	34	...	...	...	9	...	9	7	...	7	...	...	...	1	*17	...	*17	34	39·77	3·03	1891
	1892	84·86	6·28	91·14	...	...	...	7	1	8	8	...	8	15	...	15	30	1	31	...	...	...	2	...	2	12	...	12	1	...	1	...	*15	1	*16	31	34·01	...	1892	Coorg.
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	1891	947·10	41·62	991·72	18	...	18	98	...	98	166	1	167	222	8	230	504	9	513	18	...	18	14	5	19	20	1	21	119	...	119	19	312	3	*315	511	51·52	4·08	1891
	1892	1,098·96	52·23	1,151·19	17	...	17	210	...	210	168	2	170	297	9	306	692	11	703	15	...	15	13	7	20	45	...	45	128	...	128	30	459	4	463	701	60·89	4·85	1892	Hyderabad Assigned Districts.
Total .	1891	82,702·14	2,834·36	85,536·50	475	8	483	12,029	55	12,084	48,769	647	49,416	36,796	822	37,618	93,069	1,532	99,601	520	8	528	9,503	224	9,727	10,618	291	10,909	8,690	129	8,819	2,108	66,607	880	67,487	99,378	115·41	2·20	1891
	1892	85,918·59	2,882·83	88,801·33	517	7	524	13,763	68	13,831	56,939	517	57,456	40,256	790	41,046	111,475	1,382	113,857	569	7	576	10,554	285	10,839	12,427	237	12,664	7,676	113	7,789	2,082	78,158	740	78,876	113,826	127·05	1·91	1892	Total.

* For Central and District Jails only.

* Inclusive of formal warnings.

No. 8.

STATEMENT SHOWING the EXPENDITURE in GUARDING and MAINTAINING the PRISONERS in the JAILS and SUBSIDIARY JAILS of BRITISH INDIA during the YEARS 1891 and 1892 (excluding the cost of BUILDING NEW JAILS, of ADDITIONS, ALTERATIONS, or REPAIRS).

1		2				3		4		5	
		Daily average number of prisoners.				Rations.		Establishments.		Police guards.	
						A	B	A	B	A	B
Name of Province.		Convicts.	Under-trial.	Civil.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost per head of daily strength, excluding civil prisoners.	Total cost.	Cost per head of daily strength.	Total cost.	Cost per head of daily strength.
						Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.
Madras	1891	‡8,659·84	1,042·60	117·04	‡9,819·48	2,69,770	27 13 8	2,68,882	27 6 11	*	*
	1892	(e) 9,709·54	1,338·42	116·41	11,164·37	3,53,503	31 15 11	2,60,848	23 5 10	*	*
Bombay	1891	6,976	823	...	7,799	2,11,651	27 2 2	1,84,247	23 9 11	37,411	4 12 9
	1892	7,228	794	...	8,022	2,47,582	30 13 10	1,85,373	23 1 9	36,039	4 7 11
Bengal	1891	14,448·54	1,390·24	76·39	(c) 15,915·17	3,63,690	22 15 4	4,47,212	28 1 7	*	*
	1892	15,833·28	1,288·37	56·38	(c) 17,178·03	4,42,385	25 13 5	4,50,223	26 3 4	*	*
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	1891	26,126·50	1,993·61	114·56	28,234·67	6,05,552	21 8 6	3,55,452	12 9 5	(d) 1,14,062	4 0 7
	1892	25,692·56	1,750·52	111·98	27,555·00	5,44,814	19 13 8	3,58,486	13 0 2	§ 1,14,499	4 2 6
Punjab (b)	1891	11,595	616	50	12,261	3,00,983	24 10 4	2,70,456	22 0 11	77,122	6 4 7
	1892	12,039	583	50	12,672	3,18,506	25 3 9	2,71,625	21 7 0	77,426	6 1 9
Central Provinces	1891	4,451·08	214·12	9·51	4,674·71	1,16,883	25 0 10	98,300	21 0 5	*	*
	1892	4,478·90	256·53	11·93	4,747·36	1,33,918	28 4 6	103,036	21 11 3	*	*
Burma	1891	11,064	372	17	11,453	3,68,431	32 3 5	2,64,011	23 0 9	*	*
	1892	11,391	429	24	11,844	4,67,612	39 9 0	2,80,868	23 11 5	*	*
Assam	1891†	1,127·80	116·77	3·08	1,247·65	42,015	33 12 1	21,046	16 13 10	19,500	15 10 0
	1892	1,187·78	97·56	3·51	1,288·85	49,783	38 11 8	20,804	16 2 3	21,265	16 8 0
Coorg	1891	85·49	13·22	1·24	99·95	4,662	47 3 8	2,462	24 10 1	1,460	14 9 8
	1892	91·14	15·24	2·00	108·38	6,611	62 2 4	2,616	24 2 2	1,474	13 9 7
Hyderabad Assigned Districts (b).	1891	990·94	69·14	1·94	1,062·02	27,036	25 8 0	25,723	24 3 6	7,341	6 14 7
	1892	1,150·69	70·99	1·75	1,223·43	36,353	29 12 1	27,809	22 11 8	6,259	5 1 10
Total	1891	85,525·19	6,650·70	390·76	92,566·65	23,10,683	25 1 1	19,37,791	20 14 11	2,56,896	2 12 4
	1892	88,801·83	6,623·63	377·96	95,803·42	26,01,067	27 4 1	19,61,688	20 7 7	2,56,962	2 10 11

* The jails in Madras, Bengal, Central Provinces and Burma are guarded by warder guards.
† Excluding the cost of convicts in the North Lushai Hills P. W. Jail.
‡ In calculating the cost per head, the average strength of the Criminal Leper Ward (18·77) is excluded, the charges of this institution not having been adjusted during the year.
§ Includes Rs. 8,474 spent on warder guard.

6			7		8		9	10	
Hospital charges.			Clothing.		Contingencies.				
A	B	C	A	B	A	B			
Total cost.	Cost per head of daily average strength.	Cost per head of daily average number sick.	Total cost.	Cost per head of daily average strength, excluding civil prisoners.	Total cost.	Cost per head of daily average strength.	Grand total expended.	Total cost per head of daily average strength.	Name of Province.
Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	
12,806	1 4 10	61 4 11	24,912	2 9 1	86,845	8 13 9	6,63,215	67 10 8	1891 Madras.
19,553	1 12 0	70 13 3	22,409	2 0 5	85,548	7 10 7	7,41,861	66 7 2	1892
12,162	1 8 11	61 13 2	22,110	2 13 4	56,017	7 2 11	5,23,608	67 2 2	1891 Bombay.
13,544	1 11 0	57 10 5	20,445	2 8 9	54,328	6 12 4	5,57,311	69 7 7	1892
49,153	3 1 5	80 9 4	55,836	3 8 4	1,66,790	10 7 8	10,82,683	68 0 5	1891 Bengal.
47,787	2 12 6	69 9 0	73,784	4 4 11	1,87,779	10 14 11	12,01,958	69 15 6	1892
34,941	1 3 9	36 1 2	68,481	2 6 11	54,100	1 14 7	(a) 12,32,588	43 10 5	1891 North-Western Provinces and Oudh.
40,079	1 7 3	35 2 8	62,525	2 4 5	48,374	1 12 1	(a) 11,68,777	42 6 8	1892
25,407	2 1 1	52 2 8	44,127	3 9 9	60,438	4 14 10	7,78,533	63 7 11	1891 Punjab (b)
25,965	2 0 9	43 13 9	45,843	3 10 1	64,875	5 1 11	8,04,240	63 7 5	1892
6,627	1 6 8	51 6 4	25,512	5 7 5	24,335	5 3 3	2,71,657	58 1 9	1891 Central Provinces.
6,994	1 7 7	47 11 6	21,846	4 9 10	26,474	5 9 3	2,92,268	61 9 0	1892
25,468	2 3 6	64 10 2	31,552	2 12 1	55,847	4 14 0	7,45,309	65 1 2	1891 Burma.
31,202	2 10 2	67 6 3	31,473	2 10 7	58,107	4 14 6	8,69,262	73 6 3	1892
3,279	2 10 0	29 14 7	7,901	6 5 6	7,316	5 13 9	1,01,057	80 15 11	1891† Assam.
2,446	1 14 4	34 4 2	9,018	7 0 3	7,759	6 0 4	1,11,075	86 2 11	1892
394	3 15 0	86 3 5	505	5 1 10	636	6 5 9	10,119	101 3 10	1891 Coorg.
478	4 6 7	102 9 2	507	4 12 3	772	7 2 0	12,458	114 15 2	1892
1,321	1 3 10	94 1 4	2,968	2 12 9	4,887	4 9 7	69,276	65 3 8	1891 Hyderabad Assigned Districts (b).
1,362	1 1 10	69 10 1	5,410	4 6 10	6,808	5 9 0	84,001	68 10 7	1892
1,71,560	1 13 7	54 15 1	2,83,904	3 1 3	5,17,211	5 9 ¤4	54,78,045	59 2 10	1891 Total.
1,89,410	1 15 8	52 1 9	2,93,260	3 1 2	5,40,824	5 10 4	58,43,211	60 15 10	1892

(a) Including the cost of under-trial prisoners in Magistrates' Lock-ups.
(b) For central and district jails only. The cost of Lock-ups in the Punjab amounted to Rs. 32,347 and Rs 37,147 during 1891 and 1892 respectively.
(c) For central and district jails only. The cost of Lock-ups in the Punjab amounted to Rs. 32,347 and Rs 37,147 during 1891 and 1892 respectively.
(d) Excluding an average of 1·21 and 2·43 State prisoners confined in the jails of Bengal during the years 1891 and 1892 respectively.
(e) Excludes Rs. 125 on account of pay of warder guard from September to December 1891.
¤ Including 1 state prisoner in the Vellore Central Prison.

No. 9.

STATEMENT SHOWING the NET COST of PRISONERS in the JAILS and SUBSIDIARY JAILS of BRITISH INDIA during the YEARS 1891 and 1892.

1		2	3	4	5	6	7	
Name of Province.		Total cost of maintenance (column 9, Statement 8.)	Average cost of maintenance per head (column 10, Statement 8).	Total cash earnings.	Average cash earnings per head of average strength.	Net cost to Government (column 2 minus column 4).	Average net cost per head of average strength (column 3 minus column 5).	Name of Province.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Madras	1891	6,63,215 0 0	67 10 8	66,269 1 0	6 12 2	5,96,945 15 0	60 14 6	1891 } Madras.
	1892	7,41,861 0 0	66 7 2	1,19,131 0 0	10 10 9	6,22,730 0 0	55 12 5	1892 }
Bombay	1891	5,23,608 0 0	67 2 2	1,46,080 6 0	18 11 8	3,77,527 10 0	48 6 6	1891 } Bombay.
	1892	5,57,311 0 0	69 7 7	1,14,314 3 0	14 4 0	4,42,996 13 0	55 3 7	1892 }
Bengal	1891	10,82,683 0 0	68 0 5	3,14,020 7 0	19 11 8	7,68,662 9 0	48 4 9	1891 } Bengal.
	1892	12,01,958 0 0	69 15 6	3,23,210 15 0	18 13 0	8,78,747 1 0	51 2 6	1892 }
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	1891	12,82,588 0 0	43 10 5	1,70,211 0 0	6 0 5	10,62,377 0 0	37 10 0	1891 } North-Western Provinces and Oudh.
	1892	11,68,777 0 0	42 6 8	1,87,575 14 0	6 12 11	9,81,201 2 0	35 9 9	1892 }
Punjab	1891	7,78,533 0 0	63 7 11	2,08,163 13 0	16 15 7	5,70,369 3 0	46 8 4	1891 } Punjab.
	1892	8,04,240 0 0	63 7 5	1,52,711 14 0	12 0 10	6,51,528 2 0	51 6 7	1892 }
Central Provinces	1891	2,71,657 0 0	58 1 9	96,247 5 0	20 9 5	1,75,409 11 0	37 8 4	1891 } Central Provinces.
	1892	2,92,268 0 0	61 9 0	—18,024 1 0	—3 12 9	3,10,292 1 0	65 5 9	1892 }
Burma	1891	7,45,309 0 0	65 1 2	3,22,733 0 0	28 2 10	4,22,576 0 0	36 14 4	1891 } Burma.
	1892	8,69,262 0 0	73 6 3	3,25,010 9 0	27 7 0	5,44,251 7 0	45 15 3	1892 }
Assam	1891	1,01,057 0 0	80 15 11	28,547 10 0	22 14 1	72,509 6 0	58 1 10	1891 } Assam.
	1892	1,11,075 0 0	86 2 11	36,503 3 0	28 5 2	74,571 13 0	57 13 9	1892 }
Coorg	1891	10,119 0 0	101 3 10	5,436 1 0	54 6 2	4,682 15 0	46 13 8	1891 } Coorg.
	1892	12,458 0 0	114 15 2	5,596 0 0	51 10 2	6,862 0 0	63 5 0	1892 }
Hyderabad Assigned Districts	1891	69,276 0 0	65 3 8	13,620 2 0	12 13 2	55,655 14 0	52 6 6	1891 } Hyderabad Assigned Districts.
	1892	84,001 0 0	68 10 7	5,395 0 0	4 6 7	78,606 0 0	64 4 0	1892 }
Total	1891	54,78,045 0 0	59 2 10	13,71,328 13 0	14 13 0	41,06,716 3 0	44 5 10	1891 } Total:
	1892	58,43,211 0 0	60 15 10	12,51,424 9 0	13 1 0	45,91,786 7 0	47 14 10	1892 }

No. 10.

STATEMENT SHOWING the SICKNESS and MORTALITY among PRISONERS of ALL CLASSES in the JAILS and SUBSIDIARY JAILS of BRITISH INDIA during the YEARS 1891 and 1892.

1		2			3			4			5			6			7		
Name of Province.		Number of prisoners that can be accommodated in the parts of the jails devoted to convicts, under-trials, and civil prisoners respectively, but exclusive of hospital and observation cells.			Daily average strength.*			Maximum population on any one day.			Number admitted into hospital.			Daily average number of sick.			Number of deaths in and out of hospital.*		
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Madras	1891	13,734	2,269	16,003	9,516·25	303·23	9,819·48	*10,269	*345	*10,614	6,086	168	6,254	203·47	5·41	208·88	336	11	347
	1892	13,815	2,276	16,091	10,810·88	353·49	11,164·37	*11,030	*340	*11,370	7,855	228	8,083	267·78	8·28	276·06	494	10	504
Bombay	1891	7,998	1,858	9,856	7,552	247	7,799	12,126	549	12,675	5,143	126	5,269	191·81	4·90	196·71	249	4	253
	1892	8,177	1,899	10,076	7,751	271	8,022	12,101	711	12,812	6,148	163	6,311	229·50	5·43	234·93	291	2	293
Bengal	1891	18,577	1,133	19,710	(a) 15,492·81	422·36	(a) 15,915·17	21,918	1,033	22,951	18,167	461	18,628	593·65	16·32	609·97	480	13	493
	1892	18,835	1,109	19,944	(a) 16,757·57	420·46	(a) 17,178·03	23,428	1,076	24,504	19,779	470	20,249	671·07	15·88	686·95	726	26	752
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	1891	30,005	2,265	32,270	26,983·88	1,250·79	28,234·67	33,169	1,700	34,869	21,198	860	22,058	923·18	45·35	968·53	744	36	780
	1892	30,126	2,218	32,344	26,375·14	1,179·86	27,555·00	31,169	1,540	32,709	24,735	913	25,648	1,090·14	49·52	1,139·66	762	41	803
* Punjab	1891	13,129	780	13,909	11,882	379	12,261	14,786	472	15,258	20,569	836	21,405	470	17	487	339	8	347
	1892	13,000	785	13,785	12,290	382	12,672	15,265	490	15,755	26,890	974	27,864	572	20	592	374	13	387
Central Provinces.	1891	4,495	440	4,935	4,363·17	311·54	4,674·71	5,329	465	5,794	3,529	173	3,702	121·82	7·12	128·94	134	8	142
	1892	4,576	469	5,045	4,439·60	307·76	4,747·36	5,368	423	5,791	4,276	208	4,484	139·93	6·64	146·57	201	11	212
Burma	1891	11,566	358	11,924	11,351	102	11,453	13,319	208	13,527	10,131	76	10,207	393	1	394	341	4	345
	1892	12,616	374	12,990	11,719	125	11,844	14,153	172	14,325	10,972	96	11,068	459	4	463	388	4	392
Assam	1891	3,116	187	3,303	1,576·80	34·91	†1,611·71	2,870	143	3,013	2,752	56	2,808	108·05	1·56	109·61	83	1	84
	1892	2,156	210	2,366	1,254·65	34·20	1,288·85	2,159	142	2,301	2,412	53	2,465	70·20	1·19	71·39	74	2	76
*Coorg	1891	113	11	124	86·61	5·28	91·89	113	9	122	130	4	134	4·43	·14	4·57	3	...	3
	1892	113	11	124	92·40	6·49	98·89	119	5	124	107	6	113	4·53	·13	4·66	3	...	3
* Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	1891	1,394	113	1,507	1,012·30	49·72	1,062·02	1,336	86	1,422	429	38	467	13·15	·89	14·04	12	...	12
	1892	1,344	113	1,457	1,168·23	55·20	1,223·43	1,406	77	1,483	671	33	704	18·31	1·25	19·56	21	...	21
Total	1891	104,127	9,414	113,541	89,816·82	3,105·83	92,922·65	115,235	5,010	120,245	88,134	2,798	90,932	3,032·56	99·69	3,132·25	2,721	85	2,806
	1892	104,758	9,464	114,222	92,658·47	3,135·46	95,793·93	116,198	4,976	121,174	103,845	3,144	106,989	3,522·46	112·32	3,634·78	3,334	109	3,443

8			9			10			11 — Ratio per Mille of average strength.																
									A			B			C			D			E				
Deaths from fever.			Deaths from bowel-complaints.			Deaths from cholera.			Of admission into hospital.			Of daily average number sick.			Of deaths from cholera.			Of deaths from all other causes.			Of deaths from all causes both in and out of hospital			Name of Province.	
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total.		
17	3	20	95	2	97	90	...	90	639·53	554·03	636·89	21·38	17·84	21·27	9·45	...	9·16	25·85	36·27	26·17	35·30	36·27	35·33	1891	Madras.
14	1	15	138	3	141	191	1	192	726·58	645·00	724·00	24·77	23·42	24·73	17·67	2·83	17·20	28·02	25·46	27·94	45·69	28·29	45·14	1892	
32	...	32	44	1	45	2	1	3	681·01	510·12	675·59	25·39	19·83	25·22	0·26	4·04	0·38	32·71	12·15	32·06	32·97	16·19	32·44	1891	Bombay.
36	...	36	65	...	65	13	1	14	793·19	601·48	786·71	29·61	20·04	29·29	1·68	3·69	1·74	35·86	3·69	34·78	37·54	7·38	36·52	1892	
58	...	58	141	6	147	53	1	54	1,172·60	1,091·48	1,170·45	38·31	38·64	38·32	3·42	2·36	3·39	27·56	28·41	27·58	30·98	30·77	30·97	1891	Bengal.
45	...	45	188	7	195	65	3	68	1,180·30	1,117·82	1,178·77	40·05	37·77	39·99	3·88	7·14	3·96	39·44	54·70	39·82	43·32	61·84	43·78	1892	
40	5	45	202	11	213	96	2	98	785·58	687·56	781·23	34·21	36·25	34·30	3·55	1·60	3·47	24·02	27·19	24·15	27·57	28·78	27·62	1891	N.-W. P. and Oudh.
58	2	60	169	8	177	35	7	42	937·81	773·82	930·79	41·33	41·97	41·36	1·33	5·93	1·52	27·56	28·82	27·62	28·89	34·75	29·14	1892	
64	...	64	59	1	60	12	1	13	1,731·10	2,205·80	1,745·77	39·55	44·85	39·71	1·00	2·63	1·06	27·53	18·47	27·24	28·53	21·10	28·30	1891	Punjab.*
32	2	34	70	3	73	26	3	29	2,187·96	2,549·74	2,198·86	46·54	52·36	46·72	2·11	7·85	2·29	28·32	26·18	28·25	30·43	34·03	30·54	1892	
10	...	10	46	1	47	...	...	...	808·81	555·30	791·92	27·92	22·85	27·58	...	...	...	30·71	25·67	30·37	30·71	25·67	30·37	1891	Central Provinces.
9	1	10	60	1	61	42	4	46	963·15	675·85	944·52	31·52	21·58	30·87	9·46	13·00	9·69	35·81	22·74	34·97	45·27	35·74	44·66	1892	
25	...	25	88	1	89	51	1	52	892·52	745·09	891·20	34·62	9·80	34·40	4·49	9·80	4·54	25·55	29·41	25·58	30·04	39·21	30·12	1891	Burma.
23	...	23	74	1	75	104	3	107	936·26	768·00	934·45	39·17	32·00	39·09	8·88	24·00	9·04	24·23	8·00	24·06	33·11	32·00	33·10	1892	
3	...	3	37	1	38	14	...	14	1,745·30	1,604·12	1,742·24	68·52	44·68	68·00	8·87	...	8·68	43·76	28·64	43·43	52·63	28·64	52·11	1891	Assam.
4	2	6	26	...	26	12	...	12	1,922·48	1,549·71	1,912·56	55·95	34·80	55·39	9·56	...	9·31	49·40	58·48	49·66	58·98	58·48	58·97	1892	
3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,500·98	757·57	1,438·26	51·14	26·51	49·73	...	...	...	34·63	...	32·64	34·63	...	32·64	1891	Coorg.*
1	...	1	2	...	2	...	...	...	1,158·01	924·50	1,142·65	49·03	20·03	47·12	...	...	...	32·47	...	30·34	32·47	...	30·34	1892	
1	...	1	2	...	2	...	...	...	423·78	764·27	439·72	12·99	17·90	13·22	...	...	...	11·85	...	11·29	11·85	...	11·29	1891	Hyderabad Assigned Districts.*
...	...	...	5	...	5	...	...	...	574·37	597·83	575·43	15·67	22·64	15·99	...	...	...	17·98	...	17·16	17·98	...	17·16	1892	
253	8	261	714	24	738	318	6	324	981·26	900·88	978·57	33·65	32·09	33·60	3·54	1·93	3·48	26·75	25·42	26·71	30·29	27·36	30·19	1891	Total.
222	7	229	797	23	820	488	22	510	1,120·73	1,002·72	1,116·87	38·02	35·82	37·94	5·27	7·01	5·32	30·71	27·75	30·62	35·98	34·76	35·94	1892	

(a) Excluding an average of 1·81 and 2·43 State prisoners confined in the jails of Bengal during the years 1891 and 1892 respectively.
* For central and district jails only.
† Includes an average strength of 274·30 convicts in excess of the number shown in the General Summary.

No. II.

STATEMENT SHOWING the CONDITION of the PRISONERS DISCHARGED from the JAILS of BRITISH INDIA during the YEARS 1891 and 1892.

1		2	3	4					5					
Name of Province.		Number discharged during the year.	Number who had neither lost nor gained weight in Jail.	Number who had gained weight.					Number who had lost weight.					Name of Province.
				A	B	C	D	Total.	A	B	C	D	Total.	
				Up to 1lb.	From 1 to 5lbs.	From 5 to 10lbs.	Over 10lbs.		Up to 1 lb.	From 1 to 5 lbs.	From 5 to 10 lbs.	Over 10 lbs.		
Madras	1891	14,676	2,867	1,248	3,704	1,992	988	7,932	931	1,919	729	298	3,877	1891 Madras.
	1892	* 18,047	3,369	1,622	5,074	2,488	1,369	10,553	1,025	2,143	715	238	4,121	1892
Bombay	1891	15,768	2,721	1,605	4,005	1,795	842	8,247	1,038	2,365	969	428	4,800	1891 Bombay.
	1892	15,746	2,776	1,656	4,191	1,904	826	8,577	1,085	2,107	888	313	4,393	1892
Bengal	1891	† 38,647	9,394	5,566	10,357	4,147	1,773	21,843	2,678	3,199	1,013	298	7,188	1891 Bengal.
	1892	‡ 41,576	10,635	6,083	10,911	4,383	1,892	23,269	2,826	3,239	1,020	314	7,399	1892
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	1891	54,504	9,677	8,569	13,594	6,563	3,622	32,348	4,600	5,874	1,565	440	12,479	1891 North-Western Provinces and Oudh.
	1892	49,158	8,873	6,892	12,038	6,596	3,486	29,012	4,118	5,692	1,525	538	11,273	1892
Punjab	1891	21,357	5,633	2,759	5,192	1,816	726	10,493	1,580	2,532	773	346	5,231	1891 Punjab.
	1892	22,434	6,182	3,380	5,417	1,828	684	11,309	1,676	2,330	695	242	4,943	1892
Central Provinces	1891	(a) 9,648	924	706	2,062	1,494	1,073	5,335	309	429	190	78	1,006	1891 Central Provinces.
	1892	(g) 10,091	772	621	2,215	1,465	1,059	5,360	248	464	225	71	1,008	1892
Burma	1891	(b) 17,741	3,275	1,693	3,200	1,879	1,195	7,967	898	1,588	685	353	3,524	1891 Burma.
	1892	(f) 18,223	3,639	1,971	3,064	1,789	1,335	8,159	1,059	1,540	640	347	3,586	1892
Assam	1891	(c) 3,257	1,148	547	617	173	67	1,404	321	282	68	34	705	1891 Assam.
	1892	3,289	966	468	696	242	101	1,507	228	358	165	65	816	1892
Coorg	1891	196	37	74	32	9	6	121	25	7	3	3	38	1891 Coorg.
	1892	227	99	43	40	12	...	95	11	20	1	1	33	1892
Hyderabad Assigned Districts	1891	(d) 1,828	393	200	486	242	103	1,031	107	180	59	18	364	1891 Hyderabad Assigned Districts.
	1892	(h) 2,098	419	255	572	262	118	1,207	127	232	57	34	450	1892
Total	1891	(e) 177,622	36,069	22,967	43,249	20,110	10,395	96,721	12,487	18,375	6,054	2,296	39,212	1891 Total.
	1892	(i) 180,889	37,730	22,991	44,218	20,969	10,870	99,048	12,403	17,525	5,931	2,163	38,022	1892

* Includes 4 prisoners not shown in columns 3 to 5 who were released on expiry of sentence while out under the Prisoners' Testimony Act.
† Includes 222 convicts discharged from the Palamau Intermediate Jail, of whom no details are available, and excludes the figures for the Nayá Dumka Intermediate Jail for the first seven months of the year.
‡ Includes 271 convicts discharged from the Palamau Intermediate Jail of whom no details are given.
(a) Includes 2,383 under-trials released by Courts who were not weighed.
(b) Includes 2,975 under-trials released by Courts who were not weighed.
(c) The weighment of the prisoners at the North Lushai Hills Jail is not shown, as they were not weighed for want of a machine.
(d) Includes 40 prisoners, of whom the weight was not taken.
(e) Inclusive of 5,620 prisoners, of whom no details are available.
(f) Includes 2,839 under-trials released by Courts who were not weighed.
(g) Includes 2,951 under-trials released by Courts who were not weighed.
(h) Includes 3 prisoners executed and 19 died who were not weighed.
(i) Includes 6,089 prisoners of whom no details are given.

No.

STATEMENT SHOWING the WORKING of the MARK SYSTEM in the JAILS

1	2	3										4									
NAME OF PROVINCE.	Number released during the year who earn under the mark system, but failed to gain remission.	NUMBER OF CONVICTS RELEASED DURING THE YEAR WHO GAINED REMISSION UNDER THE MARK SYSTEM. SENTENCED TO										MAXIMUM REMISSION IN DAYS GAINED BY ANY CONVICT RELEASED DURING THE YEAR. SENTENCED TO									
		Two years exactly.	Not exceeding three years.	Not exceeding four years.	Not exceeding five years.	Not exceeding six years.	Not exceeding seven years.	Not exceeding eight years.	Not exceeding nine years.	Not exceeding ten years.	Exceeding ten years.	Two years exactly.	Not exceeding three years.	Not exceeding four years.	Not exceeding five years.	Not exceeding six years.	Not exceeding seven years.	Not exceeding eight years.	Not exceeding nine years.	Not exceeding ten years.	Exceeding ten years.
Madras . 1891	1	225	148	77	61	47	59	9	...	9	8	71	130	134	224	253	328	451	...	473	933
Madras . 1892	4	310	150	70	108	27	33	15	1	18	4	93	126	184	244	232	376	441	198	623	457
Bombay . 1891	10	314	242	8	58	14	43	3	5	8	11	85	143	156	221	199	246	351	369	474	454
Bombay . 1892	15	326	202	95	63	13	27	4	...	16	17	82	141	183	258	261	278	247	...	334	549
Bengal . 1891	9	839	383	146	96	44	94	11	3	37	8	106	180	189	307	339	354	340	354	475	716
Bengal . 1892	10	786	365	119	166	33	83	13	6	24	6	106	136	209	282	277	336	377	331	457	808
North Western Provinces and Oudh. 1891	...	1,796	656	270	177	100	130	11	5	54	24	81	121	193	203	224	258	276	244	338	1,128
North Western Provinces and Oudh. 1892	...	1,941	676	224	203	58	116	12	4	54	24	86	121	162	202	233	285	239	284	358	1,086
Punjab . 1891	6	983	410	273	107	47	56	9	6	15	10	116	210	213	262	258	300	343	237	422	424
Punjab . 1892	...	914	430	215	149	40	59	6	4	19	3	121	185	238	274	379	561	414	537	542	372
Central Provinces. 1891	...	245	108	41	35	8	21	4	4	5	3	302	165	186	498	426	525	470	406	1,017	444
Central Provinces. 1892	...	235	109	52	41	20	19	5	1	6	3	114	159	360	234	269	454	438	170	662	994
Burma . 1891	5	1,332	346	18	103	19	42	3	1	15	22	117	329	226	327	341	376	449	265	683	1,233
Burma . 1892	3	1,262	424	200	195	43	211	36	6	40	24	117	185	227	368	346	516	399	485	618	1,374
Assam . 1891	1	99	40	16	15	3	8	...	...	4	...	16	139	209	228	334	348	...	...	437	...
Assam . 1892	2	70	39	35	19	7	...	...	1	8	1	112	145	229	232	215	..	...	78	455	166
Coorg . 1891	...	..	6	6	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	..	126	186	..	218	...	...	335	...	...
Coorg . 1892	...	6	3	3	4	.	...	...	...	...	...	71	130	191	255	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hyderabad Assigned Districts. 1891	...	31	60	27	13	10	19	...	...	1	1	107	132	194	241	404	393	...	...	496	441
Hyderabad Assigned Districts. 1892	...	28	26	21	12	3	8	...	...	1	2	118	182	183	253	125	332	...	...	428	484
TOTAL 1891	32	5,817	2,399	1,137	66	294	473	50	25	148	87	302	329	226	498	426	525	470	406	1,017	1,233
TOTAL 1892	3	5,988	2,421	1,093	1,922	244	551	91	23	186	84	121	185	360	368	379	561	441	537	662	1,374

12.

and SUBSIDIARY JAILS of BRITISH INDIA during the YEARS 1891 and 1892.

5										6	7	
AVERAGE REMISSION GAINED BY THE CONVICTS ENTERED IN COLUMN 3. SENTENCED TO										Maximum gratuity earned by any convict released during the year.	Average gratuity earned by the convicts entered in column 3.	NAME OF PROVINCE.
Two years exactly.	Not exceeding three years.	Not exceeding four years.	Not exceeding five years.	Not exceeding six years.	Not exceeding seven years.	Not exceeding eight years.	Not exceeding nine years.	Not exceeding ten years.	Exceeding ten years.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
48	73	89	141	144	218	243	...	309	523	10 0 0	1 4 5	1891 Madras.
48	71	107	138	149	190	230	198	361	253	12 5 3	1 2 3	1892 Madras.
45	67	104	127	143	169	248	263	284	272	...	...	1891 Bombay.
46	75	107	154	140	167	211	...	222	291	...	...	1892 Bombay.
55	76	109	155	231	212	241	323	282	393	...	...	1891 Bengal.
55	81	109	167	162	222	239	203	297	420	...	...	1892 Bengal.
51	73	106	137	149	185	198	195	238	480	50 0 0	1 12 6	1891 North-Western Provinces and Oudh.
52	72	105	139	155	189	189	224	255	686	12 0 0	2 2 5	1892 North-Western Provinces and Oudh.
57	78	102	104	146	187	197	203	233	233	25 10 0	1 9 0	1891 Punjab.
54	80	111	141	174	189	257	301	317	237	28 0 0	1 12 0	1892 Punjab.
53	72	104	188	218	265	273	28	497	278	31 13 7	1 0 4	1891 Central Provinces.
54	77	111	142	171	253	262	170	342	654	22 5 6	0 6 11	1892 Central Provinces.
66	99	151	193	214	216	492	265	383	574	...	...	1891 Burma.
61	92	152	199	187	153	118	188	298	577	...	...	1892 Burma.
61	79	136	140	271	222	...	...	265	...	...	...	1891 Assam.
63	91	163	157	180	...	...	178	316	166	...	...	1892 Assam.
...	99	173	...	203	...	...	335	...	...	3 15 6	1 7 4	1891 Coorg.
64	108	173	253	...	...	...	...	..	...	2 8 6	1 4 2	1892 Coorg.
69	87	126	166	172	278	...	...	496	441	...	...	1891 Hyderabad Assigned Districts.
68	114	100	169	107	198	...	...	428	444	...	...	1892 Hyderabad Assigned Districts.
56	80	120	150	189	216	257	267	312	399	50 0 0	1 6 9	1891 TOTAL.
57	86	118	166	158	196	216	193	315	414	28 0 0	1 5 7	1892 TOTAL.

No 13.

STATEMENT SHOWING the WHIPPINGS INFLICTED on the CONVICTS in the JAILS of BRITISH INDIA during the YEARS 1888 to 1892.

Name of Province.	Year.	Total number of male prisoners during the year.	Total number of punishments inflicted on males by jail officers for breaches of jail rules.	Total number of cases of corporal punishment.	Percentage of prisoners whipped to total number of male prisoners.	Proportion per cent. of corporal punishments to total jail punishments.	Name of Province.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
Madras	1888	33,026	3,598	99	0·29	2·75	Madras.
	1889	38,603	3,258	80	0·20	2·45	
	1890	44,560	3,236	40	0·08	1·23	
	1891	49,733	3,455	69	0·13	1·99	
	1892	57,804	4,733	60	0·10	1·27	
Bombay	1888	22,378	2,998	95	0·42	3·16	Bombay.
	1889	25,886	4,649	105	0·40	2·25	
	1890	24,357	4,325	108	0·44	2·49	
	1891	25,291	3,753	108	0·42	2·87	
	1892	25,347	4,296	101	0·40	2·35	
Bengal	1888	60,942	28,427	245	0·40	0·86	Bengal.
	1889	63,878	24,483	272	0·42	1·11	
	1890	63,926	25,004	259	0·40	1·03	
	1891	68,266	25,911	291	0·42	1·12	
	1892	73,992	34,190	335	0·45	0·98	
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	1888	65,184	5,115	431	0·66	8·42	North-Western Provinces and Oudh.
	1889	68,118	7,433	488	0·71	6·56	
	1890	72,138	7,779	524	0·72	6·73	
	1891	76,978	10,250	586	0·76	5·71	
	1892	70,189	9,370	502	0·72	5·36	
Punjab	1888	37,031	15,747	306	0·82	1·94	Punjab.
	1889	36,318	19,695*	318	0·87	1·61	
	1890	36,952	23,152*	416	1·12	1·79	
	1891	38,564	23,121*	356	0·92	1·53	
	1892	38,671	24,281*	357	0·92	1·47	
Central Provinces	1888	11,666	2,550	136	1·16	5·33	Central Provinces.
	1889	12,494	3,307	164	1·31	4·95	
	1890	11,936	3,218	220	1·84	6·83	
	1891	11,781	3,607	219	1·85	6·07	
	1892	11,411	5,028	175	1·53	3·86	
Burma	1888 (a)	23,100	12,911	452	1·95	3·50	Burma.
	1889 (a)	22,441	15,686	360	1·60	2·29	
	1890	29,217	24,307	499	1·70	2·05	
	1891	27,355	25,794	377	1·37	1·46	
	1892	29,013	26,933	431	1·49	1·60	

* Inclusive of "formal warnings."

(a) For Lower Burma only.

No. 13—*contd.*

STATEMENT SHOWING the WHIPPINGS INFLICTED on the CONVICTS in the JAILS of BRITISH INDIA during the YEARS 1888 to 1892—contd.

Name of Province.	Year.	Total number of male prisoners during the year.	Total number of punishments inflicted on males by jail officers for breaches of jail rules.	Total number of cases of corporal punishment.	Percentage of prisoners whipped to total number of male prisoners.	Proportion per cent. of corporal punishments to total jail punishments.	Name of Province.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
Assam	1888	5,750	1,576	112	1·94	7·10	Assam.
	1889	5,896	1,480	111	1·88	7·50	
	1890	6,013	1,220	82	1·36	6·72	
	1891	6,728	1,117	82	1·21	7·34	
	1892	6,048	1,339	91	1·50	6·80	
Coorg	1888	302	72	6	1·94	8·33	Coorg.
	1889	304	68*	...	...	...	
	1890	303	39*	2	0·66	5·12	
	1891	295	34*	1	0·33	2·94	
	1892	330	30*	...	...	...	
Hyderabad Districts. Assigned	1888	3,199	308	9	0·28	2·92	Hyderabad Assigned Districts.
	1889	2,701	319	23	0·85	7·21	
	1890	2,487	486	28	1·12	5·76	
	1891	2,704	484	19	0·70	3·92	
	1892	3,066	675	30	0·98	4·44	
Total	1888	262,378	73,302	1,891	0·72	2·57	Total.
	1889	276,639	80,378	1,921	0·69	2·38	
	1890	291,883	92,766	2,178	0·74	2·34	
	1891	307,695	97,526	2,108	0·68	2·16	
	1892	315,871	110,875	2,082	0·66	1·88	

* Inclusive of "formal warnings."

C. J. LYALL,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

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

The cyclonic storm which existed over the east of the Bay at the close of the previous week passed across the Burma Coast on the 28th of October or early on the morning of the 29th, and gave very unsettled weather and heavy rain to the whole of Burma. It was succeeded by a rapid barometric rise. With the disappearance of unsettled conditions from the east and north of the Bay, the general conditions of weather and winds became more normal. The wind direction on the Madras Coast shifted from west and north-west to north and north-east, and rain commenced over the Carnatic. At first the rainfall was light, but as the week progressed the fall increased, and amounts of an inch and more were reported from the coast stations. All over Northern and Central India high pressures and fine anti-cyclonic weather have prevailed. In the North-West Provinces, the Punjab, Sind, Rajputana, and Madras the mean temperature was slightly higher than usual, but in the other Provinces it was lower, and the mean temperature for the whole country for the whole week was nearly $\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ below the normal average.

The chart of the 29th October showed that the cyclonic storm which lay over the east of the Bay on the 28th had passed inland over Burma, and the centre was apparently near Fort Stedman. The barometer had fallen over the greater part of North-East India, except Lower Burma, and had risen elsewhere. Readings were highest over the central parts of the country and lowest over Upper Burma. Winds were irregularly cyclonic over Upper Burma, northerly and north-north-westerly along the East Coast of the Peninsula, and blew from about the normal directions elsewhere. Showers were reported from Gnatong (snow), Murree, Srinagar, and the south of the Peninsula, and general and rather heavy rain from Burma. Minbu had received 6·15 inches, Bassein 3·70 inches, Yamethin 3·40 inches, Thayetmyo 3·17 inches, and Rangoon 2·15 inches. Madura received 3·23 inches. On the morning of the 30th pressure was rising almost everywhere, and readings, though somewhat higher over the central parts of the country and lower over the Bay and Arabian Sea than elsewhere, were generally uniform. The wind was shifting round to north-east on the South Carnatic Coast, and the directions generally were fairly normal. Rain still fell in Burma, though the amounts were much smaller than on the previous day, and light local showers were reported from a few other parts of the country. On the 31st October the barometer was falling generally, but the change was generally moderate, and the distribution of pressure was little altered. The wind directions were fairly normal. Light rain had commenced on the Madras Coast, and a few showers were reported from North-Eastern India. On November 1st an important change was shown. Pressure had fallen over the Peninsula and risen over Northern India. Hence gradients had increased. The wind had risen over the Bay, and the rainfall on the Madras Coast had

increased. The general conditions were fairly normal, except that between the high pressure over the central parts of the country and the low pressure over Travancore and Ceylon, the pressure difference was greater than usual. On November 2nd the barometer was rising, except in Tenasserim, but the changes were fairly uniform, and the general distribution was unaltered. The wind blew from about the usual directions, and rain continued to fall over the south of the Peninsula. At Cuddalore and Negapatam the amount received was nearly 2 inches. The chart of November the 3rd showed a further fall of the barometer over the south and east of the Indian region and a further rise in the north-west. Hence gradients had again increased, and the wind over the Bay and the Peninsula had risen in force. Pressure was highest in East Rajputana and lowest over the south-west of the Bay. Rain had fallen generally over the east and south of the Peninsula with one or two local showers elsewhere. Cuddalore had received nearly 2 inches, and Toungoo, Colombo, Calicut, and Cocanada over 1 inch. On November 4th the changes recorded were unimportant, and the general distribution of pressure and the general circulation of the winds were practically unchanged. Rain was general over a large part of the Peninsula, while elsewhere the weather was fine and dry. Negapatam had received $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches of rain, Kurnool $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches, and Colombo and Nellore over 1 inch.

Temperature.—The following table shows the variations of the mean temperature from the normal on each day of the week for the different Provinces of India:

Province.	October 1893.			November 1893.				Mean variation of week.
	29th.	30th.	31st.	1st.	2nd.	3rd.	4th.	
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
Burma	−5·1	−3·6	−2·4	−1·4	−1·2	−0·9	−1·1	−2·2
Bengal and Assam	−0·2	−0·3	−0·4	−1·1	−1·2	−1·0	−0·4	−0·7
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	+0·4	+0·3	+1·1	+0·2	+0·6	−0·2	−0·4	+0·3
Punjab	+2·1	+2·3	+0·9	+0·5	+0·7	+0·4	−0·1	+1·0
Bombay	−0·7	−1·1	−0·9	−0·5	−0·6	−0·8	−0·2	−0·7
Central Provinces and Berar	−1·9	−0·9	−1·4	−1·9	−2·2	−2·6	−2·8	−2·0
Central India and Guzerat	−1·0	−0·9	−0·3	−0·4	−0·2	+0·3	−0·2	−0·4
Sind and Rajputana	+0·8	+0·8	+1·5	+2·1	+1·8	+1·2	−0·3	+1·1
Madras	+0·3	+0·5	+1·1	+0·1	−0·3	−0·5	+0·1	+0·2
Mean for whole of India	−0·6	−0·3	−0·1	−0·3	−0·3	−0·5	−0·6	−0·4

From the above it will be seen that the relative coolness which characterised last week has continued during the week under review. The deficiency of temperature was less marked than in the previous week, and for the whole of India was less than $\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ for the period.

Rain.—As was shown in the earlier portions of the summary, the principal rainfall of the week was attributable to the effects, first, of the cyclonic storm and disturbed weather over Burma in the early part of the week; and, secondly, to the reappearance of the autumn monsoon on the Coromandel Coast. The table at the close of the summary shows that, while light showers have fallen during the week in East Bengal, Assam, Deltaic Bengal, the north-west of the Punjab,

Malabar, Madras (South Central), Mysore, and Ganjam, all the heavy rainfall was reported from the Burma and East Coast divisions. Hence, while thirty-five divisions report absolutely no rain and four divisions more an average fall for the week of less than 0·10 inch only, thirteen have received effective rain during the week. In Lower Burma, Central Burma, and Upper Burma the average actual rainfall of the week varied from 2·22 inches to 2·83 inches, and in the East Coast (Central and South) and Madras (South) exceeded 1 inch. In all parts of the country, except Burma and the south-west and south-east of the Peninsula, the normal rainfall at this season of the year is very light, but in most places even this small rainfall has not been received, and only three divisions, *viz.*, Lower and Central Burma and the north-west of the Punjab, report more than the average rainfall. In Lower and Central Burma this excess amounts to about 1½ inches, but in North-West Punjab to only 0·02 inch. On the East Coast (South and Central) the normal rainfall of the week is between 2½ and 2¾ inches, and the actual rainfall over these two divisions is about 1 inch short of the normal.

The concluding column of the table shows that since October 15th the total actual rainfall is in excess of the normal in Lower Burma, Arakan, Assam, all the Bengal and North Western Provinces divisions, the Central Provinces divisions, Central India (East), and Hyderabad (South). In all the other divisions the actual rainfall has been short of the normal, though this is of comparatively little importance, except in the case of the Madras divisions.

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

Division.	District.	Station.	Amount.
Lower Burma	Bassein	Sudder	4·41 inches.
Upper Burma	Magwe	Ditto	5·25 "
Malabar	Calicut	Ditto	1·53 "
Madras	Cuddapah	Chitvel	3·08 "
Ditto	Nellore	Iskapally	6·78 "
Ditto	Tanjore	Negapatam	7·08 "
Ditto	Madura	Melur	4·49 "

PROVINCE.	DIVISION.	Rainfall data for week ending November 4th, 1893. Average actual rainfall of division.	Average normal rainfall of division.	Excess or defect in inches.	Rainfall data from October 15th to November 4th, 1893. Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall, October 15th to November 4th.	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a percentage.
		Inches.	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Per cent.*
Burma	Tenasserim	0·26	1·36	— 1·10	1·48	4·64	— 68
	Lower Burma	2·83	1·40	+ 1·43	5·06	4·28	+ 32
	Central Burma	2·22	0·58	+ 1·64	2·86	2·87	0
	Upper Burma	2·25	?	?	4·17	?	?
	Arakan	0·12	1·85	— 1·73	6·23	4·90	+ 27
Bengal and Assam	Eastern Bengal	0·07	0·89	— 0·82	4·94	3·24	+ 52
	Assam (Surma)	0·15	0·46	— 0·31	4·78	3·03	+ 58
	Do. (Brahmaputra)	0	0·25	— 0·25	1·95	1·83	+ 7
	Deltaic Bengal	0·01	0·39	— 0·38	2·14	2·39	— 10
	Central Bengal	0	0·23	— 0·23	2·50	1·96	+ 28
	North Bengal	0	0·26	— 0·26	2·83	2·22	+ 27
	Orissa	0	1·00	— 1·00	6·50	3·80	+ 71
	Chota Nagpur	0	0·26	— 0·26	2·49	1·34	+ 86
	Bihar (South)	0	0·17	— 0·17	3·44	1·21	+ 184
	Do. (North)	0	0·23	— 0·23	5·60	1·07	+ 423
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	North-Western Provinces (East)	0	0·07	— 0·07	4·30	0·79	+ 444
	Do. (Submontane) (*a*)	0	0·07	— 0·07	6·06	0·80	+ 658
	Oudh (South)	0	0·01	— 0·01	3·69	0·39	+ 846
	Do. (North)	0	0·01	— 0·01	4·75	0·26	+ 1727
	North-Western Provinces (Central)	0	0·01	— 0·01	1·94	0·18	+ 978
	North-Western Provinces (West)	0	0·01	— 0·01	0·88	0·06	+ 1367
	North-Western Provinces (Submontane) (*b*)	0	0·01	— 0·01	4·01	0·07	+ 5629
Punjab	Punjab (South)	0	0·02	— 0·02	0	0·08	— 100
	Do. (Central)	0	0·01	— 0·01	0	0·08	— 100
	Do. (Submontane)	0	0·01	— 0·01	0	0·09	— 100
	Do. (Hill Districts)	0	0·04	— 0·04	0·19	0·22	— 14
	Do. (North-West)	0·03	0·01	+ 0·02	0·06	0·17	— 65
	Do. (West)	0	0	0	0	0·03	— 100
Bombay and Malabar Coast Districts (Madras).	Malabar	0·28	1·74	— 1·46	3·68	6·28	— 41
	Madras (South Central)	0·34	1·73	— 1·39	4·12	4·98	— 17
	Coorg	0	?	?	3·56	?	?
	Mysore	0·07	1·09	— 1·02	1·50	3·47	— 57
	Konkan	0	0·46	— 0·46	0·77	2·68	— 71
	Bombay Deccan	0	0·48	— 0·48	1·09	2·63	— 59
	Hyderabad (North)	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khandeish	0	0·06	— 0·06	0·05	1·49	— 97
Central Provinces and Berar.	Berar	0	0·13	— 0·13	2·08	1·59	+ 31
	Central Provinces (West)	0	0·06	— 0·06	1·93	0·99	+ 95
	Ditto (Central)	0	0·10	— 0·10	3·00	0·83	+ 261
	Ditto (East)	0	0·21	— 0·21	1·66	0·92	+ 80
Bombay (North)	Guzerat	0	0·02	— 0·02	0	0·41	— 100
	Kathiawar	0	0·01	— 0·01	0	0·24	— 100
	Sind	0	0·01	— 0·01	0	0·04	— 100
Rajputana and Central India.	Central India (East)	0	0·01	— 0·01	0·87	0·26	+ 235
	Rajputana (East), Central India (West)	0	0·01	— 0·01	0·10	0·25	— 60
	Rajputana (West)	0	0·01	— 0·01	0	0·06	— 100
Madras	East Coast (North)	0·27	1·74	— 1·47	4·80	5·33	— 9
	Ditto (ditto) (*a*)	0	0·94	— 0·94	1·85	3·18	— 42
	Hyderabad (South)	0	0·22	— 0·22	1·33	0·87	+ 53
	Madras (Central)	0·48	0·93	— 0·45	2·32	3·36	— 31
	East Coast (Central)	1·54	2·42	— 0·88	4·36	6·58	— 34
	Ditto (South)	1·67	2·70	— 1·03	3·48	6·65	— 48
	Madras (South)	1·32	1·46	— 0·14	2·58	4·67	— 45

SIMLA, *9th November, 1893.*

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

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

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

Madras.—*For week ending 4th November.*—Rainfall moderate in the Karnatic and Southern districts and light in the Western and Central districts and the Circars. Sowings being made largely. Standing crops flourishing. Harvest of early crop yielding average outturn. Pasture and fodder sufficient and condition of stock good. Prices almost stationary, but slightly easier in the Deccan and Central districts. Since 4th over 12 inches of rain has fallen at Madras, and heavy fall has probably extended over large area and filled tanks.

Bombay.—*For week ending 8th November.*—Rain urgently wanted in parts of the Deccan. Standing crops withering for want of moisture, or damaged by insects or rats in parts of three districts; crops otherwise good. Preparations for late crops and reaping of early crops progressing generally, except in two districts, where sowing is retarded for want of rain. Cotton picking continues in two districts. Prices steady, except in two districts. Fodder sufficient. Agricultural stock good.

Bengal.—*For week ending 4th November.*—No rain fell during the week and the fine weather is favourable to the crops. Prospects of winter rice which is now in ear are generally good, except in tracts which suffered from floods. In Noakhali the damage done to winter rice by the cyclone of 22nd October is estimated at two annas and in some parts from four to eight annas. Extensive damage to the crop by insects is reported from the Brahmanbaria sub-division of Tipperah. Sowing of spring crops is in progress. The price of rice has fallen slightly in some districts. Cattle are in good condition, and the fodder supply is generally sufficient. 334 persons, including 119 men, 120 women, and 95 children, received gratuitous relief in the Madaripur sub-division during the week.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 8th November.*—Weather fine and seasonable. Harvesting of the autumn crops approaching completion. Sowings for the spring crops well advanced. Fields are being prepared for poppy cultivation. Sugarcane pressing and cotton picking commenced. Prospects good. Supplies abundant. Prices generally steady.

Punjab.—*For week ending 8th November.*—Slight rain in part of Rawal Pindi district. Harvesting of autumn crops in progress. Sowings of spring crops commenced, though ploughing is still going on in some districts. Condition and prospects of standing crops are generally reported good. Yield of cotton was said to be good in first picking, but not in the second. Autumn crops have been injured by field rats in part of Lahore. Cattle are generally in good condition. Fodder sufficient in all districts, except in Shahpur and part of Mooltan. Prices falling in five districts; stationary elsewhere.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 8th November.*—Weather generally cloudy and cool. Harvesting of autumn crops continues. Sowings of winter crops approaching completion. Prices steady.

Burma.—*For week ending 4th November:*—Rain fell in all districts in Lower Burma, and the crop prospect generally is good. Rain fell also in all districts of Upper Burma, except Pakokku and Lower Chindwin; more than two inches of rain fell in Shwebo, Myingyan, Minbu, Magwé, Meiktila, Yamethin, and the Northern Shan States. The crop prospect generally in Upper Burma is good, but more rain is still required in Ye-u and in parts of Shwebo, while in Sagaing, Pakokku, Magwé, Kyaukse, and Meiktila some damage has been caused by heavy rain or floods. The price of paddy has fallen in seven districts, and risen in one.

Assam.—*For week ending 7th November.*—Weather seasonable. Sowing of mustard and pulses progressing. Prospects good. Condition of cattle fair. Fodder and water sufficient.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 8th November.*—MYSORE: Slight rain in parts. Standing crops in good condition. *Ragi* (*Eleusine coracana*) harvested in parts. Prices have fallen in three districts; stationary elsewhere.

COORG: No rain. Rice crop in good condition. Coffee picking commenced in some parts. Cardamom picking continues. Prices stationary. Water and fodder for cattle sufficient.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 8th November.*—BERAR: Weather cool. Crops in good condition. Picking of cotton in progress. Weeding operations completed, except in Akola. Fodder and water ample. Prices almost stationary.

HYDERABAD: No rain during the week. Harvesting of autumn crops continues. Sowing of spring crops in progress. Prices stationary.

Central India.—*For week ending 8th November.*—No rain fell in any part of Central India. The late monsoon appears to have been satisfactory in Central India. Autumn crops being reaped in Baghelkhand. Spring sowings commenced in Gwalior and in progress in other parts. Standing crops generally in good condition, except in Baghelkhand and Goona, where they have been slightly damaged by excessive rain and insects. Condition of agricultural stock good, except in parts of Goona. Pasturage good and sufficient. Prices falling in Gwalior and Bhopal; steady elsewhere. Sowing of opium commenced in the Neemuch district; prospects good.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 8th November.*—Spring operations in progress. Harvesting of autumn crops nearly completed. Harvest prospects and cattle generally good. Pasturage or fodder sufficient. Prices fluctuating in two States, and steady elsewhere.

Kashmir.—*For week ending 7th November.*—Report not received.

Nepal.—*For week ending 4th November.*—No rain. Weather fine. Harvesting of rice almost completed.

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India,

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY STATISTICS.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS FROM 1ST JULY TO 29TH OCTOBER 1892, AND FROM 1ST JULY TO 28TH OCTOBER 1893.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Receipts from 1st July 1893*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

Railway.	Average earnings per mile per week during the 2nd-half of 1892.	Week ending 29th October 1892. Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Week ending 28th October 1893. Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Earnings from 1st July to 29th October 1892.	Earnings from 1st July to 28th October 1893.	Increases during the 2nd-half of 1893.	Decreases during the 2nd-half of 1893.
State lines worked by companies.	*Rs.*	*Miles.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Miles.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
Standard gauge—											
East Indian	521	1,639	9,01,579	550	1,634	8,19,727	502	1,33,40,827	1,41,05,617	8,48,790	...
Bengal-Nágpur	101	831	90,350	109	863	77,344	90	11,98,263	12,89,497	91,144	...
Indian Midland	106	752	91,002	121	752	85,230	113	12,94,876	11,99,215	...	5,661
Bezváda Extension (*a*)	95	21	2,190	104	112	5,303	47	32,117	99,474	67,357	...
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa (*b*)	216	1,674	3,68,512	220	1,699	3,59,110	211	55,51,243	55,42,196	...	9,047
South Indian	135	1,106	1,33,714	121	1,043	1,58,675	152	24,06,826	25,74,603	1,67,777	...
Southern Mahratta (*c*)	78	1,044	79,506	76	1,156	96,145	83	12,48,756	16,69,057	4,20,301	...
Bengal and North-Western (*d*)	111	755	1,03,872	138	756	92,040	122	12,05,449	12,51,179	...	14,270
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Lucknow-Bareilly section)	56	199	10,603	53	223	12,486	56	1,67,189	1,68,753	1,564	...
TOTAL	213	8,021	17,81,328	222	8,238	17,06,060	207	2,64,21,546	2,79,80,501	15,67,955	...
State lines worked by the State.											
Standard gauge—											
North Western (state) (*e*)	178	2,511	4,78,217	190	2,509	5,68,578	227	68,66,417	87,12,078	18,45,661	...
Oudh and Rohilkhand (state)	193	692	1,50,807	218	740	1,57,895	213	20,24,395	23,42,844	3,18,449	...
Eastern Bengal (state) (including metre and 2′ 6″ gauges)	344	777	3,48,107	448	778	3,56,540	458	43,90,644	45,18,730	1,28,086	...
Bengal Central (*f*)	121	125	17,151	137	125	14,340	115	2,48,685	2,54,350	5,665	...
East Coast (state)	...	...	...	...	175	21,972	126	...	(*g*)1,58,006	1,58,006	...
Metre gauge—											
Burma (state)	157	715	1,45,473	203	730	98,350	135	18,30,564	16,34,134	...	1,96,430
Special gauges—											
Jorhát (state provincial)	55	25	1,085	43	25	1,411	56	26,421	27,045	624	...
Cherra-Companyganj (state provincial)	44	8	368	46	8	495	62	4,440	6,730	2,290	...
TOTAL	202	4,853	11,41,208	235	5,099	12,19,581	240	2,53,91,506	2,76,39,961	26,68,331	...
Lines worked by guaranteed companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Great Indian Peninsula (*h*)	399	1,490	5,89,758	396	1,490	5,57,348	374	80,91,181	79,20,470	...	1,70,711
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	444	461	2,22,450	483	461	2,52,000	547	30,15,980	33,08,159	2,92,179	...
Madras	224	840	1,73,634	207	840	2,20,578	263	29,85,345	34,93,141	5,07,796	...
TOTAL	353	2,791	9,85,842	353	2,791	10,29,926	369	1,40,92,506	1,47,21,770	6,29,264	...
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	234	15,665	39,08,378	249	16,119	39,55,567	245	5,59,05,618	5,03,63,188	44,59,570	...
Assisted companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	126	162	25,450	157	161	21,034	130	3,31,351	3,69,041	37,690	...
Tarkessur	226	22	5,888	268	22	4,836	220	84,160	78,385	...	5,775
Metre gauge—											
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Company's section)	115	67	9,691	145	67	10,744	160	1,47,942	1,24,900	...	23,042
Dibru-Sadiya	121	78	11,924	153	78	10,248	131	1,75,527	1,73,250	...	2,277
TOTAL	129	329	52,953	161	328	46,862	143	7,38,980	7,45,576	6,596	...
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.											
Standard gauge—											
The Nizam's guaranteed state	148	333	48,851	147	333	56,173	169	7,57,399	7,49,680	...	7,719
The Gaekwar's Petlád	78	13	943	73	13	1,810	139	15,929	17,478	1,549	...
Rájpura-Bhátinda	92	108	9,913	83	108	13,074	121	1,53,866	2,33,406	79,540	...
Metre gauge—											
Southern Mahratta (Mysore section) (*i*)	95	311	26,444	85	370	44,103	119	4,79,619	5,61,679	82,060	...
The Gaekwar's Mehsána	44	93	4,313	46	93	6,830	73	57,789	75,135	17,346	...
Kolhápur	61	29	1,492	51	29	2,063	71	28,062	34,502	6,440	...
Special gauge—											
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	49	72	2,916	40	72	3,820	53	49,074	56,327	7,253	...
TOTAL	103	959	93,972	98	1,018	1,27,873	126	15,41,738	17,28,207	1,86,469	...
Lines owned and worked by native states.											
Metre gauge—											
Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junagarh-Porbandar	70	334	24,334	73	334	26,294	79	3,44,157	4,27,610	83,453	...
Jetalsar-Rájkot	...	...	...	...	46	2,525	55	...	43,196	43,196	...
Jodhpur-Bickaneer	55	291	18,074	62	364	18,900	52	2,66,910	2,55,926	...	10,984
Special gauge—											
Morvi	57	94	5,498	59	54	6,250	66	86,165	91,763	5,598	...
TOTAL	62	719	47,906	67	838	53,969	64	6,97,232	8,18,495	1,21,263	...
GRAND TOTAL	218	17,672	41,03,209	232	18,303	41,84,271	229	5,88,83,568	6,36,57,466	47,73,898	...

(*a*) Includes the Bezváda-Godaveri section of the East Coast (state) railway.
(*b*) Includes the Godhra-Rutlam railway.
(*c*) Includes the Guntakal-Mysore frontier section from 1st April 1893.
(*d*) Includes the Tirhoot state railway. Although for convenience classed amongst the state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North-Western railway company.
(*e*) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Umarkot railways.
(*f*) Although for convenience classed amongst the state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central railway company.
(*g*) Total receipts from 15th July to 28th October 1893.
(*h*) Includes the Wardha Coal, Dhond-Manmád, Khámgaon, and Amráoti railways.
(*i*) Includes the Bangalore-Nanjangúd and the Bangalore-Mysore frontier sections.

H. P. BURT,

SIMLA, the 9th November, 1893.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY STATISTICS.

No. XXIX OF 1893-94.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Receipts from 1st April 1893*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

Railway.	Average earnings per mile per week in 1892-93.	Week ending 29th October 1892. Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Week ending 28th October 1893. Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Earnings from 1st April to 29th October 1892.	Earnings from 1st April to 28th October 1893.	Increases in 1893-94.	Decreases in 1893-94.
State lines worked by companies.	*Rs.*	*Miles.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Miles.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
Standard gauge—											
East Indian	580	1,639	9,01,579	550	1,634	8,19,727	502	2,73,41,240	2,73,65,854	24,614	...
Bengal-Nágpur	140	831	90,350	109	863	77,344	90	30,19,411	32,33,898	2,14,487	...
Indian Midland	129	752	91,002	121	752	85,230	113	27,13,379	26,05,057	...	1,08,322
Bezváda Extension (*a*)	80	21	2,190	104	112	5,303	47	50,806	1,91,476	1,40,670	...
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa (*b*)	258	1,674	3,68,512	220	1,699	3,59,110	211	1,22,20,336	1,21,71,056	...	49,280
South Indian	139	1,106	1,33,714	121	1,043	1,58,675	152	43,91,165	48,11,123	4,19,958	...
Southern Mahratta (*c*)	87	1,044	79,506	76	1,156	96,145	83	24,62,152	34,29,145	9,66,993	...
Bengal and North-Western (*d*)	137	755	1,03,872	138	756	92,040	122	29,13,132	28,74,635	...	38,497
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Lucknow-Bareilly section)	66	199	10,603	53	223	12,486	56	3,66,663	3,80,717	14,054	...
TOTAL	243	8,021	17,81,328	222	8,238	17,06,060	207	5,54,78,284	5,70,62,961	15,84,677	...
State lines worked by the State.											
Standard gauge—											
North Western (state) (*e*)	201	2,511	4,78,217	190	2,509	5,68,578	227	1,38,76,444	1,62,42,117	23,65,673	...
Oudh and Rohilkhand (state)	235	692	1,50,807	218	740	1,57,895	213	46,66,835	48,80,558	2,13,723	...
Eastern Bengal (state) (including metre and 2′ 6″ gauges)	292	777	3,48,107	448	778	3,56,540	458	66,41,069	69,60,344	3,19,275	...
Bengal Central (*f*)	120	125	17,151	137	125	14,340	115	4,32,030	4,42,223	10,193	...
East Coast (state)	...	...	...	...	175	21,972	126	...	(*g*) 1,58,006	1,58,006	...
Metre gauge—											
Burma (state)	194	715	1,45,473	203	730	98,350	135	36,43,887	33,41,097	...	3,02,790
Special gauges—											
Jorhát (state provincial)	46	25	1,085	43	25	1,411	56	42,683	45,382	2,699	...
Cherra-Companyganj (state provincial)	47	8	368	46	8	495	62	8,648	12,350	3,702	...
TOTAL	217	4,853	11,41,208	235	5,099	12,19,581	240	2,93,11,596	3,20,82,077	27,70,481	...
Lines worked by guaranteed companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Great Indian Peninsula (*h*)	513	1,490	5,89,758	396	1,490	5,57,348	374	2,08,67,025	1,99,75,915	...	8,91,110
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	605	461	2,22,450	483	461	2,52,000	547	81,26,357	84,11,679	2,85,322	...
Madras	226	840	1,73,634	207	840	2,20,578	263	53,25,635	61,31,602	8,05,967	...
TOTAL	442	2,791	9,85,842	353	2,791	10,29,926	369	3,43,19,017	3,45,19,196	2,00,179	...
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	271	15,665	39,08,378	249	16,119	39,55,567	245	11,91,08,897	12,36,64,234	45,55,337	...
Assisted companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	132	162	25,450	157	161	21,034	130	6,11,757	6,89,767	78,010	...
Tarkessur	252	22	5,888	268	22	4,836	220	1,64,355	1,60,349	...	4,006
Metre gauge—											
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Company's section)	118	67	9,691	145	67	10,744	160	2,86,401	2,62,264	...	24,137
Dibru-Sadiya	123	78	11,924	153	78	10,248	131	3,07,772	3,05,091	...	2,681
TOTAL	135	329	52,953	161	328	46,862	143	13,70,285	14,17,471	47,186	...
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.											
Standard gauge—											
The Nizam's guaranteed state	151	333	48,851	147	333	56,173	169	14,25,582	14,94,489	68,907	...
The Gaekwar's Petlád	96	13	943	73	13	1,810	139	35,688	35,113	...	575
Rájpura-Bhátinda	92	108	9,913	83	108	13,074	121	2,83,396	4,13,836	1,30,440	...
Metre gauge—											
Southern Mahratta (Mysore section) (*i*)	94	311	26,444	85	370	44,103	119	8,04,657	10,16,811	2,12,154	...
The Gaekwar's Mehsána	59	93	4,313	46	93	6,830	73	1,44,467	1,74,450	29,983	...
Kolhápur	67	29	1,492	51	29	2,063	71	51,225	65,643	14,418	...
Special gauge—											
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	68	72	2,916	40	72	3,820	53	1,38,621	1,37,124	...	1,497
TOTAL	107	959	93,972	98	1,018	1,27,873	126	28,83,636	33,37,466	4,53,830	...
Lines owned and worked by native states.											
Metre gauge—											
Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágarh-Porbandar	102	334	24,334	73	334	26,294	79	9,32,304	11,34,291	2,01,987	...
Jetalsar-Rájkot	...	...	...	...	46	2,525	55	...	(*j*) 72,481	72,481	...
Jodhpur-Bickaneer	60	291	18,074	62	364	18,900	52	5,32,025	4,82,482	...	49,543
Special gauge—											
Morvi	65	94	5,498	59	94	6,250	66	1,84,426	1,82,202	...	2,224
TOTAL	80	719	47,906	67	838	53,969	64	16,48,755	18,71,456	2,22,701	...
GRAND TOTAL	251	17,672	41,03,209	232	18,303	41,84,271	229	12,50,11,573	13,02,90,627	52,79,054	...

(*a*) Includes the Bezváda-Godaveri section of the East Coast (state) railway.
(*b*) Includes the Godhra-Rutlam railway.
(*c*) Includes the Guntakal-Mysore frontier section from 1st April 1893.
(*d*) Includes the Tirhoot state railway. Although for convenience classed amongst the state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North Western railway company.
(*e*) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Umarkot railways.
(*f*) Although for convenience classed amongst the state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central railway company.
(*g*) Total receipts from 15th July to 28th October 1893.
(*h*) Includes the Wardha Coal, Dhond-Manmád, Khámgaon, and Amráoti railways.
(*i*) Includes the Bangalore-Nanjangúd and the Bangalore-Mysore frontier sections.
(*j*) Total receipts from 12th April to 28th October 1893.

H. P. BURT,

SIMLA, the 9th November, 1893.

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SUPPLEMENT TO

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No. 46.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1893.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

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

Madras.—*For week ending 11th November.*—Rainfall very heavy in the Carnatic and adjoining parts of the Central and Deccan districts, heavy in the Circars and good in the rest of the Presidency. This fall has filled irrigation works and greatly improved prospects. Sowings continue widely. Standing crops generally promising. Harvest of early crop yielding fair to average outturn. Pasture abundant and cattle in good condition. Prices almost unaltered.

Bombay.—*For week ending 15th November.*—Slight rain in parts of the Deccan, Karnatak, and Konkan. More rain urgently required in parts of the Deccan. Standing crops withering for want of moisture or damaged by insects in parts of two districts; otherwise good. Preparations for the late crops and reaping of early crops progressing generally, except in two districts where sowing is retarded for want of rain. Prices steady, except in one district. Fodder sufficient. Agricultural stock good.

Bengal.—*For week ending 11th November.*—The weather throughout the week was cloudy, and light scattered showers fell in most parts of the province. General agricultural prospects continue favourable. Winter rice is ripening rapidly, and in some districts the harvest has begun. Some damage to winter rice by insects is reported from parts of Tippera, Faridpur, and Mymensingh. Sugarcane is generally a promising crop. Sowing of spring crops, poppy, and tobacco is well forward. The price of rice shown a downward tendency. Cattle are generally reported well, and the fodder supply is sufficient except in

parts of Mymensingh. In Faridpur 313 persons, including 101 men, 116 women and 96 children, received gratuitous relief during the week. Gratuitous relief is also being given in Backergunge.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 15th November.*—Light showers have fallen in a few southern and eastern districts and somewhat heavy rain in Benares, in other places the weather has been clear and bright. Harvesting of the autumn crops nearing completion. Sowings for spring crops germinating well. Picking of cotton and pressing of sugarcane continue. Poppy sowings commencing. Supplies and fodder abundant. Prices stationary.

Punjab.—*For week ending 15th November.*—No rain. Reaping and threshing of autumn crops nearly over. The outturn is reported below average in Dera Ismail Khan. Sowings of spring crops going on. Prospects of standing spring crops are generally good. Field rats have damaged gram shoots in parts of Umballa and autumn crops in parts of Lahore. Cattle in good condition. Fodder is sufficient in all districts, except in Shahpur and part of Mooltan. Prices falling in four districts; stationary elsewhere.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 15th November.*—Cloudy weather has prevailed with general rain. Heavy falls have occurred in the Nerbudda Valley and Nagpur districts, and in the latter considerable damage has been caused to cotton and wheat. The young seedlings having rotted, it will be necessary to resow a considerable area. Little or no damage seems, however, to have resulted in the Chhattisgarh country and the northern districts, and the rain where of moderate quantity has apparently been on the whole beneficial.

Burma.—*For week ending 11th November.*—Very little rain fell in Lower Burma, except in Bassein. Early paddy is being reaped. The crop prospect on the whole is good, but standing crops in part of Kyaukphyu have been damaged by the late cyclone, and more rain is required in Amherst. There were light showers in the northern districts of Upper Burma, but no rain elsewhere. The planting out of the wet-weather rice crop has generally been finished. The cotton harvest in Sagaing and Myingyan is almost over. Standing crops for the most part promise well, but more rain is required in Shwebo and Yeu, while in Myingyan the paddy crop has in places been damaged by floods. The price of paddy has fallen in four districts and risen in three others.

Assam.—*For week ending 14th November.*—Weather seasonable. Prospects of crops generally good. Condition of cattle fair. Fodder and water abundant.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 15th November.*—MYSORE: Good rain in parts of two districts, slight elsewhere. Standing crops in good condition. *Ragi* (*Eleusine coracana*) harvested in five districts. No material change in prices. Prospects favourable.

COORG: Rainfall good. Rice crop thriving. Coffee and cardamom picking continues. Water and fodder for cattle sufficient. Prices stationary.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 15th November.*—BERAR: Rainfall good. Weather cool and cloudy. Cotton and *jowar* (*sorghum vulgare*) crops slightly damaged by recent rains in Basim and Amraoti. Sowings in progress. Weeding operations continue in Akola. Fodder and water sufficient. Prices unchanged.

HYDERABAD: Rainfall moderate. Harvesting of autumn and irrigated crops in progress. Sowing of spring crops continues. The present rainfall it is feared will damage the crops. Prices stationary.

Central India.—*For week ending 15th November.*—Some rain fell during the week in Bhopal and Bundelkhand. Operations for the spring crops in progress in all parts. Condition of standing crops generally good, except in

Baghelkhand and Goona. Agricultural stock in good condition, except in parts of Goona. Pasturage good and sufficient. Prices of food-grains falling in Gwalior, Bhopal, and Goona; steady in other parts. Condition of opium in Neemuch good; sowing commenced in Bhopal.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 15th November.*—Moderate rain in part of Ulwar. Sowings of spring crops and reaping of autumn crops continue in parts. Harvest prospects, and cattle, generally good. Great damage has been done to autumn crops by rats in Marwar. Pasturage or fodder sufficient. Prices falling in three States, rising in one, and steady elsewhere.

Kashmir.—*For week ending 14th November.*—Weather fine. Spring crops mostly sown; sowings, however, still going on in some tahsils. Prices stationary.

Nepal.—*For week ending 11th November.*—Report not received.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY STATISTICS.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS FROM 1ST JULY TO 5TH NOVEMBER 1892, AND FROM 1ST JULY TO 4TH NOVEMBER 1893.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Receipts from 1st July 1893*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

Railway.	Average earnings per mile per week during the 2nd-half of 1892.	Week ending 5th November 1892.			Week ending 4th November 1893.			Earnings from 1st July to 5th November 1892.	Earnings from 1st July to 4th November 1893.	Increases during the 2nd-half of 1893.	Decreases during the 2nd-half of 1893.
		Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Earnings. Per mile open per week.	Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Earnings. Per mile open per week.				
State lines worked by companies.	₹	*Miles.*	₹	₹	*Miles.*	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
Standard gauge—											
East Indian	521	1,639	10,04,846	613	1,634	9,80,581	600	1,43,51,673	1,51,90,362	8,38,689	...
Bengal-Nágpur	101	831	1,05,200	127	863	1,02,786	119	13,03,463	13,97,872	94,409	...
Indian Midland	106	752	83,712	111	752	1,07,199	142	12,88,588	13,06,414	17,826	...
Bezwada Extension (*a*)	95	21	1,452	69	112	5,218	47	33,569	1,04,092	71,123	...
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa (*b*)	216	1,674	4,29,135	256	1,699	3,62,310	213	59,80,378	58,80,904	...	99,474
South Indian	135	1,106	1,40,676	127	1,043	1,64,687	158	25,47,502	27,41,664	1,94,162	...
Southern Mahratta (*c*)	78	1,044	72,187	69	1,156	1,04,377	90	13,20,943	17,82,503	4,61,560	...
Bengal and North-Western (*d*)	111	755	1,34,883	179	756	87,190	115	14,00,332	13,38,120	...	62,212
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Lucknow-Bareilly section)	56	199	13,532	68	223	12,130	54	1,80,721	1,80,883	162	...
TOTAL	213	8,021	19,85,623	248	8,238	19,26,478	234	2,84,07,169	2,99,23,414	15,16,245	...
State lines worked by the State.											
Standard gauge—											
North Western (state) (*e*)	178	2,511	4,35,239	173	2,509	5,41,763	216	73,01,656	92,53,841	19,52,185	...
Oudh and Rohilkhand (state)	193	692	1,78,003	257	740	1,52,236	206	22,02,398	24,95,080	2,92,682	...
Eastern Bengal (state) (including metre and 2′ 6″ gauges)	344	777	3,40,694	438	778	3,29,570	424	47,31,338	48,48,300	1,16,962	...
Bengal Central (*f*)	121	125	18,638	149	125	14,560	116	2,67,323	2,68,910	1,587	...
East Coast (state)	...	...	...	...	175	15,054	86	...	(*g*)1,73,060	1,73,060	...
Metre gauge—											
Burma (state)	157	715	1,33,586	187	730	87,207	119	19,64,150	17,21,341	...	2,42,809
Special gauges—											
Jorhát (state provincial)	55	25	1,668	67	25	1,308	52	28,089	28,338	249	...
Cherra-Companyganj (state provincial)	44	8	419	52	8	531	66	4,859	7,258	2,399	...
TOTAL	202	4,853	11,08,247	228	5,090	11,42,229	224	1,64,99,813	1,87,96,128	22,96,315	...
Lines worked by guaranteed companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Great Indian Peninsula (*h*)	399	1,490	5,91,602	397	1,490	6,33,428	425	86,82,783	85,53,898	...	1,28,885
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	444	461	2,56,181	556	461	2,49,000	540	32,72,161	35,49,056	2,76,895	...
Madras	224	840	1,81,556	216	840	2,13,014	254	31,66,901	37,06,135	5,39,234	...
TOTAL	353	2,791	10,29,339	369	2,791	10,95,442	392	1,51,21,845	1,58,09,109	6,87,264	...
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	234	15,665	41,23,209	263	16,119	41,64,149	258	6,00,28,827	6,45,28,651	44,99,824	...
Assisted companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	126	162	29,249	181	161	25,436	158	3,60,600	3,94,919	34,319	...
Tárakessur	226	22	5,615	255	22	5,125	233	89,775	83,295	...	6,480
Metre gauge—											
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Company's section)	115	67	10,059	150	67	8,633	129	1,58,001	1,33,533	...	24,468
Dibru-Sadiya	121	78	9,832	126	78	12,597	162	1,85,359	1,85,847	488	...
TOTAL	129	329	54,755	166	328	51,791	158	7,93,735	7,97,594	3,859	...
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.											
Standard gauge—											
The Nizam's guaranteed state	148	333	46,901	141	333	57,409	172	8,04,300	8,07,496	3,196	...
The Gaekwar's Petlád	78	13	1,380	106	13	910	70	17,309	18,491	1,182	...
Rajpura-Bhátinda	92	108	9,574	89	108	13,074	121	1,63,440	2,46,480	83,040	...
Metre gauge—											
Southern Mahratta (Mysore section) (*i*)	95	311	27,624	89	370	36,569	99	5,07,243	6,02,180	94,937	...
The Gaekwar's Mehsána	44	93	4,522	49	93	5,530	60	62,321	80,403	18,092	...
Kolhapur	61	29	1,729	60	29	2,551	88	29,791	37,103	7,312	...
Special gauge—											
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	49	72	6,129	85	72	4,540	63	55,203	61,014	5,811	...
TOTAL	103	959	97,859	102	1,018	1,20,583	118	16,39,597	18,33,167	2,13,570	...
Lines owned and worked by native states.											
Metre gauge—											
Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágarh-Porbandar	70	334	28,301	85	334	25,043	75	3,72,458	4,52,653	80,195	...
Jetalsar-Rájkot	...	...	...	...	46	2,460	53	...	45,699	45,699	...
Jodhpur-Bickaneer	55	291	17,439	60	364	22,000	60	2,84,349	2,80,868	...	3,481
Special gauge—											
Morvi	57	94	6,185	66	94	6,023	64	92,350	97,242	4,892	...
TOTAL	62	719	51,925	72	838	55,526	66	7,49,157	8,76,462	1,27,305	...
GRAND TOTAL	218	17,672	43,27,748	245	18,303	43,92,049	240	6,32,11,316	6,80,55,874	48,44,558	...

(*a*) Includes the Bezvádá-Godaveri section of the East Coast (state) railway.
(*b*) Includes the Godhra-Rutlam railway.
(*c*) Includes the Guntakal-Mysore frontier section from 1st April 1893.
(*d*) Includes the Tirhoot State railway. Although for convenience classed amongst the state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North-Western railway company.
(*e*) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Umarkot railways.
(*f*) Although for convenience classed amongst the state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central railway company.
(*g*) Total receipts from 15th July to 4th November 1893.
(*h*) Includes the Wardha Coal, Dhond-Manmád, Khámgaon, and Amráoti railways.
(*i*) Includes the Bangalore-Nanjangud and the Bangalore-Mysore frontier sections.

H. P. BURT.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT,

RAILWAY STATISTICS.

No. XXX OF 1893-94.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Receipts from 1st April 1893* audited figures have been used, as far as possible.

Railway.	Average earnings per mile per week in 1892-93.	Week ending 5th November 1892.			Week ending 4th November 1893.			Earnings from 1st April to 5th Nov. 1892.	Earnings from 1st April to 4th Nov. 1893.	Increases in 1893-94.	Decreases in 1893-94.
		Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Earnings. Per mile open per week.	Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Earnings. Per mile open per week.				
State line worked by Companies.	₹	*Miles.*	₹	₹	*Miles.*	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
Standard gauge—											
East Indian	580	1,639	10,04,846	613	1,634	9,80,581	600	2,83,46,086	2,83,60,599	14,513	...
Bengal-Nágpur	140	831	1,05,206	127	863	1,02,786	119	31,24,611	33,42,363	2,17,752	...
Indian Midland	129	752	83,712	111	752	1,07,199	142	27,97,091	27,12,256	...	84,835
Bezvádá Extention (*a*)	80	21	1,452	69	112	5,218	47	52,258	1,96,694	1,44,436	...
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa (*b*)	258	1,674	4,29,135	256	1,699	3,62,310	213	1,26,49,471	1,25,09,764	...	1,39,707
South Indian	139	1,106	1,40,676	127	1,043	1,64,687	158	45,31,811	49,78,184	4,46,343	...
Southern Mahratta (*c*)	87	1,044	72,187	69	1,156	1,04,377	90	25,34,339	35,42,591	10,08,252	...
Bengal and North Western (*d*)	137	755	1,34,883	179	756	87,190	115	30,48,015	29,61,576	...	86,439
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Lucknow-Bareilly section)	66	199	13,532	68	223	12,130	54	3,80,195	3,92,847	12,652	...
TOTAL	243	8,021	19,85,623	248	8,238	19,26,478	234	5,74,63,907	5,89,96,874	15,32,967	...
State lines worked by the State.											
Standard gauge—											
North Western (state) (*e*)	201	2,511	4,35,239	173	2,509	5,41,763	216	1,43,18,499	1,68,25,002	25,06,503	...
Oudh and Rohilkhand (state)	235	692	1,78,003	257	740	1,52,236	206	48,44,838	50,32,794	1,87,956	...
Eastern Bengal (including metre and 2′ 6″ gauges)	292	777	3,40,694	438	778	3,29,570	424	69,81,763	72,89,914	3,08,151	...
Bengal Central (*f*)	120	125	18,638	149	125	14,560	116	4,50,668	4,56,783	6,115	...
East Coast (state)	...	...	...	...	175	15,054	86	...	(*g*)1,73,060	1,73,060	...
Metre gauges—											
Burma (state)	194	715	1,33,586	187	730	87,207	119	37,77,473	34,28,304	...	3,49,169
Special gauges—											
Jorhát (state provincial)	46	25	1,668	67	25	1,308	52	44,351	46,675	2,324	...
Cherra-Companyganj (state provincial)	47	8	419	52	8	531	66	9,067	12,878	3,811	...
TOTAL	217	4,853	11,08,247	228	5,090	11,42,229	224	3,04,26,659	3,32,65,410	28,38,751	...
Lines worked by Guaranteed Companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Great Indian Peninsula (*h*)	513	1,490	5,91,602	397	1,490	6,33,428	425	2,14,58,627	2,06,09,343	...	8,49,284
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	504	461	2,56,181	556	461	2,49,000	540	83,82,538	86,52,576	2,70,038	...
Madras	220	840	1,81,556	216	840	2,13,014	254	55,07,191	63,44,616	8,37,425	...
TOTAL	442	2,791	10,29,339	369	2,791	10,95,442	392	3,53,48,356	3,56,06,535	2,58,179	...
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	271	15,665	41,23,209	263	16,119	41,64,149	258	12,32,38,922	12,78,68,819	46,29,897	...
Assisted Companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	132	162	29,249	181	161	25,436	158	6,41,006	7,15,645	74,639	...
Tárakeshwar	252	22	5,615	255	22	5,125	233	1,69,970	1,65,261	...	4,709
Metre gauge—											
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Company's section)	118	67	10,059	150	67	8,633	129	2,96,460	2,70,897	...	25,563
Dibru-Sadiya	123	78	9,832	126	78	12,597	162	3,17,604	3,17,688	84	...
TOTAL	135	329	54,755	166	328	51,791	158	14,25,040	14,69,491	44,451	...
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.											
Standard gauge—											
The Nizam's guaranteed state	151	333	46,901	141	333	57,409	172	14,72,483	15,51,898	79,415	...
The Gaekwar's Petlád	96	13	1,380	106	13	910	70	37,068	36,126	...	942
Rajpura-Bhatinda	92	108	9,574	89	108	13,074	121	2,92,972	4,26,910	1,33,938	...
Metre gauge—											
Southern Mahratta (Mysore section) (*i*)	94	311	27,624	89	370	36,569	99	8,32,281	10,57,312	2,25,031	...
The Gaekwar's Mehsána	59	93	4,522	49	93	5,530	60	1,48,989	1,79,718	30,729	...
Kolhapur	67	29	1,729	60	29	2,551	88	52,954	68,244	15,290	...
Special gauge—											
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	68	72	6,129	85	72	4,540	63	1,44,750	1,41,811	...	2,939
TOTAL	107	959	97,859	102	1,018	1,20,583	118	32,31,497	34,62,019	4,80,522	...
Lines owned and worked by native states.											
Metre gauge—											
Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágarh-Porbandar	102	334	28,301	85	334	25,043	75	9,60,605	11,59,334	1,98,729	...
Jetalsar-Rajkot	...	...	...	...	46	2,460	53	...	(*f*)74,984	74,984	...
Jodhpur-Bickneer	60	291	17,439	60	364	22,000	60	5,49,464	5,07,424	...	42,040
Special gauge—											
Morvi	65	94	6,185	66	94	6,023	64	1,90,611	1,87,681	...	2,930
TOTAL	80	719	51,925	72	838	55,526	66	17,00,680	19,29,423	2,28,743	...
GRAND TOTAL	251	17,672	43,27,748	245	18,303	43,92,049	240	12,93,46,139	13,47,29,752	53,83,613	...

(*a*) Includes the Bezvádá-Godaveri section of the East Coast (state) railway.
(*b*) Includes the Godhra-Rutlam railway.
(*c*) Includes the Guntakal-Mysore frontier section from 1st April 1893.
(*d*) Includes the Tirhoot State railway. Although for convenience classed amongst the State railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North Western railway company.
(*e*) Includes the Jummu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Umarkot railways.
(*f*) Although for convenience classed amongst the State railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central railway company.
(*g*) Total receipts from 15th July to 4th November 1893.
(*h*) Includes the Wardah Coal, Dhond-Manmád, Khámgaon, and Amráoti railways.
(*i*) Includes the Bangalore-Nanjangud and the Bangalore-Mysore frontier sections.
(*j*) Total receipts from 12th April to 4th November 1893.

SIMLA,
The 14th November 1893.

H. P. BURT.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Comparative Statement of the Net Indian Sea and Land Customs Revenue (excluding Salt Revenue) for the first seven months of the official year 1893-94, and of the twenty-two preceding years.

(In Thousands of Rupees.)

YEAR.	FOR THE SEVEN MONTHS, APRIL TO OCTOBER.												TOTAL BRITISH INDIA.				YEAR.
	BENGAL.			MADRAS.			BURMA.			SINDH.							
	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	Total Import Revenue.	Export Revenue.	Total Revenue.	
1871-72	5,80	41,51	11,88	2,01	7,31	8,29	90	2,39	10,72	73	71	97	13,65	75,64	89,29	33,85	1,23,14	1871-72
1872-73	7,16	42,07	12,77	2,26	6,86	6,55	1,82	2,71	19,53	65	65	1,29	15,08	76,16	91,24	41,94	1,33,18	1872-73
1873-74	7,23	37,98	7,48	2,07	7,87	8,06	1,95	2,78	15,46	71	46	66	14,03	74,36	88,39	35,31	1,23,70	1873-74
1874-75	8,46	47,56	8,64	2,01	7,95	7,83	2,28	3,75	10,24	66	38	76	15,51	83,73	99,24	27,60	1,26,84	1874-75
1875-76	7,45	38,84	7,75	2,37	8,33	7,68	2,18	2,78	18,51	73	54	92	16,10	77,81	93,91	38,67	1,32,58	1875-76
1876-77	6,68	35,70	5,22	2,37	7,42	5,02	2,59	3,04	13,00	90	42	13	18,49	70,97	89,46	26,14	1,15,60	1876-77
1877-78	7,52	34,66	6,51	3,07	4,63	5,21	2,81	3,33	9,65	119	49	22	20,42	81,80	1,02,22	20,17	1,22,39	1877-78
1878-79	7,50	32,69	8,80	3,29	5,48	3,38	4,02	3,95	14,44	103	32	11	20,57	71,91	92,48	26,05	1,18,53	1878-79
1879-80	8,02	2	8,84	3,18	1	5,69	4,67	5	28,37	179	45	11	23,73	—93*	22,80	40,71	63,51	1879-80
1880-81	7,52	34,66	6,51	2,83	6,14	5,21	3,96	4,53	19,36	64	13	17	20,51	74,22	94,73	32,24	1,26,97	1880-81
1881-82	7,50	32,69	8,80	2,78	5,69	3,38	4,42	4,42	22,92	71	17	17	22,34	69,01	91,35	36,12	1,27,47	1881-82
1882-83	8,02	2	8,84	3,18	1	2,41	4,67	5	28,37	179	45	11	23,73	—93*	22,80	40,71	63,51	1882-83
1883-84	7,83	10	10,20	2,58	7	3,10	4,56	10	20,30	179	45	11	23,40	50	23,90	34,56	58,46	1883-84
1884-85	6,90	20	5,78	2,70	1	3,47	4,43	6	15,08	179	45	11	21,93	52	22,45	25,56	48,01	1884-85
1885-86	7,46	14	7,44	2,77	5	2,17	3,66	4	23,83	179	45	11	23,06	53	23,59	34,09	57,68	1885-86
1886-87	7,22	25	5,96	3,45	10	3,35	5,05	10	19,68	179	45	11	25,06	84	25,90	30,06	55,96	1886-87
1887-88	6,80	29	7,78	5,60	4	2,80	5,25	1	21,05	179	45	11	28,72	64	29,36	32,97	62,33	1887-88
1888-89	8,37	3,53	9,10	5,58	54	3,08	5,01	63	13,70	179	45	11	30,51	7,78	38,29	26,78	65,07	1888-89
1889-90	8,05	5,39	6,68	5,82	35	4,11	4,71	1,67	22,74	179	45	11	30,67	9,38	40,05	34,88	74,93	1889-90
1890-91	9,36	5,40	9,16	6,51	60	2,76	5,22	22	32,75	179	45	11	34,00	9,37	43,37	46,05	89,42	1890-91
1891-92	8,99	6,19	9,78	5,82	55	2,42	5,15	60	28,03	179	45	11	32,72	11,04	43,76	41,23	84,99	1891-92
1892-93	9,52	6,57	7,48	5,78	21	2,49	5,53	36	20,52	179	45	11	33,81	10,29	44,10	31,92	76,02	1892-93
1893-94	8,87	7,01	7,69	5,38	67	3,22	4,76	15	22,76	179	45	11	32,29	11,86	44,15	34,88	79,03	1893-94

* The amount refunded was greater than the duty collected.

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

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT
(*Statistical Branch*)
Calcutta, 16th November 1893.

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SUPPLEMENT TO

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OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

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

During the week under review the most important feature in the weather has been the cyclonic storm which affected the Coromandel Coast on the 5th and 6th of November. The storm occasioned high winds and heavy rain over the Madras Presidency on these dates, and the generally disturbed conditions which either resulted from or accompanied the cyclone subsequently extended over a large part of the country cloudy, overcast, and showery weather being reported from the Central and North-West Provinces and from parts of Bengal from the 7th to the 11th. Over North-West India, on the contrary, very fine quiet weather has prevailed, and there has been practically no rain there throughout the week. The weather has been cooler than usual throughout the whole country, but the departure from the normal has been less than might have been anticipated from the lowness of the day temperatures owing to the unusual warmth at night which has resulted from the cloudy state of the sky.

The chart of Sunday, the 5th, showed that barometric pressure was rising except over Madras where a more or less brisk fall was in progress. A cyclonic storm lay off the Coromandel Coast, the centre being as far as can be judged in about the latitude of Cuddalore. Pressure was high and uniform over Northern India, but gradients were rather steeper than usual over the Peninsula and the central parts of the country. Winds were fairly normal in direction, blowing from

between north and east in general, but around the small storm over the south-west of the Bay the directions were cyclonic. The force was fresh in the south. Rain was falling over the south, centre and east of the Peninsula, but elsewhere the weather was fine. Madras had received about 2¼ inches, and Nellore, Cuddalore, and Colombo about 1½ inch. On the morning of the 6th the chart showed that pressure had fallen two-tenths of an inch at Madras, and that the centre of the cyclonic storm lay between Cuddalore and Madras. Gradients were steep around the storm, and the cyclonic winds were blowing with the force of a gale. In other parts of the Indian region though the barometer was falling, the general conditions were generally little changed and the weather was fine except in Lower Bengal, where some showers were reported. Heavy rain had fallen over a large part of Madras, more particularly to the north of the storm centre. Madras had received 6·30 inches, Cuddalore 2·78 inches, Nellore 2·43 and inches, Masulipatam 2·37 inches. By the morning of the 7th the cyclonic storm had practically disappeared, though there existed a residual disturbance over the west of the Bay and east of the Peninsula. The barometer had, however, risen fast over the Carnatic, and the lowest pressures were reported from Malabar. Pressure remained high and uniform over Northern India. The winds were very irregular over the south-east of the Peninsula, but were fairly normal in direction elsewhere. The force had fallen on the Madras Coast. Rain continued general and rather heavy over the east and centre of the Peninsula, and some showers were again reported from North-East India. Nellore reported 5·04 inches of rain, Madras 3·77 inches, and Vizagapatam 3·63 inches. On the 8th the pressure changes were comparatively unimportant and readings decreased from a high pressure area in the north to a low pressure area in the extreme south. The winds remained variable in Madras but blew from the normal directions elsewhere. Rain had extended to the Central and North-Western Provinces and continued over the east, centre, and south of the Peninsula. The heaviest amounts were 3·58 inches at Coimbatore, and 1·50 inches at Cuddalore. The chart of the 9th showed that pressure was rising except in North-East India, but the general distribution was not altered to any considerable extent, readings remaining highest in the extreme north and lowest in the extreme south. The winds were fairly normal. Rain was reported from the greater part of the Peninsula and of the Central and North-Western Provinces, and the amounts were larger again along the East Coast of the Peninsula. Masulipatam reported 7·90 inches, Coconada 4·33 inches, Gopalpur 3·75 inches, Nellore 3·35 inches, and Hoshangabad 2·80 inches. On the 10th the barometer was falling except in Bengal, the Peninsula, and Lower Burma, but the changes in the general distribution were unimportant. The winds also were practically unchanged. Rain had ceased in the North-Western Provinces, and was falling off in the Central Provinces, but in the east and south of the Peninsula it continued to fall more or less heavily. Cuddalore and Negapatam reported 3¾ inches, Tinnevelly 2¾ inches, and Coimbatore, Coconada and Colombo about 1½ inch. On the 11th pressure was changing slowly, and the only important alteration was the appearance of another depression off the Coromandel Coast. The winds were north-westerly at Madras and Cuddalore, but elsewhere the directions remained fairly normal. Rain continued to fall over the east and south of the Peninsula, and there were still some showers reported from the Central Provinces. Cuddalore reported 3·78 inches of rain, Nellore 3·00 inches, Colombo 2·10 inches, and several stations over 1 inch.

Temperature.—The following table shows the variations of the mean temperature from the normal on each day of the week for the different Provinces of India:—

Province.	November 1893.							Mean variation of week.
	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	10th.	11th.	
Burma	—1·1	—1·4	—1·6	—1·1	—0·6	+0·4	+1·0	—0·6
Bengal and Assam	+0·8	—0·4	—2·2	—0·5	—0·2	—1·0	—0 6	—0 6
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	—0·4	—1·7	—1·1	+0·6	—3 0	—1·6	—0·6	—1·1
Punjab	—0·3	—1·4	—1·4	—1·2	—0 9	—0·7	—0 9	—1·0
Bombay	—0·3	—1·0	—1·2	+0·9	—0·3	—0·1	+1·5	—0·1
Central Provinces and Berar	—2·3	—2·3	—1 0	—1·5	—5·0	—3·4	+0·1	—2·2
Central India and Guzerat	—0·8	—2·1	—2·9	—0 8	—3·8	—3·4	—1·3	—2·2
Sind and Rajputana	—0·8	—0·9	—1·6	—2·5	—1·3	—1·3	—1·1	—1·4
Madras	+0·3	—2·0	—2·7	—2·0	—0·6	—1·0	—1·3	—1·3
Mean for whole of India	—0·6	—1·5	—1·7	—0·9	—1·7	—1·3	—0·4	—1·2

On no day of the week was the mean temperature of the whole country above the normal. The coolest days were the 7th and 9th, when the abnormal deficiency was 1·7. In Bengal and Madras on the 5th, in the North-Western Provinces and Bombay on the 8th, in Burma on the 10th, and in Burma, Bombay and the Central Provinces on the 11th the mean temperature slightly exceeded the normal average, but with these exceptions, the heat was steadily less than usual.

Rain:—During the week under review the rainfall, as mentioned above, has been due to disturbed conditions which in a greater or less degree affected the whole country except the extreme north-west. These disturbed conditions were shown in the most intense form over the Carnatic, in a mild form over the Central Provinces and the west of the Peninsula, and in a very slight form over Bengal and the North-Western Provinces. Hence the table at the close of the summary shows that, while there has been no rain over the Punjab, Rajputana, Guzerat, Kathiawar, and Sind, there has been moderate rain over the west of the Peninsula, and the Central Provinces, and light rain elsewhere. Of the 52 rainfall divisions, fourteen have had absolutely no rain during the week, thirteen more have had an average actual rainfall per division of less than one-tenth of an inch for the week, while in the remaining twenty-five divisions the rainfall has been effective, ranging from 0·10 inch in Behar to as much as 9·51 inches in the East Coast (central). The third column of the table shows that the average actual fall of the week has been in large excess over the east and centre of the Peninsula, in moderate excess over Malabar and the Central Provinces, and in slight excess in the North-Western Provinces and Central Burma. In other parts of the country the rainfall has been generally less than the normal, but the deficiency has been slight and unimportant. The greatest absolute excess has been 7·96 inches in the East Coast (central) division.

The three concluding columns of the table show that since October the 15th the total rainfall for the period is generally in excess of the normal average except in the Punjab, Rajputana, Guzerat, Kathiawar and Sind, where throughout the whole month little or no rain has fallen.

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

Division.	District.	Station.	Amount. Inches.
Central Burma . .	Thayetmyo . .	Linboungwe . .	9·02
North-Western Provinces	Mirzapur . .	Chakia . .	2·50
Malabar . . .	Travancore . .	Alleppy . .	8·40
Madras . . .	Nilgiris . . .	Kodanud . .	11·07
Central Provinces . .	Nagpur . . .	Umrer . .	4·80
Madras . . .	Godavery . .	Ramchendrapan	16·31
„ . . .	Cuddapah . .	Cheval . .	13·46
„ . . .	Nellore . . .	Vinkatagiri .	19·48
„ . . .	North Arcot . .	Maderpak . .	19·45

Provinces.	Division.	Rainfall data for week ending 11th November 1893. Average actual rainfall of Division.	Average normal rainfall of Division.	Excess or defect in inches.	Rainfall data from 15th October to 11th November 1893. Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall, 15th October to 11th November.	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a percentage.
		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Per cent.
Burma . . .	Tenasserim . . .	0	0·62	—0·62	1·48	5·26	— 72
	Lower Burma . . .	0·46	1·17	—0·71	5·52	5·45	+ 1
	Central ditto . . .	1·07	0·59	+0·48	4·38	3·46	+ 26
	Upper ditto . . .	0·02	?	?	4·19	?	?
	Arakan	0	1·51	—1·51	5·14	6·03	— 15
Bengal and Assam	Eastern Bengal . .	0·05	0·36	—0·31	4·99	3·61	+ 38
	Assam (Surma) . .	0·08	0·30	—0·22	4·87	3·32	+ 47
	Ditto (Brahmaputra) .	0·02	0·12	—0·10	1·98	1·95	+ 1
	Deltaic Bengal . .	0·08	0·13	—0·05	2·22	2·52	— 12
	Central ditto . . .	0·03	0·14	—0·11	2·53	2·11	+ 20
	North ditto . . .	0·02	0·04	—0·02	2·85	2·26	+ 26
	Orissa	0 15	0·39	—0·24	6·65	4·18	+ 59
	Chota Nagpur . . .	0·07	0·12	—0·05	2·56	1·45	+ 77
	Bihar (South) . . .	0·10	0·11	—0·01	3·54	1·32	+168
	Ditto (North) . . .	0·10	0·04	+0·06	5·71	1·11	+414
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	North-Western Provinces (East).	0·81	0·03	+0·78	5·10	0·82	+588
	North-Western Provinces (Submontane) (*a*).	0·15	0·01	+0·14	6·21	0·81	+667
	Oudh (South) . . .	0·14	0	+0·14	3·83	0·39	+882
	Ditto (North) . . .	0·03	0	+0·03	4·78	0·26	+1,739
	North-Western Provinces (Central).	0·03	0·01	+0·02	1·97	0·18	+994
	North-Western Provinces (West).	0	0	0	0·88	0·07	+1,157
	North-Western Provinces (Submontane) (*b*).	0·01	0·01	0	4·02	0·08	+4,925
Punjab . . .	Punjab (South) . .	0	0	0	0	0·08	—100
	Ditto (Central) . .	0	0·01	—0·01	0·01	0·09	— 89
	Ditto (Submontane) .	0	0·01	—0·01	0	0·09	—100
	Ditto (Hill Districts) .	0	0·04	—0·04	0·19	0·26	— 27
	Ditto (North-West) .	0	0·01	—0·01	0·06	0·18	— 67
	Ditto (West) . .	0	0·01	—0·01	0	0·04	—100
Bombay and Malabar Coast Districts (Madras).	Malabar	2·78	1·45	+1·33	6·46	7·73	— 16
	Madras (South Central) .	2 69	1·38	+1·31	6·81	6·36	+ 7
	Coorg	0·65	?	?	4·21	0	0
	Mysore	0·65	1·05	—0·40	2·14	4·52	— 53
	Konkan	0·05	0·55	—0·50	0·82	3·22	— 75
	Bombay-Deccan . .	0·08	0·78	—0·20	1·17	3·41	— 66
	Hyderabad (North) .	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khandesh . . .	0·03	0·46	—0·41	0·10	1·96	— 95
Central Provinces and Berar.	Berar	1·77	0·11	+1·66	3·85	1·69	+128
	Central Provinces (West) .	1·84	0·14	+1·70	3·77	1·13	+234
	Ditto ditto (Central)	1·47	0·09	+1·38	4·48	0·92	+387
	Ditto ditto (East) .	0·74	0·23	+0·51	2·40	1·15	+109
Bombay (North)	Guzerat	0	0·16	—0·16	0	0·57	—100
	Kattywar	0	0·08	—0·08	0	0·32	—100
	Sind	0	0·02	—0·02	0	0·06	—100
Rajputana and Central India.	Central India (East) .	0·12	0·02	+0·10	0·99	0·28	+254
	Rajputana (East), Central India (West).	0	0·01	—0·01	0·10	0·27	— 63
	Rajputana (West) . .	0	0·01	—0·01	0	0·07	—100
Madras . . .	East Coast (North) . .	3·30	0·97	+2·33	9·27	6·46	+ 44
	Ditto (ditto) (*a*) .	2·50	1·16	+1·34	4·35	4·34	0
	Hyderabad (South) .	1·22	0·08	+1·14	2·55	0·95	+168
	Madras (Central) .	1·57	0·79	+0·78	3·89	4·15	— 6
	East Coast (Central) .	9·51	1·55	+7·96	13·86	8·13	+ 71
	Ditto (South) . .	8 55	2·59	+5·96	12 03	9·24	+ 30
	Madras (South) . .	2 63	1·97	+0·66	5·21	6·64	— 22

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

Simla, the 16th November, 1893.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

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

Madras.—*For week ending 18th November.*—Rainfall general; very heavy in the Carnatic, Godavari and Kistna districts, heavy in Cuddapah, Central and West Coast, good in Vizagapatam and southern districts. The fall of the last two weeks has greatly improved water-supply and prospects. Sowings proceeding vigorously. Standing crops thriving but have been affected slightly in places by excessive rain. Harvest of early crops continues with fair to average outturn. Pasture plentiful and cattle generally in good condition. Prices practically stationary, but dry grains slightly easier.

Bombay.—*For week ending 22nd November.*—Rain throughout the Presidency Proper and in one district of Sind. The rain has been generally beneficial to crops but more is still required in parts of the Deccan. Standing crops damaged by rust, rain or insects in seven districts, and withering for want of rain in parts of one district; otherwise good. Preparation for late and reaping of early crops progressing generally. Cotton-picking continues in three districts. Prices stationary except in two districts. Fodder sufficient. Agricultural stock good.

Bengal.—*For week ending 18th November.*—No rain fell during the week with the exception of a few unimportant showers in Orissa and the Darjeeling hills. The winter rice harvest is beginning and promises to yield an excellent outturn, except, as previously reported, in tracts which suffered from floods, and in the north of Tippera where mischief is still being caused by insects. Spring crops are still being sown. The earlier sowings are coming on well. Prospects of poppy are favourable, but in Darbhanga and Muzaffarpur the sowings are rather late owing to the presence of excessive moisture in the soil. Tobacco and sugarcane promise to be good crops. The price of rice is falling. Cattle are generally in good condition, but want of fodder is still reported from Tippera and the supply is not sufficient in parts of Backergunge and Mymensingh. The number of persons receiving gratuitous relief during the week were:—

Faridpur, 145, including 71 men, 39 women, and 35 children.

Backergunge, 3,108, including 249 men, 1,212 women, and 1,647 children.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 22nd November.*—Weather generally cloudy with light showers in most districts. Sowings for spring crops and poppy sowings germinating well. Harvesting of autumn crops still going on. Prospects favourable. Supplies and fodder ample. Prices stationary.

Punjab.—*For week ending 22nd November.*—No rain. Harvesting of autumn crops nearly over. Sowings of spring crops in progress. Standing crops are said to be in good condition. Outturn of the autumn crop is reported good. Spring crops have been injured by field rats in parts of Umballa and Lahore. Cattle are generally in good condition. Fodder sufficient in all districts, except in Shahpur where it is scarce. Prices rising in one district, falling in three districts, stationary elsewhere.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 23rd November.*—Rain has fallen in the Northern Districts but apparently without prejudice to the prospects of the cold weather harvest. Rain has, however, caused damage to the *jowari* (*Sorghum vulgare*) and cotton corps in Nimar and in the Nagpur country and the outturn will not be as good as was lately anticipated.

Burma.—*For week ending 18th November.*—Early paddy is being reaped in Lower Burma where the crop prospect generally is good, but slight damage is reported from parts of Thongwa and Henzada, and more rain is still required in Amherst. There was light rain in ten districts of Upper Burma and none elsewhere. Reaping of early paddy and ploughing for cold-weather crops continue. Crop prospects in Upper Burma generally are good, but in Shwebo more rain is required and late paddy is withering, and in Minbu some paddy has been destroyed by floods. The price of paddy has fallen in three districts, but has risen in two.

Assam.—*For week ending 21st November.*—Weather dry and cool. Prospects of crops in general good. Condition of cattle normal. Fodder and water sufficient.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 22nd November.*—MYSORE.—Good rain in the civil and military station and in the Mysore district. Crops and prospects good. Outturn of crops harvested favourable. Prices risen slightly in one district.

Coorg.—*For week ending 22nd November.*—Slight rain. Rice crop thriving. Picking of coffee and cardamoms in progress. Prices stationary. Fodder and water sufficient for cattle.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 22nd November.*—BERAR.—Slight rain. Weather cloudy and cool. Crops satisfactory, except *jowari* (*Sorghum vulgare*) which has been much damaged from recent rains. Sowings completed in Buldana and Akola. Weeding operations still continue in Akola. Fodder and water sufficient. Price of food-grains risen in Akola and fallen in Buldana.

Hyderabad.—*For week ending 22nd November.*—Rainfall during week 1 inch 75 cents; total from 1st January, 58 inches 79 cents. Harvesting of autumn and irrigated crops in progress. Sowing of spring crops continues. The present excessive rainfall, it is feared, will spoil the crops. Grass plentiful. Prices stationary.

Central India.—*For week ending 23rd November.*—Rain fell in nearly all parts of Central India during week. Agricultural operations in progress and nearly completed in Bhopal. Standing crops generally good, except in parts of Baghelkhand and Goona. Condition of agricultural stock good, except in Goona. Pasturage good and sufficient. Prices of food-grains falling in Gwalior, fluctuating in parts of Bhopawar, rising in Bhopal, steady elsewhere. Opium sowing in progress in Bhopawar.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 22nd November.*—Rainfall nearly 3¼ inches in Abu, 2½ in Jhallawar, over one inch in Sirohi and Jeypore, slight in other places. Sowings for the spring crops still continue. Reaping of autumn nearly completed. Winter rain wanted in Kerowlee. Harvest prospects and cattle generally good. Wheat crops damaged by recent rain in Sirohi and the autumn crops by rats in Marwar. Pasturage or fodder sufficient. Prices fluctuating in three States and steady elsewhere.

Kashmir.—*For week ending 21st November.*—Weather fine. Spring sowings still in progress in some places. Rain wanted. Prices slightly falling.

Nepal.—*For week ending 18th November.*—Weather sunny and clear.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY STATISTICS.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS FROM 1ST JULY TO 12TH NOVEMBER 1892, AND FROM 1ST JULY TO 11TH NOVEMBER 1893.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Receipts from 1st July 1893*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

Railway.	Average earnings per mile per week during the 2nd-half of 1892.	Week ending 12th November 1892. Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Earnings. Per mile open per week.	Week ending 11th November 1893. Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Earnings. Per mile open per week.	Earnings from 1st July to 12th November 1892.	Earnings from 1st July to 11th November 1893.	Increases during the 2nd-half of 1893.	Decreases during the 2nd-half of 1893.
State lines worked by companies.	₹	*Miles.*	₹	₹	*Miles.*	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
Standard gauge—											
East Indian	521	1,639	9,97,475	609	1,634	9,54,562	584	1,53,49,148	1,61,66,834	8,17,686	...
Bengal-Nágpur	101	831	96,975	117	863	80,099	93	14,00,438	14,98,870	98,432	...
Indian Midland	106	752	88,677	118	752	95,189	127	13,77,265	14,06,584	29,319	...
Bezwada Extension (*a*)	95	21	1,985	95	112	4,475	40	35,554	1,10,795	75,241	...
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa (*b*)	216	1,674	3,95,383	236	1,699	3,25,010	191	63,75,761	61,99,789	...	1,75,972
South Indian	135	1,106	1,49,660	135	1,043	1,06,649	102	26,97,162	28,49,860	1,52,698	...
Southern Mahratta (*c*)	78	1,044	89,846	86	1,156	82,853	72	14,10,789	18,65,356	4,54,567	...
Bengal and North-Western (*d*)	111	755	1,24,636	165	756	85,620	113	15,24,968	14,23,740	...	1,01,228
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Lucknow-Bareilly section)	56	199	11,626	58	223	8,331	37	1,92,347	1,91,036	...	1,311
Pálanpur-Deesa	...	...	...	...	9	100	11	...	(*e*)100	100	...
TOTAL	213	8,021	19,56,263	244	8,247	17,42,888	211	3,03,63,432	3,17,12,964	13,49,532	...
State lines worked by the State.											
Standard gauge—											
North Western (state) (*f*)	178	2,511	4,76,981	190	2,509	5,42,688	216	77,78,637	98,37,647	20,59,010	...
Oudh and Rohilkhand (state)	193	692	1,74,950	253	740	1,38,927	188	23,77,348	26,37,186	2,59,838	...
Eastern Bengal (state) (including metre and 2′ 6″ gauges)	344	777	3,30,054	425	778	3,16,100	406	50,61,392	51,64,493	1,03,101	...
Bengal Central (*g*)	121	125	18,104	145	125	14,720	118	2,85,427	2,83,490	...	1,937
East Coast (state)	...	...	...	...	175	9,160	52	...	(*h*)1,03,447	1,03,447	...
Metre gauge—											
Burma (state)	157	715	1,13,435	159	730	95,895	131	20,77,585	18,08,394	...	2,69,191
Special gauges—											
Jorhát (state provincial)	55	25	969	39	25	1,149	46	29,058	29,487	429	...
Cherra-Companyganj (state provincial)	44	8	448	56	8	514	64	5,307	7,773	2,466	...
TOTAL	202	4,853	11,14,941	230	5,090	11,19,153	220	1,76,14,754	1,98,71,917	22,57,163	...
Lines worked by guaranteed companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Great Indian Peninsula (*i*)	399	1,490	6,75,384	453	1,490	4,79,607	322	93,58,167	90,33,505	...	3,24,662
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	444	461	2,19,957	477	461	2,02,000	438	34,92,118	37,53,209	2,61,091	...
Madras	224	840	1,83,389	218	840	1,51,325	180	33,50,290	38,59,996	5,09,706	...
TOTAL	353	2,791	10,78,730	387	2,791	8,32,932	298	1,62,00,575	1,66,46,710	4,46,135	...
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	234	15,665	41,49,934	265	16,128	36,94,973	229	6,41,78,761	6,82,31,591	40,52,830	...
Assisted companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	126	162	26,115	161	161	26,331	163	3,86,715	4,22,756	36,041	...
Tarkeswar	226	22	5,730	260	22	4,635	211	95,505	87,626	...	7,879
Metre gauge—											
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Company's section)	115	67	6,142	92	67	12,638	189	1,64,143	1,48,904	...	15,239
Dibru-Sadiya	121	78	9,057	116	77	9,558	123	1,94,416	1,95,405	989	...
TOTAL	129	329	47,044	143	327	53,162	163	8,40,779	8,54,691	13,912	...
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.											
Standard gauge—											
The Nizam's guaranteed state	148	333	51,231	154	333	36,584	110	8,55,531	8,40,703	...	14,828
The Gaekwar's Petlád	78	13	1,164	90	13	610	47	18,473	19,212	739	...
Rájpura-Bhátinda	92	108	9,574	89	108	9,160	85	1,73,014	2,55,640	82,626	...
Metre gauge—											
Southern Mahratta (Mysore section) (*j*)	95	311	28,824	93	370	33,233	90	5,36,067	6,35,413	99,346	...
The Gaekwar's Mehsána	44	93	4,154	45	93	4,420	48	66,465	84,286	17,821	...
Kolhapur	61	29	2,135	74	29	2,117	73	31,926	39,220	7,294	...
Special gauge—											
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	49	72	4,976	69	72	2,470	34	60,179	64,339	4,160	...
TOTAL	103	959	1,02,058	106	1,018	88,594	87	17,41,655	19,38,813	1,97,158	...
Lines owned and worked by native states.											
Metre gauge—											
Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágarh-Porbandar	70	334	31,508	94	334	19,975	60	4,03,966	4,73,349	69,383	...
Jetalsar-Rajkot	...	...	...	...	46	2,075	45	...	47,774	47,774	...
Jodhpur-Bickaneer	55	291	18,080	62	364	15,400	42	3,02,429	2,94,125	...	8,304
Special gauge—											
Morvi	57	94	6,188	66	94	4,857	52	98,538	1,02,418	3,880	...
TOTAL	62	719	55,776	78	838	42,307	50	8,04,933	9,17,666	1,12,733	...
GRAND TOTAL	218	17,672	43,54,812	246	18,311	38,79,036	212	6,75,66,128	7,19,42,761	43,76,633	...

(*a*) Includes the Bezváda-Godaveri section of the East Coast (state) railway.
(*b*) Includes the Godhra-Rutlam railway.
(*c*) Includes the Guntakal-Mysore frontier section from 1st April 1893.
(*d*) Includes the Tirhoot state railway. Although for convenience classed amongst the state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North-Western railway company.
(*e*) Total receipts from 8th to 11th November 1893.
(*f*) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Umarkot railways.
(*g*) Although for convenience classed amongst the state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central railway company.
(*h*) Includes the Wardha Coal, Dhond-Manmád, Khámgaon, and Amráoti railways.
(*i*) Includes the Bangalore-Nanjangúd and the Bangalore-Mysore frontier sections.

CALCUTTA,
The 25th November 1893.

L. G. PRICKETT,
Assistant Secretary.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT,

RAILWAY STATISTICS.

No. XXXI OF 1893-94.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Receipts from 1st April 1893* audited figures have been used, as far as possible.

Railway.	Average earnings per mile per week in 1892-93.	Week ending 12th November 1892. Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Earnings. Per mile open per week.	Week ending 11th November 1893. Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Earnings. Per mile open per week.	Earnings from 1st April to 12th Nov. 1892.	Earnings from 1st April to 11th Nov. 1893.	Increases in 1893-94.	Decreases in 1893-94.
State line worked by Companies.	₹	*Miles.*	₹	₹	*Miles.*	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
Standard gauge—											
East Indian	580	1,639	9,97,475	609	1,634	9,54,562	584	2,93,43,561	2,93,37,071	...	6,490
Bengal-Nágpur	140	831	96,975	117	863	80,099	93	32,21,586	34,43,361	2,21,775	...
Indian Midland	129	752	88,677	118	752	95,189	127	28,85,768	28,12,426	...	73,342
Bezváda Extension (*a*)	80	21	1,985	95	112	4,475	40	54,243	2,02,797	1,48,554	...
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa (*b*)	258	1,674	3,95,383	236	1,699	3,25,010	191	1,30,44,854	1,28,28,649	...	2,16,205
South Indian	139	1,106	1,49,660	135	1,043	1,06,649	102	46,81,501	50,86,380	4,04,879	...
Southern Mahratta (*c*)	87	1,044	89,846	86	1,156	82,853	72	26,24,185	36,25,444	10,01,259	...
Bengal and North Western (*d*)	137	755	1,24,636	165	756	85,620	113	31,72,051	30,47,196	...	1,25,455
Rohilkhand and Kumaon (Lucknow-Bareilly section)	66	199	11,626	58	223	8,331	37	3,91,821	4,03,000	11,179	...
Palanpur-Deesa	...	...	...	...	9	100	11	...	(*e*)100	100	...
TOTAL	243	8,021	19,56,263	244	8,247	17,42,888	211	5,94,20,170	6,07,86,424	13,66,254	...
State lines worked by the State.											
Standard gauge—											
North Western (state) (*f*)	201	2,511	4,76,981	190	2,509	5,42,688	216	1,47,95,480	1,73,72,275	25,76,795	...
Oudh and Rokilkhand (state)	235	692	1,74,950	253	740	1,38,927	188	50,19,788	51,74,900	1,55,112	...
Eastern Bengal state (including metre and 2′ 6″ gauges)	292	777	3,30,054	425	778	3,16,100	406	73,11,817	76,06,107	2,94,290	...
Bengal Central (*g*)	120	125	18,104	145	125	14,720	118	4,68,772	4,71,363	2,591	...
East Coast (state)	...	...	...	...	175	9,160	52	...	(*h*)1,82,220	1,82,220	...
Metre gauge—											
Burma (state)	194	715	1,13,435	159	730	95,895	131	38,90,908	35,15,357	...	3,75,551
Special gauges—											
Jorhát (state provincial)	46	25	969	39	25	1,149	46	45,320	47,824	2,504	...
Cherra-Companyganj (state provincial)	47	8	448	56	8	514	64	9,515	13,393	3,878	...
TOTAL	217	4,853	11,14,941	230	5,090	11,19,153	220	3,15,41,600	3,43,83,439	28,41,839	...
Lines worked by Guaranteed Companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Great Indian Peninsula (*i*)	513	1,490	6,75,384	453	1,490	4,79,607	322	2,21,34,011	2,10,88,950	...	10,45,061
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	603	461	2,19,957	477	461	2,02,000	438	86,02,495	88,56,729	2,54,234	...
Madras	290	840	1,83,389	218	840	1,51,325	180	86,90,580	64,98,457	8,07,877	...
TOTAL	442	2,791	10,78,730	387	2,791	8,32,932	298	3,64,27,086	3,64,44,136	17,050	...
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	271	15,665	41,49,934	265	16,128	36,94,973	229	12,73,88,856	13,16,13,999	42,25,143	...
Assisted Companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	132	162	26,115	161	161	26,331	163	6,67,121	7,43,482	76,361	...
Tárakeshwar	252	22	5,730	260	22	4,635	211	1,73,700	1,69,592	...	4,108
Metre gauge—											
Rohilkhand and Kumaon (Company's section)	118	67	6,142	92	67	12,638	189	3,02,602	2,86,268	...	16,334
Dibru-Sadiya	123	78	9,057	116	77	9,558	123	3,26,661	3,27,246	585	...
TOTAL	135	329	47,044	143	327	53,162	163	14,72,084	15,26,588	54,504	...
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.											
Standard gauge—											
The Nizam's guaranteed state	151	333	51,231	154	333	36,584	110	15,23,714	15,86,854	63,140	...
The Gaekwar's Petlád	96	13	1,164	90	13	610	47	38,232	36,847	...	1,385
Rajpura-Bhatinda	92	108	9,574	89	108	9,160	85	3,02,546	4,14,714	1,12,168	...
Metre gauge—											
Southern Mahratta (Mysore section) (*j*)	94	311	28,824	93	370	33,233	90	8,61,105	10,90,545	2,29,440	...
The Gaekwar's Mehsána	59	93	4,154	45	93	4,420	48	1,53,143	1,83,601	30,458	...
Kolhápur	67	29	2,135	74	29	2,117	73	55,089	70,361	15,272	...
Special gauge—											
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	68	72	4,976	69	72	2,470	34	1,49,726	1,45,136	...	4,590
TOTAL	107	959	1,02,058	106	1,018	88,594	87	34,83,555	39,28,088	4,44,533	...
Lines owned and worked by native states.											
Metre gauge—											
Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágarh-Porbandar	102	334	31,508	94	334	19,975	60	9,92,113	11,80,030	1,87,917	...
Jetalsar-Rajkot	...	...	...	...	46	2,075	45	...	(*k*)77,059	77,059	...
Jodhpur-Bickaneer	60	291	18,080	62	364	15,400	42	5,67,544	5,20,681	...	46,863
Special gauge—											
Morvi	65	94	6,188	66	94	4,857	52	1,96,799	1,92,857	...	3,942
TOTAL	80	719	55,776	78	838	42,307	50	17,56,456	19,79,627	2,14,171	...
GRAND TOTAL	251	17,672	43,54,812	246	18,311	38,79,036	212	13,37,00,951	13,86,39,272	49,38,321	...

(*a*) Includes the Bezváda-Godaveri section of the East Coast (state) railway.
(*b*) Includes the Godhra-Rutlam railway.
(*c*) Includes the Guntakal-Mysore frontier section from 1st April 1893.
(*d*) Includes the Tirhoot State railway. Although for convenience classed amongst the State railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North Western railway company.
(*e*) Total receipts from 8th to 11th November 1893.
(*f*) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Umarkot railways.
(*g*) Although for convenience classed amongst the State railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central railway company.
(*h*) Total receipts from 15th July to 11th November 1893.
(*i*) Includes the Wardah Coal, Dhond-Manmád, Khámgaon, and Amráoti railways.
(*j*) Includes the Bangalore-Nanjangúd and the Bangalore-Mysore frontier sections.
(*k*) Total receipts from 12th April to 11th November 1893.

CALCUTTA,
The 25th November 1893.

L. G. PRICKETT,
Assistant Secretary.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF OCTOBER 1893.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice, best sort.		Rice, common.		Jawar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).		Marua or ragi (*Eleusine corocana*).		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus.*)		Firewood.		Salt.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Burma—																										
Tenasserim—																										
Mergui	...	...	...	...	10 10	10 10	11 11	11 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	256 12	256 12	12 0	12 0
Tavoy	...	...	...	...	10 5	10 5	11 7	11 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	399 3	399 3	10 15⅓	14 3
Moulmein and Amherst	9 2	9 2	...	...	11 3	11 3	14 9	14 9	6 5	6 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 2	10 2	12 2	12 2	7 12	7 12	220 0	220 0	18 11	18 11
Pegu (deltaic)—																										
Pegu	...	...	...	...	10 2	10 2	14 3	14 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 2	11 2	...	...	9 0	9 0	143 0	143 0	14 3	14 3
Rangoon	13 0	13 0	...	...	12 0	11 0	14 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	133 0	133 0	15 8	15 8
Thôngwa	...	...	...	...	9 4	9 4	11 5	11 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100 0	100 0	14 4	14 4
Bassein	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	14 7	15 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 1	13 1	...	...	...	...	150 13	150 13	17 8	17 8
Pegu (inland)—																										
Shwegyin	...	...	...	...	9 3	9 1	9 14	9 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	200 0	200 0	14 2	14 2
Tharrawaddy	...	...	...	...	12 5	12 5	14 13	14 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	8 12	8 12	450 0	450 0	14 3	14 13
Henzada	...	...	...	...	10 11	11 8	10 11	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	5 12	5 12	183 8	183 8	16 2	16 2
Prome	10 6	10 6	...	...	11 12	10 12	13 4	12 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 13	13 3	...	...	9 6	9 6	193 3	193 3	14 3	14 3
Toungoo	...	...	...	...	12 2	12 2	13 8	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 6	11 6	...	...	...	...	326 8	326 8	14 3	14 3
Thayetmyo	12 3	12 3	...	...	11 11	11 11	15 5	15 5	*	19 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 9	14 4	28 3	28 3	8 10	8 10	196 0	196 0	12 14	12 14
Upper Burma—																										
Mandalay	22 0	20 4	...	...	11 1	11 1	12 0	12 0	27 8	27 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 2	12 2	29 5	29 5	9 6	9 11	80 0	80 0	14 6	16 0
Bamo	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	6 0	6 0	182 0	182 0	7 8	7 8
Pakôkku	...	...	...	...	9 2	9 2	11 9	11 9	30 0	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	...	...	5 9	5 9	113 0	113 0	14 3	14 3
Meiktila	...	...	...	...	7 2	7 9	9 6	9 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 4	14 4	25 10	25 10	4 3	4 3	222 10	222 10	10 11	10 11
Arakan—																										
Sandoway	...	...	...	...	7 3	8 2	7 11	8 13	*	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	469 11	469 11	10 3	13 7
Kyaukpyu	...	...	...	...	8 13	9 0	10 3	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	...	...	...	...	340 0	340 0	15 0	15 0 8
Akyab	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	8 8	8 8	200 0	200 0	12 8	12 8
Assam—																										
Surma—																										
Sylhet	...	...	...	...	6 12	6 2	8 10	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 6	12 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0
Cachar	7 12	8 0	...	...	6 6	6 6	7 7	7 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 12	10 8	...	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	8 4	9 0 0
Khási and Jaintia Hills	6 4	6 0	...	...	4 0	3 12	5 4	5 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 2	7 0	8 4	8 0	...	...	30 0	20 0	7 0	7 0 8
Garo Hills	...	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	8 8	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	6 8	6 8
Brahmaputra—																										
Goálpára	16 0	16 0	...	...	6 0	6 0	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	135 0	135 0	10 0	10 0
Kámrup	8 8	8 8	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 8	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Darrang	9 0	8 0	...	...	7 8	7 0	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Nowgong	...	...	...	...	6 6	6 8	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0
Sibságar	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	9 0	9 0
Lakhimpur	7 0	7 0	...	...	6 8	6 4	9 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	11 0	10 0	9 0	...	...	140 0	160 0	8 0	8
Bengal—																										
Eastern Hill tracts—																										
Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	8 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	240 0	240 0	8 0	8 0
Hill Tippera(a)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nágá Hills	...	...	...	...	3 8	3 4	4 0	4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0	4 0	...	...	...	...	3 4	3 8
Eastern—																										
Backergunge	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 6	8 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 5	13 3	...	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	9 4	10 0
Noakháli	...	...	...	...	8 0	7 4	9 8	9 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 12	9 2
Chittagong	10 0	10 0	...	...	8 0	8 8	10 0	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	9 8	9 8
Tippera	9 12	8 0	...	...	7 8	7 0	8 4	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	...	7 0	6 12	...	...	8 12	8 0
Dacca	13 0	13 0	25 0	...	7 0	6 12	9 12	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	15 0	11 0	120 0	140 0	9 4	9 4
Mymensingh	9 8	9 8	...	...	7 0	7 0	8 8	8 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	...	...	13 0	13 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Deltaic—																										
Khulna	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 8	...	...	11 0	10 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0
24-Pargaaas	13 4	11 12	16 0	16 0	7 0	7 0	10 12	10 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	19 0	20 0	100 0	100 0	11 0	11 0
Midnapore	11 0	11 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 3	12 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 8	14 8	...	...	19 0	19 0	200 0	200 0	10 12	10 12
Howrah	...	...	...	...	8 14	8 14	11 4	11 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 10	12 0	105 0	105 0	10 10	10 10
Calcutta	12 0	12 1	16 6	16 6	7 1	7 1	9 8	9 8	18 4	18 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	14 0	14 0	19 6	19 6	17 12	17 12	85 0	85 0	11 8	11 10
Hooghly	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	...	...	11 8	11 8	140 0	140 0	11 8	11 8
Nadia (Krishnagar)	14 3½	15 4½	...	...	8 0	8 13	10 13	10 10½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 13	22 13	...	...	22 13½	22 13	128 0	128 0	9 13½	9 13½
Jessore	11 8	11 8	...	...	8 8	8 8	11 0	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	...	...	20 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Faridpur	15 0	15 0	18 0	18 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	16 0	...	...	...	10 4	10 4
Central—																										
Baakura	14 8	14 4	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 5	13 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 4	16 4	...	...	13 6	13 6	280 0	280 0	10 10½	10 10½
Burdwan	13 5	12 7	...	...	9 6	9 0	12 12	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	...	...	20 0	23 0	98 0	98 0	11 4	11 4
Birbhum	12 0	12 0	...	...	10 8	10 8	12 12	12 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	...	...	14 0	14 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Murshidabad	13 0	13 0	...	...	9 8	9 8	12 0	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	19 0	...	...	18 0	18 0	200 0	200 0	10 8	10 8
Sonthal Parganas	12 8	12 8	...	...	11 0	11 0	14 8	14 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	21 0	28 0	23 0	23 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Pabna	17 4	17 4	22 8	22 8	6 0	6 0	10 8	10 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 12	16 0	...	...	22 8	22 8	200 0	200 0	9 12	9 12
Bogra	13 8	12 0	...	...	8 4	7 8	9 12	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	12 12	...	...	...	...	90 0	90 0	9 0	10 0
Rajshahi	15 12	15 12	19 12	24 0	8 4	8 10	9 12	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	...	...	20 13	20 0	240 0	240 0	9 9	9 9
Malda	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	13 8	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	14 8	18 0	20 0	...	12 0	12 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	10 0
Northern—																										
Rangpur	13 8	13 5	...	...	7 8	8 0	10 2	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 8	16 0	...	...	11 4	11 4	50 0	53 0	9 9	10 8
Dinajpur	15 10	12 0	18 0	...	9 0	9 10	13 3	11 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	14 6	...	...	24 0	...	160 0	120 0	10 0	10 0 0
Jalpaiguri	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	7 8	7 8	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	200 0	160 0	9 8	10 0 0
Darjeeling	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	5 0	5 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	21 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0 0
Orissa—																										
Puri	10 8	10 8	...	...	8 0	8 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 2†	17 2†	...	...	15 12	15 12	80 0	80 0	12 0	12 0
Cuttack	11 13	10 8	...	...	10 8	10 8	13 2	15 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 5†	20 5†	...	...	21 0	21 0	80 0	80 0	10 12	11 0
Balasore	13 0	12 0	18 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	15 0 and 17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	10 0	11 0	128 0	86 0	11 0	11 0
Chota-Nagpur—																										
Singhbhum	12 0	12 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	14 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	100 0	100 0	9 0	9 0
Manbhum	13 8	13 8	...	...	9 0	8 8 to 9 0	13 0 to 12 0	10 0 to 12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	17 0	20 0	19 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	10 0	10 10
Lohardaga	7 0 to 11 0	8 0 to 11 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	10 0	14 0 to 16 0	14 0 to 15 0	...	...	...	...	32 0	28 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	22 0	20 0	12 0 and 20 0	11 8 and 21 0	140 0 to 160 0	160 0	9 4	9 0
Palámau	13 8	13 8	25 5	21 15	12 6	12 15	16 14	15 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 15	20 4	...	25 5	...	...	...	...	8 7	7 14
Hazáribágh	12 0	12 8	15 0	15 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0 to 12 4	...	...	...	...	23 0	24 0	...	...	16 0	15 8 to 16 0	21 0	20 0	19 0	18 0	240 0	240 0	8 0	9 0

* Not sold. † Kalai. (a) Not stated.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF OCTOBER 1893—*continued*.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice, best sort.		Rice, common.		Jawar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).		Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*).		Firewood.		Salt.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Bengal—*continued*.																										
Bihár, south—																										
Monghyr	16 4	15 8	21 0	23 0	8 6	8 0 to 10 8	13 1	12 0	21 0	...	...		...	...	14 11	16 0	24 2	22 0	22 9	23 0	22 0	25 0	126 0 to 168 0	132 0 to 160 0	10 0	11 0
Gaya	14 0	14 8	19 0	18 0	9 8	9 8	13 8	13 0	18 0	18 0	...		18 8	20 0	14 8	17 8	19 0	20 0	19 8	18 8	19 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Patna	17 0 and 18 8	18 0 and 19 0	25 0	26 0	10 8	10 8	16 8	16 0	24 0	27 0	...		28 0	21 0 and 25 0	20 0	21 0	27 0	28 0	25 0	23 0	26 0	27 0	130 0	130 0	10 12	11 0
Shahabad	14 0	14 0	20 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	20 0	22 0	20 0	22 0	20 0	22 0	140 0	100 0	10 0	10 8
Bihár, north—																										
Purnea	16 0	16 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	...	...	20 0	20 0	320 0	320 0	10 0	10 0
Bhágalpur	15 2	15 2	20 3	21 4	11 6	10 8	15 2	13 10	...	...	...		26 0	27 8	19 8	19 12	19 0	19 12	21 0	22 0	24 0	23 0	176 0	176 0	10 0	10 0
Darbhanga	15 0	15 0	19 0	18 9	12 0	12 0	16 0	14 4	...	...	...		22 8	25 0	...	...	22 8	22 0	21 0	22 0	22 8	22 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Monghyr	15 0	15 8	22 8	22 0	8 0	8 0	13 0	13 8	...	...	...		24 8	26 0	17 0	16 0	21 0	25 0	23 8	26 0	23 8	24 8	200 0	200 0	10 0	10 8
Sarán	16 0	17 8	18 0	24 0	11 0	11 8	13 0	15 0	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Champárán	13 8	13 12	18 4	23 0	8 8	8 8	16 12	15 4	...	...	...		25 8	25 8	...	...	21 8	21 8	23 8	20 8	21 4	22 0	180 0	180 0	10 4	10 2
N.-W. Provinces—																										
Eastern—																										
Mirzapur	14 0	14 0	20 0	19 0	8 0	8 0	13 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	17 0	18 0	17 0	17 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	23 0	23 0	80 0	100 0	10 0	10 0
Benares	15 5	15 13½	21 0	21 10½	8 6	8 3½	11 15	10 4½	21 11	20 10	19 0	18 4½	23 14	22 12	15 3	14 14½	20 9½	20 14	22 4	...	22 12	23 0½	105 0	105 0	8 15	8 13
Ghazipur	13 4	15 0	20 8	20 8	7 8	7 8	11 8	13 8	...	...	18 0	17 8	...	...	20 0	20 0	19 4	19 4	22 8	22 8	20 0	21 8	150 0	150 0	9 14	9 12
Jaunpur	15 8	15 8	23 0	24 0	7 0	7 0	13 4	13 0	...	...	...		30 0	32 0	...	...	23 8	24 0	22 8	27 0	24 8	25 0	170 0	170 0	10 0	10 4
Allahabad	14 0	14 2	19 8	19 4	9 8	9 8	13 0	14 0	13 0	23 0	20 0	20 [illegible]	27 0	26 0	21 0	21 0	24 0	25 0	...	...	21 8	21 4	105 0	105 0	10 4	10 0
Central—																										
Hamirpur	13 4	14 0	17 0	18 0	7 8	7 8	11 8	11 4	20 0	20 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	30 0	...	24 0	25 8	...	...	24 0	26 0	180 0	180 0	9 12	10 0
Fatehpur	14 8	14 8	20 0	20 0	13 8	10 0	15 0	12 0	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	23 0	23 8	...	...	24 0	24 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Banda	13 12	14 8	20 8	20 8	7 8	7 8	11 8	11 12	23 0	21 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 8	25 0	...	...	...	...	140 0	140 0	10 0	10 0
Jhánsi	15 0	15 0	21 0	21 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	21 0	21 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	25 0	25 0	18 0	18 0	24 0	24 0	200 0	200 0	10 8	10 8
Etawah	18 0	18 8	25 8	25 0	7 0	7 0	14 0	14 0	22 0	22 0	19 8	20 0	...	...	21 0	24 8	24 0	25 0	27 0	28 0	23 0	24 0	120 0	120 0	11 8	11 8
Cawnpore	18 0	18 8	25 8	25 0	7 0	7 0	14 0	14 0	22 0	22 0	19 8	20 0	...	...	24 0	...	26 0	25 0	27 0	28 0	23 0	24 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
Oraiyah	17 0	15 14	22 12	22 8	5 0	5 0	11 12	11 0	25 8	23 8	23 8	21 2	22 0	21 8	16 0	14 8	26 0	24 8	24 4	22 12	27 0	26 8	120 0	140 0	11 0	11 0
Farukhabad	17 0	15 14	22 12	22 8	5 0	5 0	11 12	11 0	25 8	23 8	23 8	26 4	...	...	24 0	...	23 12	23 12	25 4	25 0	24 0	25 0	130 0	120 0	10 0	10 8
Mainpuri	14 8	15 0	21 4	22 8	5 4	5 0	10 0	10 0	19 8	18 0	18 4	17 0	...	...	...	...	25 8	25 8	26 8	26 8	26 8	26 8	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Etah	17 8	17 4	23 8	23 8	4 8	4 8	10 0	10 0	...	...	15 8	15 8	22 8	21 8	10 8	10 8	24 8	24 8	29 8	33 8	17 8	17 8	110 0	110 0	10 8	10 0
	18 8	18 8	25 8	26 8	6 0	6 0	10 8	10 8	...	...	15 8	15 8														
Western—																										
Dehli	16 8	16 12	21 8	21 0	7 8	7 8	12 0	12 0	22 0	22 0	17 8	17 8	...	...	...	...	24 0	22 8	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 0
Agra	15 8	16 0	26 8	27 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	27 0	26 8	24 0	19 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	25 0	26 0	26 0	26 0	16 0	16 0	95 0	95 0	11 0	11 0
Mathura	16 8	16 8	27 0	27 0	7 0	7 0	10 8	11 0	30 0	27 0	25 0	20 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	29 0	30 0	...	...	28 0	30 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 8
Aligarh	18 0	18 0	26 0	28 0	6 0	5 8	9 8	9 0	26 0	29 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	30 0	30 0	29 0	30 0	28 0	28 0	140 0	140 0	11 0	11 0
Bulandshahr	19 8	18 12	28 0	28 0	6 0	6 0	9 8	10 0	25 0	28 0	20 0	16 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	30 8	30 8	28 0	29 0	20 0	21 0	120 0	120 0	10 12	10 12
Rohilcund—																										
Bijnor	14 6	13 8	22 0	22 0	9 8	9 8	14 8	14 0	22 0	22 0	...		...	24 0	...	...	22 0	22 0	22 0	...	24 0	24 0	115 0	115 0	11 0	11 0
Moradabad	15 8	16 4	22 2	22 4	8 14	9 0	14 6	17 12	...	...	...		25 3	25 3	23 6	23 6	22 2	19 3	...	...	15 8	17 12	177 8	177 8	9 13	9 13
Shahjahanpur	14 6	14 6	23 6	23 6	9 0	9 0	14 6	14 6	...	...	...		16 0	16 0	10 8	11 0	23 12	23 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Budaun	17 8	18 0	23 0	23 0	10 0	7 12	34 0§	32 0§	12 0	12 0	...		32 0	35 0	28 0	30 0	29 4	28 0	29 0	26 0	23 8	23 8	120 0	115 0	10 4	10 4
Bareilly	17 0	17 0	30 0	30 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	8 4	...	26 0	...		...	...	...	20 0	27 0	26 0	26 0	...	25 0	...	...	144 0	10 8	10 8
Pilibhit	17 6	16 12	27 0	26 0	...	7 0	...	10 0	...	24 0	...	20	...	...	...	...	27 8	27 8	27 8	30 0	...	...	130 0	130 0	10 8	10 8
Shahjahanpur	16 8	16 0	25 4	27 8	10 0	8 0	14 8	14 0	22 0	22 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	27 0	27 0	27 0	28 0	22 8	22 8	125 0	125 0	9 9	9 6
Kheri	15 0	15 4	24 8	24 8	6 9	5 5	12 14	10 0	24 8	24 13	15 4	15 4	...	...	16 0	20 0	24 8	24 1½	27 0	28 2	21 12	20 8	125 0	125 0	9 9	9 6
Sitapur	16 [illegible]	16 5	27 8	27 8	6 0	5 0	12 8	11 0	25 0	23 0	16 0	15 0	...	...	20 0	16 0	25 0	25 8	28 0	22 8	22 8	22 3	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0
Hardoi	12 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	8 8	8 0	11 0	8 0	32 8	32 8	18 12	18 12	...	...	20 0	18 0	16 8	16 8	32 8	32 8	9 0	9 0	160 0	160 0	7 8	7 0
Mohan	11 0	11 8	16 0	16 4	9 8	10 0	10 8	11 0	...	...	...	...	15 0	14 0	20 0	18 0	14 8	14 4	...	...	10 0§	11 0§	140 0	160 0	8 0	7 0
Ahlúwi	18 4	18 9	32 1	36 0	11 4	10 2	12 5	11 4	...	...	13 8	13 8	...	...	...	...	25 14	25 0	...	...	20 4	21 6	135 0	135 0	10 4	10 4
Bijnor	19 4	18 11	29 12	27 8	5 8	5 8	9 14	9 14½	22 0	22 0	17 9	17 0	8 13	6 9½	6 9½	25 4	24 3	17 9	22 0	15 6	15 6½	132 0	132 0	11 0	11 0
Muzaffarnagar	18 0	18 0	26 8	26 0	5 0	5 0	12 0	12 0	25 0	25 0	17 0	17 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	26 8	26 8	24 0	24 8	25 0	25 0	100 0	100 0	11 12	11 12
Meerut	18 0	18 0	30 0	28 0	5 0	5 0	11 0	8 0	20 0	20 0	22 0	20 0	25 0	25 0	25 0	25 0	28 0	26 0	30 0	24 0	20 0	16 0	100 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Saháranpur	18 0	19 0	30 0	28 0	5 0	5 0	11 0	8 0	20 0	20 0	15 0	14 0	16 0	15 0	...	...	24 0	22 8	24 0	18 0	...	12 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 8
Dehra Dún	15 8	15 5	24 0	23 0	8 8	9 0	11 0	8 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	17 0	16 0	29 0	14 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	8 0	7 0	160 0	160 0	6 4	9 6 4
Garhwál	14 0	14 0	15 0	15 0	7 0	5 8	13 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oudh—																										
Southern—																										
Partabgarh	16 4	16 4	23 0	23 0	9 0	9 0	16 8	16 8	...	...	...	...	27 0	26 0	22 0	...	24 0	23 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	140 0	*140 0	10 0	10 0
Sultanpur	16 8	16 8	24 0	24 0	8 0	8 0	16 8	16 8	24 0	24 0	11 0	15 0	32 0	32 0	18 0	18 0	25 0	26 0	21 0	21 0	26 0	26 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 8
Rae-Bareli	16 8	16 8	25 0	20 0	7 0	8 0	15 12	14 8	...	23 0	20 0	13 0	28 0	30 0	20 0	20 0	23 0	24 0	20 0	20 0	24 0	24 0	180 0	180 0	9 8	10 0
Unao	15 8	16 0	22 0	21 0	8 0	8 0	16 0	14 0	24 0	23 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	24 0	25 0	28 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Lucknow	18 0	15 12	25 0	28 0	...	6 0	17 8	13 0	27 0	26 0	19 0	20 0	...	35 0	22 0	30 0	25 0	25 0	32 0	34 0	24 8	24 8	110 0	100 0	10 8	10 8
Hardoi	19 0	19 8	25 0	29 0	11 0	7 0	20 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	30 0	30 0	27 0	40 0	40 0	16 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 8
Northern—																										
Fyzabad	16 9	16 11	24 5	25 0	10 14	10 12	15 13½	15 12	24 0	24 0	...	16 0	26 0	27 0	18 0	20 0	25 9½	25 8	28 8	28 13	24 0	24 0	140 0	140 0	10 8	10 8
Baraibanki	17 0	17 0	21 0	22 0	6 0	6 0	16 0	18 0	21 0	21 0	20 1	21 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	27 8	30 0	27 0	30 0	23 0	24 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
Gonda	16 14	17 4	22 6	22 0	12 7	11 0	13 14	12 4	21 0	21 0	20 0	21 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	24 4	25 0	28 5	25 8	23 8	24 0	200 0	200 0	10 0	10 0
Bahraich	17 0	18 0	27 0	28 0	10 8	10 8	13 0	13 0	27 0	26 0	16 0	16 0	42 0	38 0	10 0	10 0	26 0	27 0	29 0	27 0	23 8	24 8	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Sítapur	17 0	17 0	30 0	30 0	8 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	32 0	32 0	22 0	22 0	32 0	28 0	32 0	25 0	30 0	32 0	32 0	...	26 0	27 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 8
Kheri	18 0	17 8	30 0	29 0	8 0	8 0	16 0	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33 8	32 0	...	...	29 0	29 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 8
Rajputana—																										
Eastern—																										
Partábgarh	23 12	13 12	25 0	25 0	7 8	7 8	10 0	10 0	21 4	21 4	13 12	13 12	...	...	...	...	26 4	26 4	21 4	21 4	...	15 10	...	...	15 6	15 6
Bánswara	20 0	18 12	28 0	22 8	7 8	7 8	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27 8	26 4	25 0	23 12	18 12	20 0	...	...	9 6	10 0
Meywar (Oodeypore)	14 1	13 4½	22 12	31 4	8 9½	7 13	9 6	8 9½	37 8	34 6	17 15½	17 3	*Nil*	*Nil*	15 10	17 3	21 14	25 0	37 8	39 1	10 15	9 12½	160 0	160 0	9 12½	9 12½
Sirohee	13 8	13 8	25 0	25 0	5 0	5 8	8 0	8 0	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	160 0	160 0	11 8	11 8
Erinpura	15 1	15 1	25 12	25 12	6 0	6 0	8 0	8 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	27 10	27 10	...	...	...	...	150 0	150 0	12 8	12 8
Ajmere	16 0	16 0	30 0	30 0	5 12	5 12	7 0	8 0	28 0	28 0	25 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	28 0	28 0	34 0	29 0	...	...	90 0	90 0	12 8	12 8
Alwar	13 7½	13 4	18 12	25 0	5 12	5 12	7 0	7 0	15 12	15 8	13 9	13 4	...	...	...	...	18 8	18 8	16 8	16 8	10 4	10 4	*	*	12 8	12 4
Ahar	17 0	14 8	35 0	34 0	7 8	8 4	10 0	10 0	34 0	28 12	26 8	26 4	†	†	†	†	33 8	33 8	34 0	24 8	†	†	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 4
Kishengarh	19 0	20 0	35 0	33 0	7 8	8 0	8 8	8 8	46 4	40 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	35 0	34 0	46 4	41 0	...	...	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 4
Boondee	12 8	12 8	27 8	19 0	5 0	5 8	6 0	6 8	26 0	21 0	12 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	29 0	25 0	30 0	20 0	27 0	27 0	240 0	240 0	10 0	9 12
Kotah	12 7	12 7	26 14	16 14	7 1	9 6	9 6	8 8	18 4	17 2	...	...	...	...	16 1	16 10	21 5	20 0½	23 6	19 5½	9 6	9 6	175 0	175 0	9 12	9 7
Jhalawar	16 12	17 0	28 8	32 0	6 7	8 0	9 8	9 0	38 12	36 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	33 0	32 0	36 8	40 0	...	...	100 0	110 0	10 10	10 10
Tonk	17 0	16 8	30 0	29 8	5 0	5 0	7 4	7 4	31 0	28 0	25 0	22 0	†	†	13 0	13 0	27-0 & 32 8	30 0	26 0	26 0	26 0	26 0	95 0	95 0	11 0	11 0
Jeypore	18 12	18 2	28 12	28 12	8 12	10 0	9 6	10 10	23 12	23 12	24 6	23 2	...	...	18 12	15 0	31 4	31 4	...	...	43 12	43 2	200 0	200 0	9 11	9 6
Kerowlee	17 7	16 14½	27 0½	25 9½	8 2½	9 9	9 9½	26 8½	24 6½	27 4½	25 14½	...	...	16 14	16 14	31 8½	29 9½	...	...	31 7½	33 12	90 0	90 0	10 15½	10 15½
Dholpur	17 8	17 11½	27 4	28 5½	5 2½	5 2½	5 5½	5 5½	29 14½	30 2½	25 12	26 4	...	...	16 0	16 0	29 9	30 5½	24 0	28 0	25 0	25 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
Bhurtpore	18 3	17 6	29 15	28 12	6 10	6 10	8 11	8 14	29 14	28 14	29 1	26 13	10 0	...	...	...	29 14	30 8	30 10	27 8	32 0	32 0	120 0	120 0	11 8	11 4
Ulwur	17 8	17 8	28 0	38 3	4 0	4 0	7 0	7 0	32 0	32 4	22 8	22 8	...	...	...	...	32 4	31 8	...	...	...	...	200 0	200 0	11 4	11 4
Deoli Cantonment	15 0	15 0	...	...	6 8	6 4	7 8	7 8	29 0	29 0	20 0	20 0	†	†	...	...	30 10	31 0	...	...	23 0	23 0	100 0	100 0	12 8	12 8
Nusseerabad Cantonment	13 8	13 8	27 0	26 0	...	...	13 0	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 0	24 0	24 0	22 0	...	...	‖	‖	11 8	11 8
Hilly Tracts of Meywar	14 10	14 10	...	...	7 8	7 8	...	...	...	...	29 4	27 10	...	...	...	...	17 6	17 6	...	...	...	...	260 0	260 0	13 2	13 8
Bálmer	15 0	15 0	21 0	21 0	5 3	5 3	7 0	7 0	14 0	14 0	14 8	14 0	...	...	...	...	33 2	32 5	38 2	32 1	...	...	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 8
Anádra	11 8	17 8	42 0	37 6	7 0	6 7	11 0	11 4	33 0	37 6	22 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 11	11 11
Shahpoora																										
Western—																										
Jodhpore	15 0 and 16 14	15 0 and 16 14	28 12	28 12	6 4	6 4	7 3	7 3	27 8 and 29 6	27 8	20 0 and 25 0	20 0 and 25 0	...	...	...	...	25 10 and 26 4	27 3	15 0	15 0	11 4	11 4	...	...	13 2	13 2
Jeysulmere	14 6	14 6	...	...	6 12	7 0	9 0	9 6	24 0	21 8	24 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	17 4	18 0	...	...	...	...	240 0	240 0	21 0	...
Bickaneer	12 10	11 13	...	...	3 0	3 0	6 0	5 8	...	...	22 6½	21 15	...	...	...	...	24 14	24 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	80 0	100 0	12 0	12 0
Central India—																										
Indore	14 0	15 0	17 0	17 0	8 8	8 0	9 8	9 0	21 8	23 0	19 8	20 0	...	...	...	...	20 0	21 0	30 0	28 0	19 8	19 8	120 0	120 0	10 8	10 8
Nimach Cantonment	13 8	14 8	...	...	7 0	8 0	9 8	9 0	27 0	28 0	20 0	20 0	†	†	...	...	24 0	25 0	...	...	22 0	22 0	160 0	160 0	11 8	11 8
Goona	17 0	17 0	22 0	22 0	7 0	8 0	9 8	9 0	28 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	28 0	28 0	30 0	...	...	...	200 0	200 0	10 0	10 0
Gwalior	15 2½	15 15	23 6	23 6	5 5	5 5	8 8	8 8	22 5	21 4	23 14½	23 6	...	...	13 13	14 14	19 10½	19 10½	23 14½	...	18 9½	18 9½	148 12	148 12	10 14½	10 14½

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

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE [illegible] HALF OF OCTOBER 1893 —*continued.*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice, best sort.		Rice, common.		Jawar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).		Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*).		Firewood.		Salt.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Punjab—																										
Southern—																										
Hissar	18 0	18 0	40 0	33 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	35 0	40 0	28 0	28 0	†	†	†	†	35 0	34 0	†	†	†	†	100 0	100 0	10 0	11 0
Ferozepore	29 0	28 0	32 0	32 0	...	...	9 0	7 0	30 0	24 0	15 0	16 0	‡	‡	16 0	16 0	32 0	32 0	24 0	24 0	11 0	11 0	80 0	100 0	13 0	11 0
Montgomery	29 0	29 0	28 0	28 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	22 0	22 0	20 0	20 0	‡	‡	25 0	25 0	35 0	34 0	22 0	22 0	13 0	13 0	300 0	300 0	12 0	12 0
Central—																										
Gurgáon	18 0	18 0	32 0	31 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	34 0	32 0	28 0	27 0	†	†	†	†	30 0	29 0	22 0	20 0	25 0	27 0	100 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Delhi	19 0	19 0	31 0	32 0	...	...	11 0	10 0	32 0	30 0	28 0	26 0	†	†	13 0	12 0	28 0	28 0	24 0	25 0	25 0	25 0	80 0	90 0	11 0	10 0
Rohtak	19 0	19 0	36 0	36 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	33 0	36 0	25 0	28 0	†	†	12 0	12 0	32 0	31 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Karnál	19 0	19 0	25 0	25 0	...	...	9 0	10 0	25 0	25 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	31 0	32 0	22 0	22 0	17 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Lahore	20 0	19 0	31 0	31 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	33 0	33 0	18 0	18 0	‡	‡	12 0	12 0	32 0	29 0	16 0	16 0	11 0	11 0	90 0	90 0	11 0	11 0
Submontane—																										
Umballa	22 0	22 0	30 0	30 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	30 0	30 0	18 0	18 0	‡	‡	8 0	8 0	30 0	30 0	32 0	32 0	‡	‡	120 0	120 0	12 4	10 4
Ludhiána	20 0	19 0	32 0	28 0	...	...	8 0	9 0	32 0	27 0	20 0	19 0	‡	‡	20 0	18 0	29 0	28 0	31 0	28 0	14 0	14 0	100 0	100 0	13 0	13 0
Jullundar	22 0	21 0	30 0	30 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	24 0	26 0	24 0	21 0	‡	‡	20 0	18 0	28 0	26 0	26 0	24 0	‡	‡	100 0	100 0	12 8	11 0
Hoshiárpur	24 0	21 0	27 0	25 0	...	...	10 0	9 0	29 0	29 0	19 0	20 0	14 0	14 0	18 0	16 0	27 0	26 0	29 0	29 0	8 0	8 0	90 0	100 0	11 12	11 12
Gurdáspur	23 0	23 0	32 0	32 0	...	...	11 0	10 0	25 0	25 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	12 0	12 0	28 0	28 0	24 0	24 0	‡	‡	120 0	120 0	11 0	12 0
Amritsar	20 0	18 0	31 0	31 0	...	...	10 0	9 0	25 0	25 0	16 0	16 0	†	†	17 0	18 0	28 0	28 0	16 0	13 0	‡	‡	85 0	90 0	12 0	12 0
Hills—																										
Shahi	15 0	14 0	18 0	17 0	...	...	8 0	7 0	17 0	16 0	13 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	19 0	19 0	19 0	19 0	9 0	9 0	80 0	80 0	8 4	8 8
Kángra	15 0	14 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	10 0	9 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	20 0	20 0	6 0	6 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	14 0	11 0	11 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Northwestern—																										
Sialkot	17 0	17 0	28 0	28 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	27 0	27 0	20 0	20 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	27 0	25 0	20 0	18 0	‡	‡	120 0	120 0	13 0	13 0
Gujránwála	17 0	17 0	32 0	31 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	32 0	31 0	16 0	16 0	‡	‡	16 0	16 0	28 0	29 0	16 0	16 0	‡	‡	90 0	90 0	12 0	12 0
Gujrát	19 0	18 0	27 0	27 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	21 0	20 0	17 0	16 0	‡	‡	10 0	10 0	24 0	23 0	19 0	18 0	‡	‡	110 0	110 0	13 0	12 0
Jhelum	19 0	19 0	34 0	27 0	...	...	12 0	10 0	20 0	23 0	17 0	20 0	‡	‡	*	*	28 0	26 0	20 0	17 0	*	*	120 0	120 0	14 0	13 0
Rawalpindi	16 0	17 0	32 0	28 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	29 0	28 0	19 0	18 0	‡	‡	16 0	16 0	26 0	26 0	18 0	20 0	*	*	60 0	60 0	12 12	13 0
Hazára	16 0	14 0	25 0	22 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	‡	‡	15 0	14 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	19 0	17 0	19 0	17 0	†	†	100 0	90 0	10 0	10 0
Pesháwar	14 0	13 0	24 0	23 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	22 0	20 0	15 0	15 0	‡	‡	15 0	15 0	23 0	22 0	22 0	15 0	17 0	16 0	92 0	92 0	40 0	40 0
Kohát	16 0	14 0	25 0	24 0	...	...	12 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	16 0	‡	‡	20 0	20 0	22 0	22 0	16 0	16 0	‡	‡	150 0	150 0	50 0	50 0
Western—																										
Sháhpur	22 0	20 0	34 0	28 0	...	...	8 0	7 0	22 0	22 0	24 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	36 0	34 0	16 0	16 0	†	†	200 0	200 0	12 0	12 0
Jhang	19 0	17 0	30 0	28 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	18 0	20 0	22 0	27 0	25 0	20 0	16 0	10 0	10 0	200 0	200 0	12 0	12 0
Mooltan	17 0	16 0	27 0	25 0	...	...	11 0	10 0	22 0	20 0	21 0	19 0	†	†	9 0	9 0	25 0	24 0	20 0	16 0	†	†	90 0	90 0	12 4	10 12
Bannu	20 0	21 0	32 0	30 0	...	...	9 0	8 0	15 0	15 0	25 0	23 0	7 0	7 0	6 0	6 0	36 0	33 0	26 0	20 0	13 0	14 0	90 0	90 0	50 0	50 0
D. I. Khan	18 0	17 0	31 0	29 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	29 0	28 0	23 0	20 0	‡	‡	6 0	6 0	30 0	29 0	‡	‡	13 0	13 0	100 0	100 0	40 0	39 0
Muzaffargarh	19 0	19 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	24 0	15 0	18 0	18 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	24 0	23 0	‡	‡	9 0	9 0	110 0	110 0	12 0	12 0
D. G. Khan	16 0	15 0	28 0	25 0	...	...	6 0	6 0	25 0	24 0	24 0	20 0	13 0	13 0	18 0	18 0	23 0	22 0	15 0	15 0	9 *	10 0	100 0	100 0	24 0	24 0
Sind and Baluchistan—																										
Kandahi ‡	13 0	13 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	‡	‡	...	...	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	91 7	91 7	14 8	14 8
Hyderabad	13 8	14 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	19 0	‡	‡	...	...	18 8	18 0	...	...	...	...	128 0	128 0	12 12	12 12
Shikárpur and Párkar (Umarkot)	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 2	15 12	15 4	...	...	23 8	23 2	7 11	7 10	‡	‡	...	...	23 0	22 8	...	...	...	...	112 0	112 0	12 0	12 0
Jacobabad (Shikárpur)	17 0	15 8	...	...	9 0	9 0	28 0	25 0	25 0	25 0	25 0	23 0	‡	‡	...	...	25 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	213 0	213 0	10 0	10 0
Upper Sind Frontier	14 8	14 0	...	...	8 0	9 0	26 0	25 0	25 0	25 0	15 8	15 0	6 0	6 0	18 0	17 0	19 0	15 0	9 0	10 0	62 8	72 0	9 0	8 0
Quetta	13 4	13 4	18 8	18 0	5 0	5 0	7 0	9 0	25 0	24 0																
Bombay—																										
Konkan—																										
Karwar (Kánara)	8 5	8 5	...	...	9 2	9 2	9 2	9 2	15 3	15 3	...	18 0	18 0	...	...	11 9	10 9	...	...	...	...	249 9	249 9	9 12	9 12
Ratnágiri	8 10	8 10	...	...	9 11	10 7	10 2	10 14	11 13	11 13	12 8	13 1	12 15	12 15	...	...	11 2	11 2	...	...	*	*	134 6	136 13	10 6	10 6
Alibág (Colába)	9 4	9 4	...	...	7 3	7 3	10 13	10 13	11 9	11 15	10 15	11 6	*	*	...	...	10 3	10 3	...	...	*	*	89 10	91 2	12 5	11 14
Bombay	10 6	10 6	...	...	6 6	7 6	7 13	7 13	13 *	13 *	13 15	13 15	14 1	14 1	...	...	13 2	13 2	...	...	13 * 4	13 * 4	79 7	79 7	11 0	11 0
Tanna	10 1	10 1	...	...	7 6	7 6	10 3	10 3			14 6	14 6	15 8	15 8	...	...	14 3	14 3	...	...	...	...	99 9	99 9	12 4	12 4
Deccan—																										
Dharwar	11 0	10 9	...	...	9 14	9 7	10 6	9 13	18 1	17 9	17 2	18 0	*	*	...	...	12 3	11 12	...	...	15 15	15 15	100 0	100 0	10 2	9 12
Belgaum	11 10	11 7	...	...	10 3	10 1	10 8	11 0	19 11	19 3	19 0	18 8	24 0	23 0	...	...	12 8	13 8	...	...	19 3	18 2	113 7	113 7	10 10	10 3
Satara	10 2	10 2	...	...	7 9	7 9	8 11	8 11	15 14	16 9	14 10	15 5	*	*	...	...	13 12	14 7	...	...	*	*	114 0	114 0	11 15	11 15
Sholapur	13 1	13 1	...	...	7 11	7 11	11 5	11 5	16 1	16 1	20 10	20 10	*	*	...	...	18 0	18 0	...	...	*	*	80 0	80 0	11 10	11 10
Bijápur	11 9	12 7	...	...	6 15	6 15	10 0	10 7	20 2	20 9	21 2	21 2	*	*	...	...	14 9	15 7	...	...	*	*	80 0	80 0	10 9	10 9
Poona	11 10	11 10	...	...	9 1	9 1	9 10	9 10	15 4	15 4	14 15	14 15	15 13	15 13	...	...	14 15	14 15	...	...	19 10	19 10	86 14	86 14	10 12	10 12
Khandesh—																										
Ahmadnagar	13 1	13 1	...	...	8 13	8 13	10 9	10 9	17 14	17 14	16 1	17 9	*	*	...	...	18 0	18 0	...	...	23 9	23 9	91 0	80 0	11 0	10 5
Násik	15 12	15 12	...	...	8 14	8 14	10 3	10 3	... *		16 15	16 15	18 6	18 6	...	...	15 10	15 10	...	...	... *	*	106 6	106 6	10 6	10 6
Dhulia (Khandesh)	15 12	14 14	...	...	6 8	6 8	9 7	9 7	20 11	20 11	20 3	20 3	*	*	...	...	14 0	14 0	...	...	*	*	80 0	80 0	10 9	10 9
Guserat—																										
Surat	10 10	10 10	...	...	7 6	7 6	8 5	8 5	11 1	11 1	12 7	11 1	*	*	...	...	13 14	13 14	...	...	16 3	16 3	82 10	82 10	12 0	12 0
Broach	13 0	13 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	10 8	10 8	16 0	16 8	14 0	14 0	*	*	...	...	15 0	15 0	...	...	17 0	17 0	100 0	100 0	13 4	13 4
Kaira	13 0	13 0	...	...	7 8	7 8	11 0	11 0	18 0	16 0	13 0	12 8	19 0	18 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	*	*	106 11	106 11	12 0	12 0
Baroda (Camp)	9 8	9 8	...	...	6 8	6 8	8 0	8 0	13 8	13 8	13 0	11 8	16 0	16 0	...	...	13 8	13 8	...	...	*	*	80 0	80 0	10 8	10 8
Ahmadabad	13 8	13 8	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	16 14	16 12	16 0	16 4	20 0	20 0	...	...	19 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	13 10	13 10
Godhra (Pasch Máhals)	12 0	11 8	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 8	10 8	20 0	20 0	14 8	14 8	20 0	19 8	...	...	22 8	22 8	...	...	20 8	20 0	182 0	182 0	12 8	12 8
Deesa Cantonment	14 0	14 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	16 0	*	*	...	...	18 8	19 0	...	...	*	*	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
Kattywar—																										
Rájkot	12 10	11 12	...	...	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	15 8	16 0	14 0	13 8	*	*	...	...	16 7	16 3	...	...	*	*	75 0	70 0	62 8	60 0
Central Provinces—																										
Western—																										
Nimar	17 1	17 1	...	...	6 12	6 12	11 15	11 15	22 9	22 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 10	20 10	...	...	12 1	12 1	100 0	100 0	10 13	10 13
Khandwa-Asirgarh Cant.	13 3	13 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	11 0	11 0	18 11	18 0	19 5	19 0	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	9 10	10 0
Hoshangabad	17 10	18 7	...	...	7 8	7 8	10 4	10 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27 0	28 13	...	...	20 9	20 9	120 0	120 0	9 8	9 8
Betúl	20 9	20 9	...	...	...	...	10 13	9 13	24 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	...	...	10 13	10 13	240 0	240 0	7 2	7 2
Chhindwára	15 3	15 3	7 4	7 4	10 14	11 7	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	14 12	...	...	10 4	9 14	160 0	160 0	8 0	7 8
Nágpur	16 14	16 14	10 0	10 0	11 14	11 14	18 12	19 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 14	16 14	...	...	12 8	12 8	115 0	115 0	10 0	10 0
Wardha	16 0	16 0	7 4	6 10	10 0	10 0	17 2	17 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 9	14 9	...	...	13 5	13 5	120 0	120 0	10 10	10 10
Central—																										
Narsinghpur	18 0	18 0	8 0	8 0	9 2	9 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	...	...	19 0	19 0	120 0	120 0	9 2	9 2
Saugor	15 7	15 7	9 6	9 6	9 1	9 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	19 2	...	...	16 13	16 13	140 0	140 0	9 4	9 4
Damoh	18 11	18 11	10 4	10 4	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26 0	26 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	160 0	160 0	8 12	8 12
Jubbulpore	17 0	16 0	11 0	10 0	15 0	14 8	19 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	19 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	120 0	120 0	8 8	9 4
Baghalkhand (Sutna)	16 0	16 0	25 8	25 3	8 0	8 0	15 0	15 0	17 0	18 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	20 0	9 0	19 8	21 0	30 0	...	25 0	25 0	140 0	140 0	9 12	9 10
Mandla	20 0	18 0	...	...	12 8	10 0	14 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 0	21 0	...	...	12 0	11 0	200 0	200 0	9 8	9 8
Seoni	19 7	19 7	8 10	8 10	11 8	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 15	17 15	...	...	11 8	11 8	180 0	180 0	8 12	8 12
Bálághát	17 1	15 12	11 13	11 13	15 5	15 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 13	16 13	...	...	13 12	12 8	136 0	136 0	8 0	8 0
Bhandára	17 8	16 0	...	...	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	15 0	...	...	11 12	11 12	200 0	166 0	8 0	9 8
Chánda	13 11	13 11	...	...	...	...	12 13	12 13	16 4	14 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 1	11 14	...	...	11 11	11 11	320 0	320 0	8 4	9 12
Eastern—																										
Biláspur	22 7	21 5	...	...	14 10	12 5	22 10	16 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 12	16 12	...	...	10 14	10 14	100 0	100 0	8 0	8 0
Raipur	19 10	19 11	...	...	10 4	10 4	15 13	15 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 10	17 8	...	...	10 2	10 2	100 0	90 0	8 0	8 8
Sambalpur	16 0	16 0	...	...	11 6	11 6	16 0	13 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	8 12	8 12
Berar—																										
Buldána	13 0	13 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	15 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	182 0	182 0	9 0	9 0
Básim	12 5	12 10	...	...	7 0	7 0	9 0	9 0	15 0	15 0	15 8	15 8	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 5	...	...	12 5	12 10	76 0	76 0	8 10	9 0
Akola	12 0	12 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	88 0	96 0	9 0	9 0
Ellichpur	11 8	11 0	...	...	6 0	6 0	8 0	8 0	15 0	15 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	...	...	15 0	15 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Amraoti	12 3	11 4	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 6	9 0	15 13	16 4	13 0	13 12	...	...	...	...	14 10	15 12	...	...	13 0	13 0	96 0	96 0	9 0	9 0
Wún	11 0	11 0	...	...	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	16 0	16 0	10 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	260 0	260 0	9 0	9 0
Nizam's Territories—																										
Secunderabad	10 8	10 3	*	*	7 8	7 2	11 4	9 9	13 13	14 7	17 12	16 12	3 0	23 0	*	*	10 14	10 14	*	*	15 15	16 12	120 0	120 0	8 4	7 14
Boláram	11 1	11 1	*	*	8 2	8 2	10 8	10 8	14 0	14 9	*	*	*	*	*	*	11 11	12 11	*	*	*	*	116 14	116 14	8 8	9 5
Chadarghat	8 0	8 8	*	*	8 0	8 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	16 0	21 0	22 0	*	*	*	*	12 0	13 0	*	*	*	*	120 0	120 0	9 8	9 8

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

QUANTITIES FOR A RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice, best sort.		Rice, common.		Jawar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or cumbu (*Penicillaria typhoidea*).		Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram chenna, cholá, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*).		Firewood.		Salt.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Madras—																										
Malabar Coast—																										
Malabar	7 14	7 14	...	...	10 6	10 6	11 3	11 3	...	...	...	...	19 11	19 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	136 2	136 2	12 3	12 3
S. Canara	8 2	8 0	...	...	9 14	10 10	11 5	12 0	...	...	...	...	19 5	19 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	121 8	121 8	12 11	12 11
South, central—																										
Coimbatore	11 8	11 8	...	...	9 14	9 14	10 6	10 6	14 13	14 6	15 14	15 14	17 10	17 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	133 11	133 11	12 3	12 3
Nilgiris	7 13	7 13	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 6	8 6	14 10	18 8	13 5	13 5	17 5	17 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	274 3	274 3	11 0	11 0
Salem	8 8	8 8	...	...	8 6	7 14	8 14	9 6	16 13	15 14	18 14	18 14	19 11	19 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	145 13	145 13	13 8	13 8
Central—																										
Bellary	10 10	10 2	...	...	9 10	10 11	10 5	11 10	20 10	20 2	18 13	18 13	22 5	22 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97 3	97 3	11 14	12 8
Anantapur	9 10	9 2	...	...	10 11	10 11	11 14	11 5	19 10	19 10	17 13	18 13	20 6	20 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97 3	97 3	11 14	11 14
Cuddapah	9 10	9 10	...	...	9 14	9 14	10 13	10 13	15 13	15 13	18 2	18 14	19 8	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	140 0	140 0	12 3	12 3
Kurnool	8 13	8 13	...	...	10 11	11 0	11 6	11 6	19 8	20 11	19 6	20 0	*	*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	121 8	121 8	12 2	12 8
East Coast, north—																										
Ganjam	*	*	...	...	10 11	10 11	11 10	11 10	*	*	*	*	23 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	86 8	86 8	10 2	10 2
Vizagapatam	11 0	11 0	...	...	8 6	8 6	10 3	10 3	22 2	22 2	28 11	28 11	23 3	23 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97 3	97 3	12 5	12 14
Godavari	8 2	8 2	...	...	8 14	8 14	12 0	12 0	18 3	18 3	24 10	24 10	23 11	23 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	133 11	133 11	12 3	12 2
East Coast, central—																										
Kistna	8 14	8 14	...	...	11 8	11 8	12 2	12 10	14 11	14 11	*	*	19 14	19 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	140 14	140 14	13 3	13 3
Nellore	7 11	8 10	...	...	10 10	11 2	13 5	13 13	16 8	16 8	*	*	23 2	23 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	93 5	93 5	12 13	13 13
East Coast, south—																										
Madras	7 5	7 5	...	...	8 10	8 10	9 6	9 6	*	*	17 3	17 3	18 2	18 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	123 14	123 14	12 11	12 11
Chingleput	7 11	7 11	...	...	7 8	7 8	9 2	9 6	14 10	14 10	13 4	13 4	17 13	17 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	108 14	108 14	12 6	12 6
N. Arcot	6 10	7 0	...	...	9 6	8 13	9 6	10 5	14 5	16 13	16 14	16 14	20 8	19 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 13	160 13	12 5	12 5
S. Arcot	7 0	7 0	...	...	9 10	10 0	10 2	10 8	16 13	16 13	16 0	16 0	17 8	17 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	209 0	209 0	11 11	11 11
Tanjore	6 10	7 0	...	...	9 2	9 2	10 6	10 8	13 8	16 6	15 14	16 10	16 6	16 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	145 13	145 13	12 14	12 14
Trichinopoly	6 10	7 0	...	...	8 5	9 8	10	10 8	15 2	14 6	16 8	16 8	17 0	16 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	143 6	143 6	13 3	13 3
Southern—																										
Tinnevelly	7 13	7 13	...	...	9 8	9 8	10 6	10 13	13 10	13 0	*	*	13 10	*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58 5	58 5	14 5	14 5
Madura	8 8	7 13	...	...	8 6	8 13	9 5	9 2	13 13	13 13	*	*	*	17 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97 3	97 3	13 10	13 10
Mysore—																										
Mysore	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	7 4	8 0	7 12	22 0	17 8	16 0	16 0	22 0	22 0	21 0	21 0	8 12	8 8	...	...	...	...	99 0	99 0	9 0	9 0
Bangalore	9 5	8 5	9 6	7 8	8 4	7 4	8 0	7 12	20 6	19 0	17 0	17 0	22 9	22 10	...	...	7 8	8 0	...	...	...	...	84 0	96 0	10 0	10 0
Kolar	8 6	6 4	9 8	9 8	8 8	6 4	9 8	9 8	18 0	18 0	24 0	24 0	20 0	20 0	24 0	24 8	8 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	150 0	150 0	10 0	10 0
Tumkur	8 0	8 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	19 0	20 0	24 0	24 0	23 0	23 0	...	...	8 8	8 8	...	...	...	...	340 0	340 0	10 8	10 8
Hassan	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	7 8	9 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	27 0	27 0	24 0	...	8 8	8 8	...	...	...	...	200 0	200 0	8 8	8 8
Kadur	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	320 0	320 0	8 0	8 0
Shimoga	8 0	10 0	9 0	9 0	8 6	8 6	12 10	12 5	23 2	24 2	...	...	30 7	29 6	...	...	10 0	10 8	...	...	...	...	384 0	320 0	9 11	10 0
Chitaldroog	11 0	10 8	12 0	11 0	9 0	10 0	8 0	10 8	28 0	25 0	18 0	...	26 0	32 0	...	...	10 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	320 0	320 0	9 0	9 0
Coorg—																										
Coorg	8 0	8 0	7 0	7 0	8 8	8 8	11 0	11 0	14 6	17 8	...	...	26 8	26 0	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	110 0	110 0	9 8	9 8
Area—	8 0	8 0	...	...	6 3	6 3	8 0	8 0	10 3	10 3	9 4	9 4	...	...	...	9 4	9 4	...	...	...	...	...	65 5	65 5	32 0	32 0

* Not sold.

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

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SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 48.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1893.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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

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

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

POSTING OF CIVIL SERVANTS WHO HAVE BEEN APPOINTED IN ENGLAND TO THE BENGAL PRESIDENCY.

No. 2 Establishments / 622—652.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Home Department (Establishments),—under date Calcutta, the 30th November 1893.

RESOLUTION.

THE undermentioned gentlemen have recently been appointed in England to the Indian Civil Service (Bengal Presidency) in the order specified below:—

Mr. Hammett Reginald Clode Hailey, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Punjab, and Central Provinces.
" William Stirling Hamilton, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Punjab, and Central Provinces.
" Blandford Foley, Lower Provinces.
" George Frederick Arnold, Burma.
" John Frederick Gruning, Lower Provinces.
" Robert Lucas Hyrapiet Clarke, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Punjab, and Central Provinces.
" Wilfred Charles Geldart, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Punjab, and Central Provinces.
" Kiran Chandra De, Lower Provinces.
" Joseph Ernest Goudge, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Punjab, and Central Provinces.

A

Mr. Henry Telford Stoner Forrest, Lower Provinces.
„ Gerald Constantine Winnington Ingram, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Punjab, and Central Provinces.
„ Hubert Digby Watson, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Punjab, and Central Provinces.
„ Jnanendra Nath Gupta, Lower Provinces.
„ Robert Paget Dewhurst, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Punjab, and Central Provinces.
„ Basil Copleston Allen, Lower Provinces.
„ Ernest Robert Worth Davidson, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Punjab, and Central Provinces.
„ John Joseph Platel, Lower Provinces.
„ Thomas Cecil Edwards, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Punjab, and Central Provinces.
„ William Nawton Maw, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Punjab, and Central Provinces.
„ Arthur James Warburton Kitchin, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Punjab, and Central Provinces.
„ William John Smyth, Burma.
„ Charles Ernest Low, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Punjab, and Central Provinces.
„ Leycester Annand Grey Clarke, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Punjab, and Central Provinces.

2. The Governor General in Council has been pleased to attach the above-mentioned gentlemen to the Province specified opposite each name, as follows:—

Mr. B. Foley	Bengal.
„ J. F. Gruning	Bengal.
„ K. C. De	Bengal.
„ H. T. S. Forrest	Bengal.
„ J. N. Gupta	Bengal.
„ J. J. Platel	Bengal.
„ B. C. Allen	Assam.
„ H. R. C. Hailey	North-Western Provinces and Oudh.
„ R. L. H. Clarke	North-Western Provinces and Oudh.
„ J. E. Goudge	North-Western Provinces and Oudh.
„ G. C. W. Ingram	North-Western Provinces and Oudh.
„ R. P. Dewhurst	North-Western Provinces and Oudh.
„ E. R. W. Davidson	North-Western Provinces and Oudh.
„ T. C. Edwards	North-Western Provinces and Oudh.
„ W. S. Hamilton	Punjab.
„ W. C Geldart	Punjab.
„ H. D. Watson	Punjab.
„ A. J. W. Kitchin	Punjab.
„ W. N. Maw	Central Provinces.
„ C. E. Low	Central Provinces.
„ L. A. G. Clarke	Central Provinces.
„ G. F. Arnold	Burma.
„ W. J. Smyth	Burma.

3. The Governor General in Council is further pleased to direct that the gentlemen posted to the Lower Provinces of Bengal shall, on arrival at Calcutta, report themselves to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal. Should any of them land in Bombay, they should enquire of the Secretary to the Government of Bombay whether any orders are awaiting them from the Government of Bengal. The officer posted to Assam should report his arrival by telegraph from the port of arrival to the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of that Province at Shillong, by whom he will be instructed to which portion of the Province to proceed. The officers posted to Burma should proceed to Rangoon and report themselves to the Chief Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of that Province.

4. The officers posted to the North-Western Provinces and Oudh should report themselves to the Chief Secretary to the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Allahabad. The officers posted to the Punjab should telegraph from Bombay to the Chief Secretary to the Government of the Punjab, Lahore, for orders as to their destination, in the event of their not finding instructions awaiting their arrival at Bombay. The officers posted to the Central Provinces should report by telegraph from Bombay their arrival to the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of those Provinces at Nagpur, by whom they will be instructed to which portion of the Province to proceed.

5. Local Governments and Administrations are requested to inform the Government of India of the date on which the gentlemen in question so report themselves. Should any officer attached to one of the Upper Provinces in India wish to exchange with an officer of his year attached to another of those Provinces, he is at liberty to do so; but he must report to the Government of India in the Home Department for previous sanction any arrangement of the kind he may be able to effect.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the Governments of Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and the Punjab, and the Chief Commissioners of the Central Provinces, Burma, and Assam, for information and guidance, with the intimation that, in accordance with the decision of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, the gentlemen who have now been appointed will rank above those mentioned in Home Department Resolution No. $\frac{1 \text{ Establishment}}{583-593}$, dated the 17th October 1893. Also that the Resolution be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*, and that a copy be forwarded to each of the gentlemen named therein.

(True Extract.)

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weather Review of India for the week ending at 8 a.m. on Saturday, November 18th, 1893.

It will be remembered that at the close of the last week an area of low pressure and of disturbed weather lay over the south-west of the Bay of Bengal. This area, so far as can be traced, passed across the south of the Peninsula and entered the Arabian Sea, where for some days there existed a large area of disturbed conditions which perhaps hardly reached the intensity of a cyclone. On the 15th, however, a brisk to rapid rise of the barometer occurred over the west of India, which was not improbably caused by the movement westward of the disturbance combined with the concentration of the disturbed conditions and the localisation of the barometric fall as the disturbed area developed into a well-defined cyclone. When this intensification occurred the storm commenced a northerly or north-easterly advance, and at the close of the week was threatening the Kathiawar Coast. The principal rainfall area was thus at first the whole of the south of the Peninsula, but as the week progressed rain worked up the west coast to Bombay and over the central parts of the country to the Central Provinces, and at the close of the week had extended to Kathiawar and Guzerat, wh it had more or less ceased over the south of the Peninsula. The mean temperature of the week was generally above the normal—a result due to the high temperatures experienced at night, the day temperatures having been almost throughout below the normal average.

On Sunday, November 12th, the chart showed that the barometer was generally falling except in North-Eastern India. A well-defined area of low pressure overlay the south-west of the Bay, while readings were also relatively low off the Malabar Coast. Pressure was highest in North-Western India. The winds were generally between north and east, but cyclonic movements were reported over the south-west of the Bay, while along the west coast the directions were rather variable. Rain was very general over the south, centre and east of the Peninsula, but elsewhere the weather was fine. Coconada had received 8½ inches, Rajahmundry 6 inches, Cuddalore 3 inches, and several stations over 1 inch. On the morning of the 13th the barometer was rising over a considerable part of North-Eastern India and along the east side of the Peninsula, while it was falling elsewhere, the fall being greatest along the West Coast of the Peninsula. Pressure was high over Northern India and low over the Arabian Sea off the west coast, the intervening gradients being moderately steep. The winds blew from between north and east almost everywhere. Rain was falling over nearly the whole of the Peninsula, but elsewhere the weather was fine. Coconada reported 6½ inches, Rajahmundry 3½ inches, and Vizagapatam 1¾ inches. The chart of the morning of the 14th showed much the same general conditions as those prevailing on the 13th, only that the low pressure area off the west coast was better defined. The winds had become southerly in Malabar, but elsewhere the directions remained between north and east. The force was fresh at several western stations. Rain still fell over nearly the whole of the Peninsula, and the fall had extended northward into the Central Provinces. The heaviest amounts reported were 2·85 inches at Belgaum, 2·50 inches at Masulipatam, and over

1 inch at several stations. On the morning of the 15th pressure was increasing over the Peninsula, the Central Provinces, and the whole of North-Eastern India, and was falling over North-Western India. The low pressure area off the West Coast was apparently moving northward. It was still a well-defined depression and occasioned a well marked indraught of winds towards its centre. Gradients were steep over Guzerat and the winds fresh or strong over the Peninsula and along the Sind and Kathiawar Coasts. Rain was still falling over the greater part of the Peninsula and over the Central Provinces. Madras reported 2·85 inches, Goa 2·80 inches, and several stations over 1 inch. On the morning of the 16th pressure was rising everywhere, the rise being brisk over a large part of the country and rapid along the West Coast. The general distribution of pressure was unchanged, except that gradients were slighter. The winds were easterly and south-easterly over the Peninsula and north-easterly to easterly elsewhere. The force was fresh on the West Coast and Verawal reported a gale. Rain was almost wholly confined to the west and south of the Peninsula, and the amounts were generally moderate. On Friday, 17th, the barometer was generally changing by small amounts, but was falling except in Guzerat. The wind was variable along the West Coast, but was otherwise little changed in direction. Rain was falling in small amounts over Guzerat and parts of the Peninsula. On Saturday the barometer was falling everywhere, but the changes were generally greater in the north than in the south, and gradients were hence becoming slighter. The winds were generally between north and east, and the only rainfall was a few showers over Guzerat and the Peninsula.

Temperature.—The following table shows the variations of the mean temperature from the normal on each day of the week for the different Provinces of India:—

Province.	November 1893.							Mean variation of week.
	12th.	13th.	14th.	15th.	16th.	17th.	18th.	
Burma	+1·4	+1·1	+0·9	−0·2	−1·0	−1·5	−1·3	−0·1
Bengal and Assam	+0·8	+0·4	+0·7	−0·1	+0·3	−0·2	−0·2	+0·2
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	−1·0	−0·9	−0·6	−0·8	−0·3	−0·3	+1·1	−0·4
Punjab	−0·7	+0·4	+0·2	+1·0	+1·5	+0·6	0	+0·4
Bombay	+1·2	+1·6	+1·7	+2·0	+1·7	+2·4	+3·0	+1·9
Central Provinces and Berar	+2·2	+3·2	+3·0	+2·6	+2·9	+3·2	+3·3	+2·9
Central India and Guzerat	+0·3	+1·1	+0·9	−1·6	+3·1	+2·1	+1·9	+1·1
Sind and Rajputana	−1·2	−0·9	−0·1	+0·3	+1·0	+2·8	+0·4	+0·3
Madras	−2·6	−1·8	−0·3	+0·4	+0·4	+1·4	+2·0	−0·1
Mean for whole of India	0	+0·5	+0·7	+0·4	+1·1	+1·2	+1·1	+0·7

On the 12th the general temperature of India was exactly normal, on the 13th there was an excess of ½°, and this condition continued until the 16th, when the mean of the whole country rose to 1° above the normal average and so continued till the close of the week. The mean temperature for the whole week for the whole country was 0°·7 above the normal. The provincial variations show that the weather relatively to the average was warmest over Bombay and the Central Provinces where the excess varied between 1°·9 and 2°·9. Almost the whole of the excess was attributable to the very high temperatures recorded at night. Owing to the disturbed state of the weather the sky was more or less cloudy throughout. This condition resulted in relatively low temperatures

during the day, but at night, when the ordinary radiation was interrupted, the temperature remained high and greatly exceeded the normal.

Rain.—The rainfall table at the close of the summary shows that during the week rain has been received over a large part of the country. In Tenasserim, in all the Bengal, Assam, the North-Western Provinces and Punjab divisions, in the Central Provinces (east), in Sind, in Central India, and in Rajputana there has been actually or practically no rain throughout the week, but in all other parts of India effective rainfall is reported. The respective number of divisions is twenty-two, in which the average actual rainfall has been effective, and thirty in which there has been actually or practically no rain. The actual average rainfall ranges from 6·44 inches in the East Coast (central), 4·15 inches in Madras (south-central), 3·67 inches in the East Coast (north), and 3·64 inches in the East Coast (south) to 0·10 inch in the East Coast (north *a*). Over a very large part of the country the average normal rainfall of the present week is exceedingly small, and over West Bengal and the North-Western Provinces is absolutely *nil*; hence the absence of rain over Upper India as shown by the column of actual average rainfall, is of no importance. The third column of the table shows that in Central Burma, Arakan, in all the divisions of the Peninsula, in the Central Provinces divisions, in Guzerat, in Kathiawar and in Central India (west), the rainfall has been in excess of the normal. In all the other divisions there has been either a deficiency or no departure from the normal. The greatest actual excess is in the East Coast (central) division, where the normal average rainfall is only 0·95 inch and where the actual rainfall was 6·44 inches, showing an excess of 5·49 inches. In all the Peninsular divisions the excess is considerable, generally varying between 1 inch and 3 inches.

The three concluding columns of the table show that the rainfall of the past month has been very generally excessive. In most parts of the country the anticipated amounts are small, but over the Peninsula the fall is usually fairly heavy, and is hence of great importance. In this region the fall has been considerably above the average.

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

Division.	District.	Station.	Amount, Inches.
Malabar	Travancore	Alleppy	6·30
Do.	S. Kanara	Bantwal	6·67
Madras	Coimbatore	Satyamangalam	8·60
Konkan	N. Kanara	Supa	7·32
Deccan	Belgaum	Sudder	4·81
East Coast	Godavery	Coringa	18·32
Do.	Nellore	Kavali	19·43
Do.	Chingleput	Uttaramery	9·30

Provinces.	Division.	Rainfall data for week ending November 18th, 1893. Average actual rainfall of Division.	Average normal rainfall of Division.	Excess or defect in inches.	Rainfall data from October 15th to November 18th, 1893. Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall, Oct. 15th to November 18th.	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a percentage.
		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Per cent.
Burma	Tenasserim	0	0	0	1·48	5·26	— 72
	Lower Burma	0·07	1·07	—1·00	5·59	6·52	— 14
	Central ditto	0·74	0·51	+0·23	5·12	3·97	+ 29
	Upper ditto	0·28	P	P	4·54	P	P
	Arakan	1·77	1·04	+0·73	6·91	7·07	— 2
Bengal and Assam	Eastern Bengal	0	0·06	—0·06	4·99	3·67	+ 36
	Assam (Surma)	0·04	0·11	—0·07	4·91	3·44	+ 43
	Ditto (Brahmaputra)	0	0·13	—0·13	1·98	2·07	— 4
	Deltaic Bengal	0	0·01	—0·01	2·22	2·53	— 12
	Central ditto	0	0·02	—0·02	2·53	2·13	+ 19
	North ditto	0·01	0·05	—0·04	2·86	2·31	+ 24
	Orissa	0·01	0·12	—0·11	6·66	4·30	+ 55
	Chota Nagpur	0	0·02	—0·02	2·56	1·47	+ 74
	Bihar (South)	0	0	0	3·54	1·32	+168
	Ditto (North)	0	0	0	5·71	1·11	+414
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	North-Western Provinces (East).	0	0	0	5·10	0·82	+588
	North-Western Provinces (Submontane) (*b*).	0	0	0	6·21	0·81	+667
	Oudh (South)	0	0	0	3·83	0·39	+882
	Ditto (North)	0	0	0	4·78	0·26	+1,739
	North-Western Provinces (Central).	0	0	0	1·97	0·19	+937
	North-Western Provinces (West).	0	0	0	0·88	0·07	+1,157
	North-Western Provinces (Submontane) (*a*).	0	0·02	—0·02	4·02	0·10	+3,920
Punjab	Punjab (South)	0	0·03	—0·03	0	0·10	—100
	Ditto (Central)	0	0·02	—0·02	0·01	0·11	— 91
	Ditto (Submontane)	0	0·03	—0·03	0	0·12	—100
	Ditto (Hill Districts)	0	0·08	—0·08	0·19	0·34	— 44
	Ditto (North-West)	0	0·18	—0·18	0·66	0·36	— 83
	Ditto (West)	0	0·05	—0·05	0	0·09	—100
Bombay and Malabar Coast Districts (Madras).	Malabar	3·22	0·72	+2·50	9·67	8·45	+ 14
	Madras (South Central)	4·15	0·86	+3·29	10·96	7·22	+ 52
	Coorg	3·86	P	P	8·07	P	P
	Mysore	2·13	0·28	+1·85	4·27	4·80	— 11
	Konkan	1·00	0·13	+0·87	1·82	3·36	— 46
	Bombay, Deccan	1·22	0·07	+1·15	2·39	3·49	— 32
	Hyderabad (North)	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khandeish	0·55	0·12	+0·43	0·64	2·08	— 69
Central Provinces and Berar.	Berar	0·52	0·08	+0·44	4·37	1·77	+149
	Central Provinces (West)	0·25	0·07	+0·18	4·02	1·20	+235
	Ditto ditto (Central)	0·21	0·04	+0·17	4·69	0·96	+389
	Ditto ditto (East)	0·07	0·03	+0·04	2·46	1·18	+108
Bombay (North)	Guzerat	0·30	0·02	+0·28	0·30	0·59	— 49
	Kattiawar	0·14	0·03	+0·11	0·14	0·34	— 59
	Sind	0	0·02	—0·02	0	0·08	—100
Rajputana and Central India.	Central India (East)	0·03	0·06	—0·03	1·02	0·33	+209
	Rajputana (East), Central India (West).	0·07	0·02	+0·05	0·18	0·29	— 38
	Rajputana (West)	0	0·01	—0·01	0	0·08	—100
Madras	East Coast (North)	3·67	0·22	+3·45	12·31	6·60	+ 87
	Ditto (ditto) (*a*)	0·10	0·85	—0·75	2·45	2·58	— 5
	Hyderabad (South)	1·02	0·07	+0·95	3·56	1·02	+249
	Madras (Central)	1·36	0·24	+1·12	5·26	4·39	+ 20
	East Coast (Central)	6·44	0·95	+5·49	20·30	9·07	+124
	Ditto (South)	3·64	1·82	+1·82	15·67	11·06	+ 41
	Madras (South)	2·49	1·48	+1·01	7·70	8·12	— 5

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

Simla, the 23rd November, 1893.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT..

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

Madras.—*For week ending 25th November.*—Rainfall again heavy in parts of the Carnatic, Central and Southern districts, and moderate in the remainder and on West Coast. Little or no rain in the Deccan and Circars. Excessive rain has done some damage in Trichinopoly and Tanjore. Tanks nearly all full and irrigation supplies ample. Sowings going on rapidly, especially in the more southerly districts. Standing crops generally flourishing, though in parts excessive rain of late has done some damage. Harvest of the early crop is yielding about the average. Pasturage abundant, and stock in good condition. Prices fluctuating very slightly, but a little easier in the Central districts.

Bombay.—*For week ending 29th November.*—Rain throughout the Presidency, generally slight; more rain urgently required in parts of the Deccan. Standing crops withering for want of moisture or damaged by rain in parts of eight districts; otherwise good. Sowing of late crops progressing in ten, and reaping of early crops in twelve, districts. Cotton-picking continues in two districts. Prices steady except in two districts. Fodder sufficient. Agricultural stock good.

Bengal.—*For week ending 25th November.*—There were slight showers of rain during the week in Bihar and in East and North Bengal. Except in the north of Tipperah, where insects are still reported to be doing much damage, standing crops are doing well. Harvesting of early rice has begun. Spring crops and poppy are being sown, and earlier sowings are doing well. The price of common rice generally shows a tendency to fall. In some districts the new crop is coming into the market. Cattle are generally reported to be in good condition. Insufficiency of fodder-supply is still reported from places in Backergunge and Mymensingh, but the supply is improving in Tipperah. The numbers gratuitously relieved during the week were:—*Faridpur*—Men 35, women 11, and children 24, total 70 (exclusive of figures for Gopalganj circle not received); *Backergunge*—Men 196, women 664, and children 795, total 1,655 against 3,108 in the previous week.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 29th November.*—Light showers have been fairly general. Harvesting of autumn crops nearly finished. Sowings for spring crops approaching completion, seed germinating well. Sugarcane-pressing commenced in places. Supplies and fodder ample. Prices stationary.

Punjab.—*For week ending 29th November.*—Slight rain in parts of Delhi and Umballa. Harvesting of autumn crops nearly over. Sugarcane being pressed and cotton picked. Sowings of spring crops going on. Condition of standing crops is reported good in all districts, except Rawalpindi and parts of Lahore where it is said to be average. Field rats have damaged the young crops in parts of Umballa and Lahore. Cattle are generally in good condition. Fodder sufficient in all districts, except Shahpur where it is scarce. Prices falling in three districts; stationary elsewhere.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 29th November.*—Weather cloudy and warm with slight falls of rain in four of the Northern districts. Some damage has been done to *tur* (*cajanus flavus*) in the Nagpur country by the cloudy weather and by insects. Harvesting of autumn crops in progress. Sowings for winter crops continue. Fodder sufficient. Prices steady.

Burma.—*For week ending 25th November.*—Rain fell in four districts of Upper Burma, in the Northern Shan States, and Akyab. Reaping of early paddy progressing in Lower Burma, where crop prospects continue good, except in three districts where slight damage is reported. In Upper Burma crop prospects are very encouraging, but in Shwebo want of rain is generally felt. Reaping of early paddy and ploughing for cold-weather crops continue. The price of paddy has risen slightly in Prome, but has fallen largely in Tharrawaddy and the Northern Shan States, considerably in Katha, Shwebo, and Thayetmyo and slightly in Magwe and Meiktila.

Assam.—*For week ending 28th November.*—Weather seasonable. Harvesting of winter paddy begun. Condition of cattle fair. Fodder and water sufficient.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 29th November.*—MYSORE: Rainfall general in three districts. Standing crops in good condition. *Ragi* (*Eleusine coracana*) harvested in parts. Prices fallen in two districts.

COORG: Rainfall moderate. Rice crop in good condition. Coffee-picking continues, and picking of cardamoms completed. Fodder and water sufficient for cattle. Prices stationary.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 29th November.*—BERAR: Rainfall good. Weather warm at Akola and cool elsewhere. Crops in fairly good condition. Damage has been caused by recent rain in parts of Buldana and Akola. Picking of cotton in progress. Sowings completed in Amraoti. Weeding operations in Akola not yet finished. Sufficiency of fodder and water continues. Prices risen in one taluka only. Cattle generally healthy.

HYDERABAD: No rain during the week. Harvesting of autumn and irrigated crops in progress. Sowing of spring crops continues. Prices stationary.

Central India.—*For week ending 29th November.*—Slight rain has fallen in most parts of Central India during the week. Autumn harvesting continues in Baghelkhand and Bhopawar. Spring sowings nearly completed in Bundelkhand, in progress in other parts. Crops in good condition in all parts, except in Baghelkhand and Goona where they have been slightly damaged by rain and insects. Condition of agricultural stock and pasturage good. Prices of foodgrains falling in Gwalior; steady in other parts. Opium sowing almost completed in Bhopawar. The condition of the crop in the Neemuch district is indifferent.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 29th November.*—Rainfall fairly general and heavy in some parts. Agricultural operations and standing crops satisfactory, except in Meywar where spring sowings are delayed by late rains. Harvest prospects and cattle generally good. Pasturage and fodder sufficient except in part of Kotah. Prices falling in two States, rising and fluctuating in one, and steady elsewhere.

Kashmir.—*For week ending 28th November.*—Weather fine. Spring sowings going on in some places. Prices falling.

Nepal.—*For week ending 25th November.*—Weather seasonable. Mornings cold and foggy.

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF OCTOBER 1893.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice, best sort.		Rice, common.		Jawar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).		Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus.*)		Firewood.		Salt.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
Burma—	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Tenasserim—																										
Mergui	...	...	...	...	10 10	10 10	11 11	11 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	256 12	256 12	12 0	12 0
Tavoy	...	...	...	...	10 5	10 5	11 7	11 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	399 3	399 3	10 15⅝	10 15⅝
Moulmein and Amherst	9 2	9 2	...	...	11 3	11 3	14 9	14 9	6 5	6 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 2	10 2	12 2	12 2	7 12	7 12	220 0	220 0	18 11	18 11
Pegu (deltaic)—																										
Pegu	...	...	...	...	10 2	10 2	14 3	14 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 2	11 2	...	...	9 3	9 0	143 0	143 0	14 3	14 3
Rangoon	13 0	13 0	...	...	13 0	12 0	15 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	12 8	...	...	...	...	133 0	133 0	15 0	15 8
Thôngwa	...	...	...	...	9 6	9 4	11 7	11 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100 0	100 0	14 4	14 4
Bassein	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	14 4	14 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 1	13 1	...	...	...	...	150 13	150 13	17 8	17 8
Pegu (inland)—																										
Shwegyin	...	...	...	...	9 13	9 3	10 6	9 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	200 0	200 0	14 2	14 2
Tharrawaddy	...	...	...	...	12 5	12 5	14 13	14 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	8 12	8 12	450 0	450 0	14 3	14 3
Henzada	...	...	...	...	11 1	10 11	11 1	10 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	5 12	5 12	183 8	183 8	16 2	16 2
Prome	10 6	10 6	...	...	12 14	11 12	14 12	13 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 3	10 13	...	...	9 6	9 6	193 3	193 3	14 3	14 3
Toungoo	...	...	...	...	12 2	12 2	13 8	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 10	11 6	...	...	...	...	326 8	326 8	14 3	14 3
Thayetmyo	12 3	12 3	...	...	11 11	11 11	13 13	15 5	...	*	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 9	13 9	...	28 3	8 10	8 10	196 0	196 0	12 14	12 14
Upper Burma—																										
Mandalay	20 4	22 0	...	...	11 8	11 1	12 0	12 0	28 7	27 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 13	12 2	30 3	29 5	10 0	9 6	82 0	80 0	14 6	14 6
Bamo	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	6 0	6 0	182 0	182 0	7 8	7 8
Pakôkku	...	...	...	...	9 2	9 2	11 9	11 9	30 0	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	15 0	...	...	5 9	5 9	113 0	113 0	14 3	14 3
Meiktila	...	...	...	...	7 2	7 2	9 6	9 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 4	14 4	25 10	25 10	4 3	4 3	222 10	222 10	10 11	10 11
Arakan—																										
Sandoway	...	...	...	...	9 3	7 3	9 13	7 11	...	*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	469 11	469 11	14 0	10 3
Kyaukpyu	...	...	...	...	8 13	8 13	9 10	10 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	...	...	...	...	340 0	340 0	15 0	15 0
Akyab	...	...	...	...	9 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	8 8	8 8	200 0	200 0	12 8	12 8
Assam—																										
Surma—																										
Sylhet	...	...	...	...	6 2	6 12	8 10	8 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 6	13 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0
Cachar	8 0	7 12	...	...	6 6	6 6	7 8	7 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 4	10 12	...	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	7 8	8 4
Khási and Jaintia Hills	6 4	6 4	...	...	4 0	4 0	5 4	5 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 2	7 2	8 4	8 4	...	...	80 0	80 0	7 0	7 0
Garo Hills	...	...	...	...	6 0	5 8	9 0	8 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	6 8	6 8
Brahmaputra—																										
Goálpára	16 0	16 0	...	...	6 0	6 0	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	130 0	135 0	10 0	10 0
Kámrúp	8 8	8 8	...	...	10 0	8 0	12 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	9 8	10 0
Darrang	9 0	9 0	...	...	7 8	7 8	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Nowgong	...	...	...	...	6 8	6 6	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0
Sibságar	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	14 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	120 0	80 0	9 0	9 0
Lakhímpur	7 0	7 0	...	...	6 8	6 8	11 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	140 0	140 0	8 0	9 8

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice, best sort.		Rice, common.		Jawar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).		Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus.*)		Firewood.		Salt.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
Bengal—																										
Eastern Hill tracts—																										
Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	240 0	240 0	8 0	8 0
Hill Tippera(*a*)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nágá Hills	...	...	...	...	4 0	3 8	...	4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0	4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 8	3 4
Eastern—																										
Backergunge	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 6	8 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	...	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	9 4	9 4
Noakhali	...	...	...	...	7 0	8 0	8 0 to 8 12	9 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 8	5 12
Chittagong	10 0	10 0	...	...	8 8	8 0	10 12	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 0	...	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	10 0	9 8
Tippera	9 12	9 12	...	...	7 8	7 8	8 4	8 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	...	6 12	7 0	...	...	8 12	8 12
Dacca	13 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	8 0	7 0	9 0	9 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	15 0	15 0	120 0	120 0	9 4	9 4
Mymensingh	9 8	9 8	...	...	7 0	7 0	8 8	8 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	...	...	13 0	13 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Deltaic—																										
Khulna	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	12 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0
24-Parganas	13 4	13 4	16 0	16 0	7 0	7 0	11 8	10 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	19 0	100 0	100 0	10 8	11 0
Midnapore	11 0	11 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	15 10	12 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 8	14 8	...	...	19 0	19 0	200 0	200 0	10 12	10 12
Howrah	...	...	...	...	9 4	8 14	11 8	11 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 10	105 0	105 0	10 0	10 10
Calcutta	12 4	12 0	16 7	16 6	7 2	7 1	9 8	9 8	18 2	18 4	...	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	14 0	14 0	19 6	19 6	17 12	17 12	85 0	85 0	11 2	11 8
Hooghly	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	...	...	11 8	11 8	160 0	140 0	11 8	11 8
Nadia (Krishnagar)	14 3½	14 3½	...	...	8 0	8 0	11 14	10 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 13	22 13	...	...	22 13½	22 13½	128 0	128 0	9 13½	9 13½
Jessore	0 8	11 8	13 4	...	8 8	8 8	11 4	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	17 0	...	...	20 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Faridpur	5 0	15 0	18 0	18 0	8 0	8 0	12 4	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	13 0	16 0	...	...	10 4	10 4
Central—																										
Bankura	14 8	14 8	...	...	9 6	10 0	13 14	12 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 13	16 4	...	...	13 6	13 6	300 0	280 0	10 5	10 10½
Burdwan	13 4	13 5	...	...	10 0	9 6	13 4	12 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	...	...	19 8	20 0	99 0	98 0	11 4	11 4
Birbhum	12 0	12 0	...	...	11 0	10 8	13 8	12 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	...	...	14 0	14 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Murshidabad	14 0	13 0	...	...	9 8	9 8	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	19 0	...	...	18 0	18 0	200 0	200 0	10 8	10 8
Sonthal Parganas	13 8	12 8	...	...	11 0	11 0	14 4	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	20 0	21 0	23 0	23 0	130 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Pabna	16 8	17 4	21 0	22 8	6 0	6 0	12 0	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 8	15 12	...	...	22 8	22 8	200 0	200 0	9 12	9 12
Bogra	12 0	13 8	...	...	8 4	8 4	11 4	9 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	13 8	...	...	...	...	90 0	90 0	9 0	9 0
Rajshahi	15 12	15 12	24 0	18 12	8 4	8 4	11 4	9 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 12	21 0	...	...	20 10	20 13	240 0	240 0	9 9	9 9
Malda	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	14 0	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	15 0	14 8	25 0	20 0	12 0	12 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	8 0
Northern—																										
Rangpur	14 0	13 8	14 0	...	8 8	7 8	11 0	10 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	19 8	...	...	11 4	11 4	50 0	50 0	10 0	9 9
Dinajpur	15 10	15 10	12 0	12 0	9 8	9 0	13 3	13 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 4	13 0	...	...	24 0	24 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Jalpaiguri	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	7 8	7 8	10 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	14 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	160 0	200 0	9 8	9 8
Darjeeling	8 0	8 0	9 0	8 0	5 0	5 0	11 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	21 0	21 0	8 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0
Orissa—																										
Puri	10 8	10 8	...	...	8 0	8 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 2†	17 2†	...	...	17 2	15 12	80 0	80 0	12 0	12 0
Cuttack	11 13	11 13	...	...	10 8	10 8	13 2	13 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 5†	20 5†	...	...	21 0	21 0	80 0	80 0	10 12	10 12
Balasore	13 0	13 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	16 0 and 18 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	124 0	128 0	10 8	11 0
Chota-Nagpur—																										
Singhbhum	12 0	12 0	...	...	10 0	8 0	16 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	100 0	100 0	8 0	9 0
Manbhum	14 8	13 8	...	...	9 8 to 10 0	9 0	12 0 to 16 0	11 0 to 12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	28 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	9 2	10 0
Lohardaga	8 0 to 12 0	7 0 to 11 0	16 0	12 0	12 0 to 13 0	11 0	14 0 to 17 0	14 0 to 16 0	...	...	...	...	32 0	32 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	20 0	22 0	13 0 and 20 0	12 0 and 20 0	160 0	140 0 to 160 0	9 6	9 4
Palámau	14 1	13 8	23 10	25 5	12 6	12 6	15 3	16 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 4	21 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 2½	8 7
Hazáribágh	12 8	12 0	16 0	15 0	8 0	8 0	10 8 to 15 8	12 0	...	...	...	...	23 0	23 0	...	...	15 8	16 0	18 0	21 0	18 0	19 0	240 0	240 0	8 0	8 0

* Not sold.

† Kalai.

(*a*) Not stated.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF OCTOBER 1893—*continued*.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice, best sort.		Rice, common.		Jawar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).		Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*).		Firewood.		Salt.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
Bengal—*continued*.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Bihár, south—																										
Monghyr	15 12 to 17 14	16 4	18 14 to 19 15	21 0	10 8	8 6	15 12	13 1	16 13	21 0	...	...	...	...	14 11	14 11	22 0 to 24 2	24 2	21 0 to 23 1	22 9	23 9	22 0	126 0 to 148 0	126 0 to 168 0	9 15	10 0
Gaya	14 8	14 0	19 0	19 0	9 8	9 8	14 8	13 8	18 4	18 0	...	...	21 0	18 8	16 4	14 8	19 0	19 0	18 8	19 8	20 0	19 0	120 0	120 0	9 8	10 0
Patna	16 0 and 17 0	17 0 and 18 8	22 0	25 0	11 0	10 8	18 0	16 8	...	24 0	...	...	28 0	28 0	20 0	20 0	28 0	27 0	23 8	25 0	27 0	26 0	130 0	130 0	11 0	10 12
Shahabad	13 0	14 0	...	20 0	9 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	140 0	140 0	10 8	10 0
Bihár, north—																										
Purnea	16 0	16 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	18 0	12 0	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	...	...	20 0	20 0	320 0	320 0	10 4	10 0
Bhágalpur	15 2	15 2	20 0	20 3	11 4	11 6	15 8	15 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 3	24 8	24 0	20 3	21 7	150 0	151 8	10 1	10 1
Darbhanga	15 8	15 0	18 10	19 0	12 0	12 0	16 8	16 0	...	...	...	...	25 0	26 0	16 9	19 8	22 0	19 0	20 14	21 0	22 0	24 0	176 0	176 0	11 0	10 0
Muzaffarpur	15 8	15 0	20 0	22 8	8 0	8 0	14 8	13 0	...	...	...	...	20 0	22 8	..	...	21 0	22 8	20 8	21 0	22 0	22 8	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Saran	15 0	16 0	21 0	18 0	11 8	11 0	14 8	13 0	...	...	...	...	24 8	24 8	18 0	17 0	23 0	21 0	22 12	23 8	22 8	23 8	200 0	200 0	10 0	10 0
Champaran	12 8	13 8	22 0	18 4	8 4	8 8	17 8	16 12	...	...	...	...	24 8	25 8	...	...	22 0	21 8	21 8	23 8	21 4	21 4	180 0	180 0	10 0	10 4
N.-W. Provinces—																										
Eastern—																										
Mirzapur	14 0	14 0	20 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	13 0	13 0	19 0	20 0	18 0	17 0	18 0	17 0	12 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	22 0	23 0	80 0	80 0	10 0	10 0
Benares	15 0	15 5	19 12	21 0	8 15	8 6	12 11	11 15	21 6½	21 11	11 10	19 0	23 14	23 14	15 5	15 3	20 3	20 9½	22 0	22 4	21 2½	22 12	105 0	105 0	9 3	8 15
Ghazipur	13 4	13 4	20 8	20 8	7 8	7 8	11 8	11 8	...	...	18 0	18 0	...	...	18 0	20 0	20 0	19 4	20 8	22 8	20 0	20 0	150 0	150 0	9 14	9 14
Jaunpur	15 8	15 8	23 0	23 0	7 0	7 0	13 8	13 4	...	...	...	...	25 0	30 0	...	...	23 8	23 8	22 8	22 8	24 8	24 8	170 0	170 0	10 4	10 0
Allahabad	14 4	14 0	19 4	19 8	9 12	9 8	14 0	13 0	22 12	13 0	21 0	20 0	24 0	27 0	18 8	21 0	23 12	24 0	23 0	...	21 0	21 8	105 0	105 0	10 4	10 4
Central—																										
Bánda	13 0	13 4	16 0	17 0	7 8	7 8	11 8	11 8	20 0	20 0	20 0	19 0	...	...	30 0	30 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	24 0	24 0	180 0	180 0	9 12	9 12
Fatehpur	14 8	14 8	20 0	20 0	13 0	13 8	14 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 0	23 0	...	...	24 0	24 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Hamírpur	14 0	13 12	20 8	20 8	7 8	7 8	12 10	11 8	21 14	23 0	22 8	...	...	...	...	...	25 12	25 8	...	...	...	...	140 0	140 0	10 0	10 0
Jalaun	15 0	15 0	21 0	21 0	10 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	21 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	25 0	25 0	18 0	18 0	24 0	24 0	200 0	200 0	10 8	10 8
Cawnpore	17 8	18 0	25 0	25 8	7 8	7 0	14 0	14 0	21 8	22 0	22 0	19 8	...	...	21 0	21 0	24 8	24 0	26 0	27 0	24 0	23 0	120 0	120 0	11 8	11 8
Etáwah	16 12	17 0	22 4	22 12	5 0	5 0	12 0	11 12	25 8	25 8	23 8	23 8	22 0	22 0	16 0	16 0	25 8	26 0	24 4	24 4	27 0	27 0	140 0	120 0	11 0	11 8
Farukhabad	14 8	14 8	21 4	21 4	5 4	5 4	6 4	6 4	23 12	23 12	26 8	26 8	...	...	23 12	24 0	21 0	23 12	26 8	26 8	23 12	25 4	130 0	130 0	10 0	11 8
Mainpuri	17 0	17 8	23 0	23 8	4 8	4 8	10 0	10 0	20 8	19 8	20 0	18 4	...	...	...	...	25 8	25 8	26 8	26 8	20 0	26 8	160 0	160 0	10 8	11 0
Etah	18 8	18 8	25 8	25 8	6 0	6 0	10 8	10 8	...	...	20 8	15 8	21 8	22 8	10 8	10 8	23 8	24 8	28 12	29 8	17 8	17 8	110 0	110 0	10 0	11 0
Western—																										
Jhánsi	16 8	16 8	20 0	21 8	7 0	7 8	12 0	12 0	23 0	22 0	20 8	17 8	...	...	...	...	23 4	24 0	23 0	...	26 8	...	160 0	160 0	10 4	10 8
Agra	16 0	15 8	27 0	26 8	5 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	27 0	27 0	23 0	24 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	26 8	25 0	26 0	26 0	15 0	16 0	160 0	95 0	11 0	11 0
Muttra	16 8	16 8	26 0	27 0	7 0	7 0	10 8	10 8	28 0	30 0	25 0	25 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	29 0	29 0	26 0	...	28 0	28 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
Aligarh	18 0	18 0	26 0	26 0	5 8	6 0	9 0	9 8	27 0	26 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	30 0	30 0	27 0	29 0	28 0	28 0	140 0	140 0	11 8	11 8
Bulandshahr	19 4	19 8	28 0	28 0	6 0	6 0	10 5	9 8	30 0	25 0	24 8	20 0	...	...	15 0	12 0	31 12	30 8	29 8	28 0	21 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	10 12	10 12
Sub-montane—																										
Báfita	14 8	14 6	21 0	22 0	9 8	9 8	15 0	14 8	22 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	24 0	24 0	115 0	115 0	11 0	11 0
Anupgarh	14 12	15 8	22 2	22 2	9 12	8 14	14 12	16 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 2	22 2	...	...	15 8	15 8	177 8	177 8	9 13	9 13
Garakhpur	13 8	14 6	20 11	23 6	9 0	9 0	15 4	14 6	...	...	...	...	25 3	25 3	21 9	23 6	22 1	22 6	23 6	23 6	21 9	22 6	140 0	140 0	8 12	8 12
Jhánsi	17 8	17 8	19 0	23 0	8 12	10 0	32 0‡	34 0‡	13 0	12 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	10 8	10 8	20 0	23 12	24 0	24 0	25 0	24 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Shahjahánpur	17 0	17 0	23 0	30 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	8 8	...	...	...	...	32 0	32 0	28 0	28 0	26 4	29 4	28 0	29 0	24 0	23 8	120 0	120 0	10 4	10 4
Bareilly	17 0	17 6	26 0	27 0	10 0	...	15 0	...	24 0	...	...	24 0	...	...	18 0	...	26 0	27 0	28 0	...	25 0	26 0	144 0	...	10 4	...
Pilibhit	16 4	16 8	25 0	25 4	10 0	10 0	15 12	15 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26 4	27 8	27 8	27 8	...	...	130 0	130 0	10 4	10 8
Bundelkand	14 5	15 0	23 3	24 8	5 14	6 9	13 8	12 14	24 10	24 8	18 12	15 4	...	...	13 12	16 0	23 8	24 8	25 4	27 0	21 0	21 12	125 0	125 0	8 2	9 9
Moradabad	16 6	16 10	26 8	27 8	6 0	6 0	12 8	12 8	25 0	25 0	17 0	16 0	...	...	17 8	20 0	25 0	25 0	27 12	28 0	22 2	22 8	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0
Naini Tal	12 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	4 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	32 8	32 8	18 12	18 12	...	...	27 8	27 8	17 8	16 8	32 8	32 8	9 0	9 0	160 0	160 0	7 0	7 8
Almora	11 0	11 0	16 0	16 0	9 8	9 8	10 0	10 8	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	18 0	20 0	14 8	14 8	...	...	10 0	10 0½	140 0	140 0	7 8	7 8
Bijnor	18 0	18 4	31 8	32 1	11 4	...	...	12 5	12 10	...	18 0	13 8	...	...	27 8	27 8	25 4	25 14	...	...	20 4	20 4	135 0	135 0	10 6	10 6
Muzáffarnagar	20 0	19 4	29 12	29 12	5 8	5 8	9 14	9 14	22 0	22 0	17 9½	17 9	...	...	6 9½	6 9½	26 6	25 4	22 0	17 9	15 6	15 6	132 0	132 0	11 0	11 0
Meerut	18 8	18 0	26 8	26 8	5 0	5 0	12 0	12 0	25 0	25 0	20 8	17 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	27 0	26 8	23 8	24 0	25 8	25 0	100 0	100 0	10 12	11 12
Saháranpur	18 0	18 0	28 0	30 0	6 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	20 0	20 0	22 0	22 0	25 0	25 0	25 0	25 0	27 0	28 0	30 0	30 0	20 0	20 0	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0
Dehra Dún	15 11	15 8	24 0	24 0	8 8	9 0	9 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	15 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	24 6	24 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0
Garhwál	14 0	14 0	15 0	15 0	7 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	26 0	29 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	160 0	160 0	6 8	6 4
Oudh—																										
Southern—																										
Partábgarh	16 8	16 4	23 0	23 0	9 0	9 0	16 8	16 8	...	...	...	...	27 0	...	22 0	...	22 0	24 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	140 0	140 0	9 12	10 0
Sultánpur	15 8	16 8	21 8	22 0	8 0	16 8	16 8	16 8	24 0	24 0	11 8	11 0	32 0	32 0	18 0	18 0	22 0	25 0	21 0	21 0	23 0	26 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Rae-Bareli	16 8	16 8	26 0	20 0	7 0	7 0	14 12	15 12	...	...	21 0	20 0	28 0	28 0	20 0	20 0	23 0	23 0	20 0	20 0	23 0	24 0	180 0	180 0	9 0	9 8
Unao	15 8	15 8	21 0	21 0	8 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	24 0	24 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	28 0	28 0	16 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Lucknow	17 8	18 0	28 0	29 0	...	17 0	17 0	17 8	26 0	27 0	24 0	19 0	32 0	...	23 0	22 0	32 0	35 0	38 0	32 0	24 0	24 8	110 0	110 0	10 6	10 8
Hardoi	18 8	19 0	28 0	29 0	7 0	11 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	30 0	30 0	35 0	40 0	16 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	10 0
Northern—																										
Fyzabad	16 5	16 9	23 11	24 5	10 14	10 14	16 0	15 13½	24 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 11	25 9½	26 11	28 8	23 3	24 0	140 0	140 0	10 8	10 8
Barabanki	16 8	17 0	21 0	21 0	6 0	6 0	15 8	16 0	21 0	21 0	15 0	15 0	26 0	26 0	18 0	18 0	26 0	27 8	24 8	27 0	23 0	23 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
Gonda	16 12	16 14	19 12	21 6	12 7	12 7	14 0	13 14	21 0	21 0	20 0	20 1	...	...	10 11	10 0	24 4	24 4	28 8	28 5	23 8	23 8	200 0	200 0	10 0	10 0
Bahraich	16 0	17 0	25 0	27 0	10 8	10 8	13 0	13 0	27 0	27 0	16 0	16 0	41 0	42 0	10 0	10 0	25 0	26 0	29 0	29 0	25 0	27 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Sítapur	17 0	17 0	28 0	30 0	10 0	17 0	16 0	16 0	28 0	32 0	22 0	22 0	32 0	32 0	24 0	32 0	32 0	30 0	28 0	32 0	26 0	26 0	145 0	145 0	10 0	10 0
Kheri	17 8	18 0	25 0	30 0	8 0	8 0	16 8	16 0	29 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28 0	33 8	...	...	26 0	29 0	160 0	160 0	10 4	10 0
Rajputana—																										
Eastern—																										
Partábgarh	15 0	23 12	25 0	25 0	8 2	7 8	11 4	10 0	25 0	21 4	12 8	13 12	...	...	...	...	25 0	26 4	20 0	21 4	25 0	...	...	...	12 13	15 6
Bánswara	20 0	20 0	25 0	20 0	8 12	7 8	17 8	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30 0	27 8	23 12	25 0	18 12	18 12	...	...	9 6	9 6
Meywar (Oodeypore)	13 4½	14 1	31 4	32 12	8 9½	8 9½	9 6	9 6	28 2	37 8	18 12	17 15½	*Nil*	*Nil*	15 10	15 10	21 14	21 14	28 2	37 8	10 8¾	10 15	160 0	160 0	8 15¾	9 12¼
Sirohee	14 0	13 8	26 0	25 0	5 8	5 8	6 0	6 0	16 0	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	20 0	18 0	...	...	160 0	160 0	11 8	11 8
Erinpura	16 8	15 1	27 7	25 12	6 0	6 0	8 0	8 0	20 0	20 0	18 9½	18 0	...	...	...	...	33 6½	27 10	...	...	...	...	150 0	150 0	12 0	12 0
Ajmere	16 0	16 0	31 5	32 0	5 0	5 0	8 5	8 5	31 0	28 0	26 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	29 0	28 0	29 8	34 0	...	...	90 0	90 0	12 8	12 8
Abu	13 7	13 7½	20 12	19 13	5 8	5 12	6 8	7 0	17 12	15 12	13 8	13 9	...	...	...	...	18 8	18 8	17 0	16 8	16 0	16 4	160 0	...	11 0	11 0
Kishengarh	16 8	17 0	32 0	36 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	31 0	34 0	25 0	26 8	†	†	†	†	33 0	33 8	33 0	34 0	†	†	*	*	12 4	12 8
Boondee	20 0	19 0	32 8	35 0	7 8	7 8	8 0	8 0	42 8	46 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 8	35 0	42 8	46 4	...	...	160 0	160 0	10 10	10 0
Kotah	12 8	12 8	27 8	27 8	5 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	26 0	26 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	29 0	29 0	30 0	30 0	27 0	27 0	240 0	240 0	10 0	10 0
Jhallawar	12 12	12 7	16 1½	16 14	7 1	7 1	9 6	9 6	19 4	18 4	...	...	...	...	15 8	16 1	21 13	21 5	24 5	23 6	9 6	9 6	175 0	175 0	9 12	9 12
Tonk	16 0	16 12	32 6	33 8	6 12	6 7	9 8	9 8	37 8	38 12	29 0	...	...	...	...	...	32 6	33 0	34 0	36 8	...	...	100 0	...	10 10	10 10
Jeypore	15 12	17 0	29 0	30 0	5 0	5 0	7 4	7 4	30 8	31 0	23 8	25 0	†	†	13 0	13 0	27-0 & 28 0	27-0 & 32 8	31 8	30 0	26 0	26 0	95 0	95 0	11 0	11 0
Kerowlee	17 8	18 12	26 4	28 12	8 12	8 12	9 4	9 6	26 4	23 12	22 8	24 6	...	...	20 0	18 12	30 0	31 4	...	...	37 8	43 12	200 0	200 0	9 7	9 11
Dholpur	17 4½	17 7	26 12½	27 0¼	8 2½	8 9	9 9	9 9	25 7½	26 8½	26 5¼	27 4¾	...	...	16 14	16 14	28 14¾	31 8½	25 8	24 0	29 6¾	31 7½	90 0	90 0	10 15½	0 15½
Bhurtpore	17 8	17 8	26 12	27 4	5 2½	5 2½	5 5½	5 5½	29 6	29 14½	24 9	25 12	...	...	11 12	11 12	29 4	29 9	25 0	24 0	25 0	25 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
Ulwur	18 12	18 3	30 4	29 15	6 10	6 10	8 14	8 11	31 3	29 14	29 9	29 1	...	10 0	16 0	16 0	30 8	29 14	29 15	30 10	32 0	32 0	120 0	120 0	11 8	11 8
Deoli Cantonment	15 11½	17 8	29 10	39 0	4 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	32 13	32 0	22 8	...	...	...	...	...	33 6	32 4	...	...	...	...	200 0	200 0	11 0	11 4
Nusseerabad Cantonment	15 0	15 0	...	...	6 4	6 4	6 8	6 8	29 0	29 0	22 0	20 0	†	†	...	...	31 0	30 12	...	...	23 0	23 0	100 0	100 0	12 0	12 0
Hilly Tracts of Meywar	15 0	13 8	24 0	27 0	...	...	14 8	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 0	23 0	24 8	24 0	...	...	‖	‖	11 0	11 8
Bálmer	15 7	14 10	...	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	...	...	29 4	29 4	...	...	...	...	19 8	17 6	...	...	...	...	260 0	260 0	13 4	13 2
Anádra	15 2	15 0	22 0	21 0	5 8	7 0	7 0	7 0	14 0	14 8	14 8	14 0	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	18 0	17 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	12 0	11 8
Shahpoora	11 8	11 8	20 8	48 0	7 0	7 0	11 0	11 0	33 0	33 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	33 2	33 2	38 0	38 2	...	...	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Western—																										
Jodhpore	15 0 and 17 8	15 0 and 16 14	27 8	28 12	6 4	6 4	6 14	7 3	25 11	27 8 and 29 6	19 6 and 22 8	20 0 and 25 0	...	...	...	...	25 5 and 26	25 10 and 26 4	21 4	15 0	11 4	11 4	...	...	12 8	13 2
Jeysulmere	15 0	14 6	...	...	7 0	6 12	9 4	9 0	24 8	24 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	17	17 4	...	...	...	...	240 0	240 0	21 0	21 0
Bickaneer	13 5	12 10	...	...	3 0	3 0	6 0	6 0	...	...	19 6	22 6½	...	...	...	...	26 1	24 14	...	...	11 0	11 0	80 0	80 0	12 0	12 0
Central India—																										
Indore	14 4	14 0	17 0	17 0	8 8	8 8	9 8	9 8	21 8	21 8	20 8	19 8	...	...	...	...	19 8	20 0	30 0	30 0	19 8	19 8	120 0	120 0	10 8	10 8
Nimach Cantonment	13 8	13 8	...	...	7 0	7 0	9 8	9 8	28 0	27 0	20 0	20 0	†	†	...	...	24 0	24 0	...	...	22 0	22 0	160 0	160 0	11 8	11 8
Goona	17 4	17 0	22 0	22 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	30 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	28 0	28 0	32 0	30 0	...	...	200 0	200 0	10 0	10 0
Gwalior	14 7½	15 2½	21 4	23 6	5 5	5 5	8 8	8 8	91 10½	22 5	21 13½	23 14½	..	...	10 10	13 13	19 10½	19 10½	23 6	23 14½	18 1	18 9½	148 12	148 12	10 14½	10 14½

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

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE [illegible] HALF OF OCTOBER 1893—*continued.*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice, brsi sort.		Rice, common.		Jawar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).		Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*).		Firewood.		Salt.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Panjab—																										
Southern—																										
Hissar	20 0	18 0	45 0	40 0	...	..	10 0	10 0	40 0	35 0	29 0	28 0	†	†	†	†	40 0	35 0	†	†	†	†	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0
Ferozepore	20 0	19 0	34 0	32 0	...	...	10 0	9 0	34 0	30 0	15 0	15 0	‡	‡	16 0	16 0	34 0	32 0	28 0	24 0	11 0	11 0	100 0	80 0	11 8	13 0
Montgomery	19 0	19 0	30 0	28 0	...	...	11 0	9 0	24 0	22 0	22 0	20 0	†	‡	30 0	25 0	38 0	35 0	25 0	22 0	13 0	13 0	260 0	300 0	12 0	12 0
Central—																										
Gurgáon	19 0	18 0	32 0	32 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	34 0	34 0	26 0	28 0	†	†	†	†	31 0	30 0	22 0	22 0	25 0	25 0	100 0	100 0	10 8	10 0
Delhi	19 0	19 0	31 0	31 0	...	...	12 0	11 0	32 0	32 0	25 0	28 6	†	†	12 0	13 0	29 0	28 0	25 0	24 0	25 0	25 0	80 0	80 0	11 0	11 0
Rohtak	19 0	19 0	38 0	36 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	33 0	33 0	25 0	25 0	†	†	12 0	12 0	32 0	32 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Karnál	20 0	19 0	26 0	25 0	...	...	12 0	9 0	25 0	25 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	34 0	31 0	30 0	22 0	17 0	17 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Lahore	19 0	20 0	31 0	31 0	...	...	10 0	9 0	33 0	33 0	18 0	18 0	‡	‡	12 0	12 0	32 0	32 0	26 0	16 0	11 0	11 0	90 0	90 0	11 0	11 0
Sub-montane—																										
Umballa	23 0	22 0	30 0	30 0	...	...	11 0	9 0	30 0	30 0	18 0	18 0	‡	‡	8 0	8 0	33 0	30 0	31 0	32 0	‡	‡	120 0	120 0	12 4	12 4
Ludhiána	21 0	20 0	34 0	32 0	...	...	10 0	8 0	32 0	32 0	24 0	20 0	‡	‡	20 0	20 0	32 0	29 0	32 0	31 0	15 ‡ 0	14 ‡ 0	100 0	100 0	13 0	13 0
Jullundar	23 0	22 0	32 0	30 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	32 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	‡	‡	20 0	20 0	30 0	28 0	32 0	26 0	‡	‡	100 0	100 0	12 8	12 8
Hoshiárpur	23 0	24 0	31 0	27 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	29 0	29 0	20 0	19 0	14 0	14 0	16 0	18 0	27 0	27 0	29 0	29 0	8 ‡ 0	8 ‡ 0	90 0	90 0	11 12	11 12
Gurdáspur	24 0	23 0	36 0	32 0	...	...	14 0	11 0	32 0	25 0	26 0	16 0	26 0	16 0	12 0	12 0	30 0	28 0	28 0	24 0	‡	‡	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
Amritsar	21 0	20 0	37 0	31 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	31 0	25 0	17 0	16 0	†	†	20 0	17 0	30 0	28 0	24 0	16 0	‡	‡	85 0	85 0	12 0	12 0
Hills—																										
Simla	16 0	15 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	16 0	17 0	13 0	13 0	20 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	22 0	19 0	20 0	19 0	9 0	9 0	80 0	80 0	8 8	8 4
Kángra	16 0	15 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	11 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	20 0	20 0	6 0	6 0	19 0	18 0	17 0	16 0	11 0	11 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
North-western—																										
Sialkot	18 0	17 0	33 0	28 0	...	...	12 0	10 0	27 0	27 0	20 0	20 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	27 0	27 0	21 0	20 0	‡	‡	120 0	120 0	13 0	13 0
Gujránwála	19 0	17 0	40 0	32 0	...	...	11 0	10 0	33 0	32 0	16 0	16 0	‡	‡	16 0	16 0	32 0	28 0	16 0	16 0	‡	‡	90 0	90 0	12 8	12 0
Gujrát	19 0	19 0	30 0	27 0	...	...	11 0	10 0	21 0	21 0	18 0	17 0	‡	‡	10 0	10 0	25 0	24 0	19 0	19 0	‡	‡	110 0	110 0	13 0	13 0
Jhelum	19 0	19 0	35 0	34 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	22 0	17 0	‡	‡	*	*	23 0	28 0	20 0	20 0	*	*	120 0	120 0	14 0	14 0
Rawalpindi	18 0	16 0	33 0	32 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	29 0	29 0	21 0	19 0	*	‡	16 0	16 0	26 0	26 0	19 0	18 0	*	*	60 0	60 0	12 0	12 12
Hazára	16 0	16 0	24 0	25 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	‡	‡	‡	15 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	20 0	19 0	17 0	19 0	†	†	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0
Peshawar	15 0	14 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	9 0	8 0	23 0	22 0	16 0	15 0	‡	‡	16 0	15 0	22 0	23 0	22 0	22 0	18 0	17 0	92 0	92 0	40 0	40 0
Kohát	16 0	16 0	26 0	25 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	25 0	20 0	‡	‡	20 0	20 0	25 0	22 0	23 0	16 0	‡	‡	155 0	150 0	50 0	50 0
Western—																										
Sháhpur	23 0	22 0	34 0	34 0	...	...	9 0	8 0	28 0	22 0	27 0	24 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	36 0	36 0	20 0	16 0	†	†	200 0	200 0	13 0	12 0
Jhang	19 0	19 0	30 0	30 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	20 0	22 0	20 0	27 0	27 0	20 0	20 0	10 0	10 0	200 0	200 0	12 0	12 0
Mooltan	18 0	17 0	27 0	27 0	...	...	13 0	11 0	22 0	22 0	24 0	21 0	†	†	9 0	9 0	26 0	25 0	20 0	20 0	†	†	90 0	90 0	12 4	12 4
Bannu	21 0	20 0	35 0	32 0	...	...	12 0	9 0	15 0	15 0	27 0	25 0	7 0	7 0	6 0	6 0	37 0	36 0	30 0	26 0	13 0	13 0	90 0	90 0	50 0	50 0
D. I. Khan	20 0	18 0	35 0	31 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	30 0	29 0	24 0	23 0	‡	‡	6 0	6 0	32 0	30 0	‡	‡	12 0	13 0	91 0	100 0	39 0	40 0
Muzaffargarh	19 0	19 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	10 0	8 0	15 0	24 0	18 0	18 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	24 0	24 0	‡	‡	10 0	9 0	110 0	110 0	11 0	12 0
D. G. Khan	16 0	16 0	29 0	28 0	...	...	6 0	6 0	26 0	25 0	24 0	24 0	13 0	13 0	18 0	18 0	24 0	23 0	15 0	15 0	10 0	9 *	100 0	100 0	24 0	24 0
Sind and Baluchistan—																										
Karáchi	13 0	13 0	...	...	7 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	21 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	‡	‡	...	...	19 0	18 0	...	...	9 0 and 10 0	8 0 and 10 0	91 7	91 7	14 8	14 8
Hyderabad	14 0	13 8	...	...	7 8	8 0	9 8	10 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	‡	‡	...	...	20 0	18 8	...	...	...	...	128 0	128 0	12 12	12 12
Thar and Párkar (Umarkot)	12 2	12 0	...	...	12 10	12 12	15 12	15 12	...	...	23 6	23 8	‡	‡	...	...	7 10	7 11	...	...	...	...	112 0	112 0	12 0	12 0
Sukkur (Shikárpur)	16 0	17 0	...	...	7 8	7 0	9 8	9 0	28 0	28 0	24 0	25 0	‡	‡	...	...	24 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	142 0	142 0	12 0	12 0
Upper Sind Frontier	15 8	14 8	...	...	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	28 0	26 0	24 0	25 0	‡	‡	...	...	25 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	213 0	213 0	10 0	10 0
[illegible]	14 0	13 4	19 8	18 8	5 0	5 0	7 0	7 0	25 0	25 0	17 0	15 8	‡	‡	6 0	6 0	38 8	18 0	19 8	19 0	8 8	9 0	59 8	62 8	9 0	9 0

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice, brsi sort.		Rice, common.		Jawar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).		Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*).		Firewood.		Salt.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Bombay—																										
Konkan—																										
Karwar (Kánara)	8 5	8 5	...	...	9 2	9 2	10 10	9 2	15 3	15 3	13 2	12 3	18 0	18 0	...	...	11 9	11 9	...	...	...	...	249 9	249 9	9 12	9 12
Ratnágiri	8 10	8 10	...	...	9 11	9 11	10 2	10 2	11 13	11 13	12 8	12 8	12 15	12 15	...	...	11 2	11 2	...	...	*	*	134 6	134 6	10 6	10 6
Alibág (Colába)	9 4	9 4	...	...	7 3	7 3	10 13	10 13	11 9	11 9	11 14	10 15	*	*	...	...	10 3	10 3	...	...	*	*	89 10	89 10	12 12	12 5
Bombay	10 6	10 6	...	...	5 12	6 6	7 2	7 13	13 8	13 8	13 15	13 15	14 1	14 1	...	...	13 2	13 2	...	...	13 4	13 4	79 7	79 7	9 7	11 0
Tánna	10 13	10 1	...	...	7 6	7 6	10 3	10 3	*	*	14 6	14 6	*	15 8	...	...	14 3	14 3	...	...	*	*	99 9	99 9	12 4	12 4
Deccan—																										
Dharwar	11 0	11 0	...	...	9 14	9 14	10 6	10 6	17 9	18 1	18 0	17 2	*	*	...	...	12 3	12 3	...	...	15 15	15 15	100 0	100 0	10 2	10 2
Belgaum	11 10	11 10	...	...	9 2	10 3	9 7	10 8	18 10	19 11	19 8	19 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	12 4	12 8	...	...	17 10	19 3	96 0	113 7	11 0	10 10
Satara	10 2	10 2	...	...	7 6	7 9	8 11	8 11	15 2	15 14	13 15	14 10	*	*	...	...	13 2	13 12	...	...	*	*	114 0	114 0	11 15	11 15
Sholapur	13 1	13 1	...	...	7 11	7 11	11 5	11 5	16 1	16 1	18 12	20 10	*	*	...	...	18 0	18 0	...	...	*	*	80 0	80 0	11 10	11 10
Bijápur	11 9	11 9	...	...	6 15	6 15	9 8	10 0	19 11	20 2	22 0	21 2	*	*	...	...	14 9	14 9	...	...	*	*	80 0	80 0	11 7	10 9
Poona	11 10	11 10	...	...	9 1	9 1	9 10	9 10	16 7	15 4	16 2	14 15	15 13	15 13	...	...	14 15	14 15	...	...	19 10	19 10	86 14	86 14	10 12	10 12
Khandesh—																										
Ahmadnagar	15 15	13 1	...	...	8 13	8 13	10 9	10 9	17 14	17 14	17 9	16 1	*	*	...	...	18 11	18 0	...	...	26 9	23 9	91 0	91 0	11 0	11 0
Násik	15 12	15 12	...	...	8 14	8 14	10 3	10 3	...	...	16 15	16 15	18 6	18 6	...	...	15 10	15 10	...	...	...	...	128 0	106 6	10 6	10 6
Dhulia (Khandesh)	15 12	15 12	...	...	6 8	6 8	9 7	9 7	20 11	20 11	20 3	20 3	*	*	...	...	14 14	14 0	...	...	*	*	80 0	80 0	10 9	10 9
Gujarat—																										
Surat	10 10	10 10	...	...	7 6	7 6	8 5	8 5	11 1	11 1	13 14	12 7	*	*	...	...	14 13	13 14	...	...	16 3	16 3	82 10	82 10	12 0	12 0
Broach	14 0	13 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	14 0	*	*	...	...	15 0	15 0	...	...	18 0	17 0	100 0	100 0	13 4	13 4
Kaira	13 0	13 0	...	...	7 8	7 8	12 0	11 0	18 0	18 0	14 8	13 0	20 0	19 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	*	*	106 11	106 11	12 0	12 0
Baroda (Camp)	9 8	9 8	...	...	6 8	6 8	8 0	8 0	15 0	13 8	13 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	14 0	13 8	...	...	...	*	80 0	80 0	10 8	10 8
Ahmadabad	13 8	13 8	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	16 4	16 14	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	19 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	13 10	13 10
Godhra (Panch Máhals)	12 0	12 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 8	10 8	20 0	20 0	14 8	14 8	20 0	20 0	...	...	22 8	22 8	...	...	20 8	20 8	182 0	182 0	12 8	12 8
Deesa Cantonment	14 0	14 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	15 8	16 0	16 0	15 0	*	*	...	...	19 0	18 8	...	...	*	*	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
Kathywar—																										
Rájkot	12 14	12 10	...	...	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	15 4	15 8	14 4	14 0	*	*	...	...	16 4	16 7	...	...	*	*	80 0	75 0	65 0	62 8
Central Provinces—																										
Western—																										
Nimar	17 1	17 1	...	...	6 12	6 12	12 7	11 15	22 9	22 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 1	20 10	...	...	12 1	12 1	100 0	100 0	10 13	10 13
Khandwa-Asirgarh Cant.	14 0	13 3	...	...	9 0	9 0	11 0	11 0	20 0	18 11	20 0	19 5	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 10
Hoshangabad	20 1	17 10	...	...	7 8	7 8	10 4	10 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27 0	27 0	...	...	20 9	20 9	140 0	120 0	9 0	9 8
Betúl	20 9	20 9	...	...	...	...	10 13	10 13	24 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	...	...	10 13	10 13	240 0	240 0	7 2	7 2
Chhindwára	15 3	15 3	...	...	7 4	7 4	14 4	10 14	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	19 0	...	...	10 4	10 4	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0
Nágpur	17 8	16 14	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 14	11 14	18 12	18 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 14	16 14	...	...	12 8	11 5	115 0	115 0	9 8	10 0
Wardha	16 0	16 0	...	...	6 10	7 4	10 0	10 0	17 2	17 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	14 9	...	...	13 5	13 5	120 0	120 0	10 10	10 10
Central—																										
Narsinghpur	18 0	18 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 2	9 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	...	...	19 0	19 0	120 0	120 0	9 2	9 2
Saugor	15 7	15 7	...	...	9 10	9 6	9 1	9 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 12	19 0	...	...	16 13	16 13	110 0	140 0	9 4	9 4
Damoh	18 11	18 11	...	...	10 4	10 4	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26 0	26 0	...	...	...	13 0	160 0	160 0	8 12	8 12
Jubbulpore	17 0	17 0	...	...	11 0	12 0	14 0	15 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 12	19 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	120 0	120 0	8 8	8 8
Baghalkhand (Sutna)	14 8½	16 0	24 8	25 8	8 0	8 0	15 0	15 0	18 0	17 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	9 6	20 0	18 3½	19 8	30 0	25 0	25 0	25 0	140 0	140 0	9 2	9 12
Mandla	19 0	20 0	...	...	12 0	12 8	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 0	25 0	...	...	11 0	12 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0
Seoni	19 7	19 7	...	...	8 10	8 10	11 8	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 15	17 15	...	...	11 8	11 8	180 0	180 0	8 12	8 12
Bálághát	17 1	17 1	...	...	11 13	11 13	15 5	15 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 13	16 13	...	...	13 12	13 12	136 0	136 0	8 0	8 0
Bhandára	18 12	17 8	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	16 0	...	...	11 12	11 12	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0
Chánda	13 11	13 11	...	...	...	...	12 13	12 13	16 4	16 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 1	11 1	...	...	11 11	11 11	320 0	320 0	8 4	8 4
Eastern—																										
Bilaspur	22 7	22 7	...	...	12 5	14 10	18 0	22 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 12	16 12	...	...	10 14	10 14	64 0	100 0	8 0	8 0
Raipur	19 11	19 10	...	...	10 4	10 4	15 13	15 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 10	18 10	...	...	10 0	10 2	100 0	100 0	8 8	8 0
Sambalpur	16 0	16 0	...	...	12 0	11 6	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	8 8	8 12
Berar—																										
Buldána	14 0	13 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	13 0	12 0	182 0	182 0	9 8	9 0
Básim	12 5	12 5	...	...	7 0	7 0	9 0	9 0	15 13	15 0	16 0	15 8	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	...	...	12 5	12 5	77 0	76 0	8 5	9 10
Akóla	12 0	12 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	17 0	16 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	15 0	17 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	87 0	88 0	10 5	9 0
Ellichpur	11 8	11 8	...	...	6 0	6 0	7 0	8 0	15 8	15 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	14 0	...	...	16 0	15 0	120 0	120 0	9 4	10 0
Amraoti	11 12	12 3	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 8	9 6	16 4	15 13	13 4	13 0	...	...	...	...	14 12	14 10	...	...	13 0	13 0	96 0	96 0	10 0	10 0
Wún	11 0	11 0	...	...	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	16 0	16 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	260 0	260 0	9 0	9 0
Nizam's Territories—																										
Secunderabad	10 8	10 8	*	*	6 13	7 8	9 9	11 4	13 3	13 13	17 12	17 12	23 0	23 0	*	*	10 8	10 14	*	*	15 15	15 15	120 0	120 0	8 12	8 4
Boláram	11 1	11 1	*	*	8 2	8 2	10 8	10 8	14 0	14 0	*	*	*	*	*	*	11 11	11 11	*	*	*	*	116 14	116 14	8 9	8 8
Chadarghat	8 0	8 0	*	*	7 4	8 0	11 4	11 0	12 0	10 0	21 0	21 0	*	*	*	*	12 0	12 0	*	*	*	*	120 0	120 0	8 8	9 8

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

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF OCTOBER 1893—*concluded*.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice, best sort.		Rice, common.		Jawar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).		Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Gram chenna, cholam, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).		Arhar, or thúr, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*).		Firewood.		Salt.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Madras—																										
Malabar Coast—																										
Malabar	7 3	7 14	...	...	10 6	10 6	11 3	11 3	16 2	14 13	* *	* *	19 11	19 11	...	...	8 14	8 12	...	...	9 4	10 0	136 2	136 2	12 3	12 3
S. Canara	8 2	8 2	...	...	9 14	9 14	11 5	11 5	15 6	14 10	* *	* *	19 5	19 5	...	...	7 8	7 8	...	...	11 8	12 14	121 8	121 8	12 11	12 11
South, central—																										
Coimbatore	11 2	11 8	...	...	9 8	9 14	10 6	10 6	14 13	15 6	15 4	15 4	18 0	18 14	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	11 8	11 8	133 11	133 11	12 3	12 3
Nilgiris	7 13	7 13	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 6	8 6	14 10	14 10	13 5	13 5	15 13	15 13	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	11 8	11 8	274 3	274 3	10 2	10 2
Salem	8 8	8 8	...	...	8 6	8 6	8 14	8 14	16 13	16 13	19 11	19 11	19 3	20 8	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	145 13	145 13	13 8	13 8
Central—																										
Bellary	10 10	10 10	...	...	9 10	9 10	10 5	10 5	20 10	20 10	* *	* *	21 10	23 5	...	...	10 0	10 0	...	...	11 10	11 10	97 3	97 3	11 14	11 14
Anantapur	9 2	9 10	...	...	10 11	11 3	11 14	11 14	20 2	19 10	23 13	28 11	21 3	21 5	...	...	8 6	8 6	...	...	10 3	10 3	97 3	97 3	12 3	12 3
Cuddapah	8 13	8 13	...	...	9 8	9 8	11 10	11 10	15 13	15 13	24 10	24 10	23 11	23 11	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	140 0	140 0	12 3	12 3
Kurnool	8 14	8 14	...	...	10 11	10 11	11 6	11 6	19 8	19 8	19 6	19 6	19 8	19 8	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	121 8	121 8	12 2	12 2
East Coast, north—																										
Ganjam	*	*	...	...	10 11	10 11	11 10	11 10	*	*	* *	* *	21 10	23 0	...	...	8 12	9 8	...	...	9 4	9 4	86 8	86 8	10 2	10 2
Vizagapatam	11 0	11 0	...	...	8 6	8 6	10 3	10 3	22 2	22 2	23 13	28 11	21 3	23 3	...	...	7 8	7 8	...	...	8 12	9 8	97 3	97 3	12 5	12 5
Godavari	8 2	8 2	...	...	9 3	9 3	12 0	12 0	18 3	18 3	24 10	24 10	23 11	25 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	133 11	133 11	12 8	12 8
East Coast, central—																										
Kistna	8 14	8 14	...	...	11 8	11 8	12 2	12 2	14 3	14 11	* *	* *	20 14	30 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	140 14	140 14	13 3	13 3
Nellore	7 11	7 11	...	...	10 10	10 10	13 5	13 5	16 8	16 8	23 11	30 0	23 2	30 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	93 5	93 5	12 13	12 13
East Coast, south—																										
Madras	7 5	7 5	...	...	8 10	9 6	9 6	9 6	* *	* *	* *	* *	17 13	17 13	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	9 6	9 6	123 14	123 14	12 11	12 11
Chingleput	7 11	7 11	...	...	7 8	7 8	9 2	9 2	14 10	14 10	13 3	13 3	17 13	17 13	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	9 6	9 6	108 14	108 14	12 6	12 6
N. Arcot	6 10	6 10	...	...	9 6	9 6	10 5	10 5	14 5	14 5	16 14	16 14	20 8	16 11	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	9 10	9 10	100 13	100 13	12 5	12 5
S. Arcot	7 0	7 0	...	...	9 10	9 10	11 5	10 14	13 8	13 8	16 0	16 0	16 11	15 14	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	9 10	9 10	209 0	209 0	11 11	11 11
Tanjore	6 10	6 10	...	...	8 5	8 5	10 14	10 8	15 2	15 2	16 8	16 8	16 6	16 6	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	9 10	9 10	145 13	145 13	12 14	12 14
Trichinopoly	6 10	6 10	...	...	9 3	9 3	10 11	10 11	15 2	15 2	16 8	16 8	16 6	16 6	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	9 10	9 10	143 0	143 0	13 3	13 3
Southern—																										
Tinnevelly	7 13	7 13	...	...	9 2	9 8	10 6	10 6	*	*	* *	* *	*	*	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	9 6	9 6	58 5	58 5	14 5	14 5
Madura	8 8	8 8	...	...	9 3	8 13	9 11	9 5	13 13	13 13	13 3	13 3	15 8	15 8	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	9 6	9 6	97 3	97 3	13 10	13 10
Mysore—																										
Mysore	7 12	8 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	7 0	7 12	8 0	18 8	22 0	15 8	16 0	21 0	22 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	96 0	99 0	9 0	9 0
Bangalore	9 0	8 0	8 5	8 5	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	21 0	20 6	...	...	24 0	24 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	9 8	9 8	84 0	84 0	10 0	10 0
Kolar	9 4	8 8	6 4	6 4	8 0	8 0	9 8	9 8	18 0	18 0	17 0	17 0	23 8	25 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	10 8	10 8	150 0	150 0	9 8	10 8
Tumkúr	8 0	9 0	7 8	8 0	8 8	9 8	10 0	10 0	19 0	20 0	27 0	24 0	25 0	30 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	10 8	10 8	340 0	340 0	10 8	8 8
Hassan	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 6	10 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	30 0	30 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0
Kadur	8 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	30 0	30 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	320 0	320 0	8 0	8 0
Shimoga	9 6	10 0	...	12 0	8 10	8 10	12 10	12 10	23 2	23 2	...	...	29 7	30 7	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	384 0	320 0	9 11	9 11
Chitaldroog	11 0	11 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	8 0	30 0	28 0	18 0	18 0	32 0	32 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	320 0	320 0	9 0	9 0
Coorg—																										
Coorg	8 0	8 0	7 0	7 0	9 0	8 8	11 0	11 0	18 8	18 13	18 2	18 2	21 5	21 5	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	9 8	9 8	110 0	110 0	9 8	9 8
Aden	8 0	8 0	...	...	6 3	6 3	8 0	8 0	10 3	9 4	18 0	17 0	27 8	24 0	...	...	6 3	6 3	12 0	9 4	9 4	8 0	65 5	65 5	32 0	32 0

* Not sold.

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

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT
(*Statistical Branch*).

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE OPERATIONS OF THE POSTAL LIFE INSURANCE AND MONTHLY ALLOWANCE SCHEMES FOR THE YEAR 1892-93.

No. 5150-P., dated Calcutta, the 30th November, 1893.

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

READ—

Letter from the Director General of the Post Office of India, No. 9840, dated 3rd November, 1893, and enclosures.

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

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

POST OFFICE.

No. 9840, dated Calcutta, the 3rd November, 1893.

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

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

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report on the operations of the Postal Life Insurance and Monthly Allowance schemes for the year 1892-93.

2. During the year, 233 new policies were granted of the aggregate value of ₹3,56,600, against 157 policies issued in the previous year for sums amounting in all to ₹2,21,000, and seven applications for Life Insurance were refused on account of unfavourable medical reports on the lives of the persons who applied for insurance. Of the 233 persons who insured their lives, 68 were servants of the Telegraph Department, and the total value of the policies issued in their favour amounted to ₹1,60,000. The remaining 165 persons were Post Office servants, and the aggregate value of their policies was ₹1,96,600. Compared with the results of the previous year, there was an increase of 49 in the number, and of ₹60,700 in the value of new policies issued in favour of Post Office servants, and an increase of 27 in the number, and of ₹74,900 in the value of new policies issued in favour of servants of the Telegraph Department.

3. The total sum realized on account of premia on both old and new policies amounted during the year to ₹73,556, as compared with ₹65,058 in the previous year; claims to the extent of ₹17,417 were discharged as compared with payments amounting to ₹14,398 during the preceding year, and 12 policies representing a gross assurance of ₹15,000, either lapsed, or were surrendered or cancelled. The general results of the past two years are summarised in the table below :—

Life Insurance.	Up to 31st March 1892.	Up to 31st March 1893.
Number of lives insured	1,546	1,779
	₹	₹
Amount received in premia	3,17,573	3,91,130
„ of insurance	21,14,025	24,70,625
„ of claims met	82,395	99,813

4. The active policies existing on 31st March 1893 numbered 1,535, representing an aggregate assurance of R21,71,100 as detailed below:—

		R
1 for		700 effected by a single payment of premium.
523	,,	7,69,450 effected by payment of monthly premia up to the age of 50.
533	,,	7,24,150 effected by payment of monthly premia up to the age of 55.
478	,,	6,76,800 effected by payment of monthly premia during life.
TOTAL . 1,535	,,	21,71,100

5. In this year also no insurance was effected by a single payment. Of the 233 policies actually issued, 171 represented a total insurance of R2,69,950 by payment of premia during a fixed period, of which 130 were held by Natives of India and 32 by Europeans or Eurasians; while 62 policies represented a total insurance of R86,650 by payment of premia during life, of which 55 were in favour of Natives of India and 7 in favour of Europeans or Eurasians. The 165 policies taken out by servants of the Post Office may be classified territorially as below:—

73	issued in Lower Bengal and Assam.
31	issued in the Madras Postal Circle.
12	,, ,, Bombay ,, ,,
49	,, in other Postal Circles.
165	

All the 73 policies shown under the head of Lower Bengal and Assam were actually taken out in the Lower Provinces, where the scheme seems to be increasingly popular.

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

GRADE IN POST OFFICE.	Number of officials on 31st March 1893.	NUMBER OF LIFE INSURANCE POLICIES HELD.		Percentage of lives insured.
		On the 31st March 1892.	On the 31st March 1893.	
Superintendents and Inspectors . .	395	97	99	25·06
Postmasters, Sub-Postmasters and Branch Postmasters	4,986	307	334	6·70
Schoolmasters and other extraneous Agents	3,932	5	5	·12
Clerks	6,740	521	616	9·14
Postmen and Village Postmen .	17,141	94	103	·60
Road Establishment	12,477	21	26	·20
Signallers, Clerks and other servants of combined offices	1,162	66	74	6·36
TOTAL .	46,833	1,111*	1,257†	2·68

* Exclusive of 213 policies held by servants of the Telegraph Department.
† Ditto 278 ditto ditto.

Out of a total of 46,833 servants of all grades of the Department, 1,257 persons, or 2·6 per cent. had insured their lives on the 31st March 1893, and it will be observed that, as in previous years, the percentage was highest in the grade of supervising officers.

7. The progress in the direction of monthly allowances during the year has been insignificant; only one new contract of this character was entered into, by which a deferred monthly allowance of R5 was secured by payment of monthly subscriptions. One contract for R50 lapsed by the death of the holder before payment commenced, so that at the close of the year there were in existence six monthly allowance contracts representing a total monthly payment of R83-8.

8. The following figures exhibit the financial results of both schemes:—

	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
LIFE INSURANCE.			
Balance including interest on 31st March 1892 . . .	.....	2,62,543 15 2	
Amount of premia received during 1892-93 . . .	73,556 8 2		
Deduct—Amount of claims met .	17,417 9 8		
		56,138 14 6	
Interest for 1892-93 . .	.....	10,108 6 0	
Balance on 31st March 1893 .	.....	.....	3,28.791 3 8
MONTHLY ALLOWANCES.			
Balance including interest on 31st March 1892 . .	.....	9,500 15 8	
Amount of subscription received during 1892-93 . . .	1,141 12 4		
Deduct—Claims met . .	95 8 0		
		1,046 4 4	
Interest for 1892-93 . .	.....	352 7 9	
Balance on 31st March 1893 .	.....	.....	10,899 11 9
TOTAL BALANCE ON 31ST MARCH 1893	.....	.....	3,39,690 15 5

	Number.	Amount.	REMARKS.
LIABILITIES.		R a. p.	
Life policies in existence .	1,535	21,71,1000 0 0	Payment in a lump sum.
Monthly allowance in existence—			
Immediate . .	3	18 8 0	Of R5, R9-8, and R4; one commenced from March 1884, the other from April 1892, and the third from June 1891.
Monthly allowance in existence—			
Deferred . . .	3	65 0 0	One of R10, another of R5, and the third of R50. The first to commence from March 1897, the second from October 1907, and the third from September 1893.

9. The subjoined statement gives the ages at which policies were surrendered, or lapsed, or were discharged by payment on death of the person insured up to the close of the year under report, and has been prepared in its present

form with special reference to the request of the Actuary of the India Office in his memorandum dated 20th July 1892.

Ages at the time of the surrender, lapse, or discharge of the Policy.	Surrendered at the ages mentioned in the first column.		Lapsed at the ages mentioned in the first column.		Discharged by payment on death at the ages mentioned in the first column.		Total.		Number of Policies obtained at the ages mentioned in the first column.		Total number of servants in "Superior" service on the 31st March 1893.
	From the introduction of the system up to 31st March 1892.	During the year 1892-93.	From the introduction of the system up to 31st March 1892.	During the year 1892-93.	From the introduction of the system up to 31st March 1892.	During the year 1892-93.	From the introduction of the system up to 31st March 1892.	During the year 1892-93.	From the introduction of the system up to 31st March 1892.	During the year 1892-93.	Total.
20 years	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21 ,,	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	30	5	35
22 ,,	1	...	2	...	...	...	3	...	40	4	44
23 ,,	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	57	9	66
24 ,,	4	...	12	1	...	...	18	1	86	12	98
25 ,,	2	...	7	...	2	...	11	...	103	13	116
26 ,,	5	...	5	2	4	...	14	2	97	18	115
27 ,,	3	2	3	1	4	1	8	4	102	20	122
28 ,,	12	...	4	...	3	...	19	...	97	18	115
29 ,,	...	...	...	...	3	1	14	1	92	13	105
30 ,,	7	...	4	...	2	...	14	...	101	11	112
31 ,,	8	1	4	...	5	...	15	1	90	16	106
32 ,,	5	...	5	...	2	...	11	...	89	7	96
33 ,,	3	...	6	...	4	...	11	...	64	10	74
34 ,,	5	...	2	...	2	...	6	1	72	12	84
35 ,,	3	...	2	...	2	...	9	1	54	8	62
36 ,,	4	...	3	...	...	1	11	1	50	11	61
37 ,,	5	...	2	...	4	...	6	...	38	4	42
38 ,,	3	1	...	...	1	...	6	1	41	1	42
39 ,,	3	...	...	...	2	...	4	...	40	6	46
40 ,,	3	...	...	...	2	1	6	1	24	3	27
41 ,,	...	...	2	...	3	...	5	...	26	5	31
42 ,,	2	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	21	4	25
43 ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	16	1	17
44 ,,	3	...	...	...	1	1	4	2	13	6	19
45 ,,	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	12	3	15
46 ,,	...	...	...	...	3	1	5	...	4	...	4
47 ,,	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	6	2	8
48 ,,	...	...	1	1	3	...	5	1	4	1	5
49 ,,	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	7	1	8
50 ,,	1	...	...	1	1	2	3	3	7	...	7
51 ,,	1	...	...	...	2	1	3	1	6	...	6
52 ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
53 ,,	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	1
54 ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
55 ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
56 ,,	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
57 ,,	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	1
58 ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
59 ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
60 ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Over 60 years	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	88	5	75	7	59	10	222	22	1,546	233	1,779	11,376

10. Although not specially provided for in the departmental rules which have recently undergone revision, under Article 867 of the Civil Service Regulations, the Trustees, Committee, or Managers of any Local Fund are competent, on certain conditions, to purchase from the Life Assurance Branch of the Post Office a pension or annuity for any of their servants for whom such pension or annuity is not otherwise admissible; and during the year under review, with the sanction of the Punjab Government, a life annuity of ₹40 per month, to have effect from the 16th June 1891, was purchased by the District Board of Gujrat in favour of an overseer who had been in their service.

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

Statement showing the operation of the Scheme of Life Insurance and Monthly Allowance during the years 1891-92 and 1892-93.

I.—Life Insurance.

Circles (arranged according to the total amounts of insurances effected during the year).	By payment of premia in one sum.				By payment of premia during a fixed period.				By payment of premia during life.				Total.			
	Number of lives insured.	Amount received in premium.	Amount of insurance.	Amount of claims met.	Number of lives insured.	Amount received in premium.	Amount of insurance.	Amount of claims met.	Number of lives insured.	Amount received in premium.	Amount of insurance.	Amount of claims met.	Number of lives insured.	Amount received in premium.	Amount of insurance.	Amount of claim smet.
						₹ a. p.	₹	₹ a. p.		₹ a. p.	₹	₹ a. p.		₹ a. p.	₹	₹ a. p.
Bengal	...	...	...	...	14	6,464 3 0	13,350	241 14 4	23	5,461 11 9	26,350	1,000 0 0	37	11,925 14 9	39,700	1,241 14 4
Madras	...	...	...	...	25	5,614 15 7	27,300	77 1 4	6	2,113 12 8	5,700	...	31	7,728 12 3	33,000	77 1 4
Burma	...	...	...	...	23	2,822 7 2	29,000	...	2	921 15 8	3,000	...	25	3,744 6 10	32,000	...
Chief Office, Calcutta (*i.e.*, Direction and Office of Accounts).	...	...	...	...	15	3,053 2 8	21,500	...	4	1,648 13 8	8,000	...	19	4,702 0 4	29,500	...
Railway Mail Service	...	...	...	...	10	2,761 4 8	16,050	...	...	823 12 0*	...	...	10	3,585 0 8	16,050	...
Bombay	...	...	...	...	8	3,656 8 4	8,250	500 0 0	4	1,836 6 10	6,500	500 0 0	12	5,492 15 2	14,750	1,000 0 0
Eastern Bengal	...	...	...	...	9	1,980 9 4	6,300	2,000 0 0	5	1,161 8 2	3,000	...	14	3,142 1 6	9,300	2,000 0 0
Sind	...	...	...	...	4	792 6 4	5,500	...	...	249 2 0*	...	...	4	1,040 8 4	5,500	...
Punjab	...	...	...	...	2	1,404 9 4	4,500	...	...	203 12 0*	...	...	2	1,668 5 4	4,500	...
North-Western Provinces	...	...	...	...	1	1,405 0 4	4,000	2,000 0 0	...	783 0 4*	...	4,000 0 0	1	2,188 0 8	4,000	6,000 0 0
Bihar	...	...	...	...	3	1,939 13 0	3,000	...	...	499 2 8*	...	...	3	2,438 15 8	3,000	...
Central Provinces	...	...	...	...	2	654 1 11	2,700	1,000 0 0	...	229 14 0*	...	...	2	883 15 11	2,700	1,000 0 0
Oudh	...	...	...	...	...	355 14 0*	...	...	3	77 2 8	1,600	...	3	433 0 8	1,600	...
Rajputana	...	...	...	...	2	390 8 4	1,000	...	...	28 1 2*	...	...	2	418 9 6	1,000	...
Assam	...	...	...	...	...	2,366 5 0*	...	4,000 0 0	...	1,357 13 4*	...	1,000 0 0	...	3,724 2 4	...	5,000 0 0
Central India	...	...	...	...	...	419 7 8*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	419 7 8	...	...
Telegraph Department	...	...	...	...	53	15,992 12 3	1,27,500	1,098 10 0	15	4,027 6 4	32,500	...	68	20,020 2 7	1,60,000	1,098 10 0
Total of 1892-93	...	...	...	...	171	52,134 0 11	2,69,950	10,917 9 8	62	21,422 7 3	86,650	6,500 0 0	233	73,556 8 2	3,56,600	17,417 9 8
Total of 1891-92	...	...	...	...	†108	45,030 0 4	1,55,000	8,380 12 0	‡49	20,028 5 11	66,000	6,017 9 2	157	65,058 6 3	2,21,000	14,398 5 2
Increase	...	...	...	...	63	7,104 0 7	1,14,950	2,536 13 8	13	1,394 1 4	20,650	482 6 10	76	8,498 1 11	1,35,600	3,019 4 6

* These figures represent the premia realized during the year for policies issued in previous years.

	Native.	European or Eurasian.
† 1891-92	86	22
1892-93	139	32
‡ 1891-92	43	6
1892-93	55	7

II.—Monthly Allowances.

CIRCLE	Immediate Monthly Allowance secured by payment of single subscription.				Deferred Monthly Allowance secured by payment of monthly subscription.				Total.			
	Number of subscribers.	Amount of subscriptions received.	Amount of monthly allowances secured.	Claims of monthly allowances met.	Number of subscribers.	Amount of subscriptions received.	Amount of monthly allowances secured.	Claims of monthly allowances met.	Number of subscribers.	Amount of subscriptions received.	Amount of monthly allowances secured.	Claims of monthly allowances met.
		₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.		₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.		₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.
Chief Office, Calcutta (*i.e.*, Direction and Office of Accounts.)												
Bengal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Bombay	...	...	..	...	1	11 9 0	5 0 0	...	1	11 9 0	5 0 0	...
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
North-Western Provinces	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Punjab	...	...	...	47 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Behar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	47 8 0
Burma	...	...	...	48 0 0	...	95 13 4	...	...	...	95 13 4	...	...
Central India	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48 0 0
Central Provinces	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eastern Bengal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oudh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajputana	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Railway Mail Service	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Telegraph Department	...	...	...	...	...	1,034 6 0	...	..	...	1,034 6 0	...	...
Total of 1892-93	...	...	...	95 8 0	1	1,141 12 4	5 0 0	...	1	1,141 12 4	5 0 0	95 8 0
Total of 1891-92	2	1,312 9 7	13 8 0	36 0 0	1	1,962 8 0	10 0 0	...	3	3,275 1 7	23 8 0	36 0 0
Increase or	...	...	...	59 8 0*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	59 8 0*
Decrease	2	1,312 9 7	13 8 0	...	...	820 11 8	5 0 0	...	2	2,133 5 3	18 8 0	...

* Exclusive of R126-8-0 undrawn by holders of Contract in Bengal and Punjab.

ABSTRACT.

ABSTRACT.

Circles (arranged in order of balances on 31st March 1893 as shown in column 6.)	Life Insurance. Balance on 1st April 1892.	Premia received.	Total.	Claims paid.	Balance on 31st March 1893.	Monthly Allowance. Balance on 1st April 1892.	Subscriptions received.	Total.	Claims paid.	Balance on 31st March 1893.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.
Bengal	82,946 13 0	20,985 5 11	1,03,932 2 11	2,340 8 4	1,01,591 10 7	663 8 10	...	663 8 10	...	663 8 10
Madras	22,765 6 4	10,640 6 7	33,405 12 11	77 1 4	33,328 11 7	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay	22,663 10 2	8,725 7 2	31,389 1 4	1,000 0 0	30,389 1 4	24 2 7	11 9 0	35 11 7	...	35 11 7
Burma	19,766 15 2	7,852 13 2	27,619 12 4	...	27,619 12 4	742 0 8	180 3 4	922 4 0	48 0 0	874 4 0
Assam	20,600 1 2	4,863 2 7	25,463 3 9	5,000 0 0	20,463 3 9	...	...	...	...	...
Bihar	13,659 2 4	3,099 4 8	16,758 7 0	...	16,758 7 0	...	...	...	...	...
Eastern Bengal	12,958 10 5	3,817 13 2	16,776 7 7	2,000 0 0	14,776 7 7	...	...	...	...	...
Punjab	10,597 5 11	3,655 7 2	14,252 13 1	...	14,252 13 1	4,360 9 7	950 0 0	5,310 9 7	47 8 0	5,263 1 7
North-Western Provinces	10,896 5 3	4,291 6 8	15,187 11 11	6,000 0 0	9,187 11 11	1,350 0 0	...	1,350 0 0	...	1,350 0 0
Central Provinces	6,620 1 7	1,588 15 11	8,209 1 6	1,000 0 0	7,209 1 6	...	...	...	...	...
Oudh	3,899 8 10	670 8 8	4,570 1 6	...	4,570 1 6	11 7 4	...	11 7 4	...	11 7 4
Rajputana	4,001 2 9	529 8 6	4,530 11 3	...	4,530 11 3	...	...	...	...	...
Sind	1,811 14 10	2,416 12 4	4,228 11 2	...	4,228 11 2	78 12 10	...	78 12 10	...	78 12 10
Central India	1,990 11 11	419 7 8	2,410 3 7	...	2,410 3 7	1,518 12 0	...	1,518 12 0	...	1,518 12 0
TOTAL	2,35,177 13 8	73,556 8 2	3,08,734 5 10	17,417 9 8	2,91,316 12 2	8,749 5 10	1,141 12 4	9,891 2 2	95 8 0	9,795 10 2
INTEREST	27,366 1 6	...	...	...	37,474 7 6	751 9 10	...	...	...	1,104 1 7
TOTAL	2,62,543 15 2	73,556 8 2	3,08,734 5 10	17,417 9 8	3,28,791 3 8	9,500 15 8	1,141 12 4	9,891 2 2	95 8 0	10,899 11 9
TOTAL OF 1891-92	...	65,058 6 3	...	14,398 5 2	...	...	3,275 1 7	...	36 0 0	...
Increase or Decrease	...	8,498 1 11	...	3,019 4 6	...	...	...	...	59 8 0	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,133 5 3	...	...	...

	Life Insurance Policies Issued. Number.	Amount.	Monthly Allowance Contracts issued. Number.	Amount.
		₹ a. p.		₹ a. p.
Balance of 1891-92	1,324	18,46,500 0 0	6	128 8 0
Issued during the year	233	3,56,600 0 0	1	5 0 0
TOTAL	1,557	22,03,100 0 0	7	133 8 0
DEDUCT—Discharged during the year	10	17,000 0 0	...	...
Lapsed, surrendered, and cancelled, as per details below	12	15,000 0 0	1	50 0 0
Balance of 1892-93	1,535	21,71,100 0 0	6	83 0 0

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

LIFE INSURANCE POLICIES.

	Surrendered. Number.	Amount.	Lapsed. Number.	Amount.	Cancelled. Number.	Amount.	Total. Number.	Amount.
		₹		₹		₹		₹
Bengal	3	4,000	3	2,500	...	...	6	6,500
Madras	1	1,000	1	1,000	...	...	2	2,000
Assam	...	...	1	500	...	...	1	500
Railway Mail Service	...	...	1	1,000	...	...	1	1,000
Telegraph Department	1	4,000	1	1,000	...	...	2	5,000
TOTAL	5	9,000	7	6,000	...	...	12	15,000

MONTHLY ALLOWANCE CONTRACTS.

	Surrendered. Number.	Amount.	Lapsed.* Number.	Amount.	Cancelled. Number.	Amount.	Total. Number.	Amount.
		₹		₹		₹		₹
Telegraph Department	...	...	1	50	...	...	1	50

* By death of holder before payment commenced.

A.—LIFE INSURANCE.

Statement showing (1) present ages on 31st March 1893 of lives insured, (2) number of lives insured of the same age on that date, (3) the amount of premia paid in lump sum or payable monthly for stated periods or for life, and (4) the amount insured during the period from February 1884 to March 1893.

LIVES INSURED BY SINGLE PAYMENT.				LIVES INSURED BY PAYMENT OF MONTHLY PREMIA FOR STATED PERIODS.								LIVES INSURED BY PAYMENT OF MONTHLY PREMIA FOR LIFE.			
				UNTIL THE AGE OF 50.				UNTIL THE AGE OF 55.							
Present ages of lives insured.	Number of lives insured that are of the same age.	Amount of premia paid (lumped together).	Amount insured (lumped together).	Present ages of lives insured.	Number of lives insured that are of the same age.	Monthly premia payable (lumped together).	Amount insured (lumped together).	Present ages of lives insured.	Number of lives insured that are of the same age.	Monthly premia payable (lumped together).	Amount insured (lumped together.	Present ages of lives insured.	Number of lives insured that are of the same age.	Monthly premia payable (lumped together).	Amount insured (lumped together).
		₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.			₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.			₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.			₹ a. p.	₹. a. p.
21	...	...	...	21	3	6 14 10	3,500 0 0	21	1	0 15 0	500 0 0	21	...	...	...
22	...	...	...	22	3	11 15 8	6,000 0 0	22	...	...	...	22	...	...	...
23	...	...	...	23	4	16 7 4	8,000 0 0	23	4	11 9 0	6,000 0 0	23	...	...	...
24	...	...	...	24	10	28 12 10	13,900 0 0	24	9	26 11 6	13,500 0 0	24	4	7 7 2	4,000 0 0
25	...	...	...	25	21	75 12 4	35,700 0 0	25	10	20 9 2	10,500 0 0	25	3	11 8 2	5,500 0 0
26	...	...	...	26	20	64 9 10	28,100 0 0	26	12	26 9 0	12,500 0 0	26	8	19 6 0	10,000 0 0
27	...	...	...	27	24	84 3 6	35,500 0 0	27	16	48 14 10	23,100 0 0	27	14	34 8 6	17,700 0 0
28	...	...	...	28	34	126 3 0	53,150 0 0	28	18	45 4 6	20,200 0 0	28	10	21 0 10	10,600 0 0
29	...	...	...	29	28	150 0 5	59,250 0 0	29	37	132 3 6	57,000 0 0	29	16	34 7 8	17,000 0 0
30	...	...	...	30	33	133 6 2	48,950 0 0	30	22	68 3 2	28,800 0 0	30	24	64 2 6	30,900 0 0
31	...	...	...	31	34	136 7 2	50,950 0 0	31	30	103 4 1	41,250 0 0	31	24	67 6 4	32,050 0 0
32	...	...	...	32	30	128 4 10	47,900 0 0	32	29	91 10 10	35,400 0 0	32	22	71 6 8	31,600 0 0
33	...	...	...	33	30	118 7 8	39,600 0 0	33	36	116 5 0	44,000 0 0	33	19	74 8 6	32,000 0 0
34	...	...	...	34	18	37 3 2	14,250 0 0	34	29	99 9 6	35,200 0 0	34	24	93 8 8	40,200 0 0
35	...	...	...	35	38	107 12 11	37,400 0 0	35	38	137 8 5	46,200 0 0	35	30	103 5 7	41,650 0 0
36	...	...	...	36	18	82 12 6	27,650 0 0	36	19	68 3 0	22,200 0 0	36	19	55 15 8	21,550 0 0
37	...	...	...	37	39	166 3 6	51,750 0 0	37	34	126 12 9	40,800 0 0	37	27	107 10 4	39,900 0 0
38	...	...	...	38	15	72 13 6	20,400 0 0	38	22	80 13 6	26,150 0 0	38	18	56 10 8	20,250 0 0
39	...	...	...	39	20	81 14 11	24,450 0 0	39	22	121 0 5	34,750 0 0	39	18	69 13 0	25,350 0 0
40	...	...	...	40	17	81 2 4	21,000 0 0	40	17	80 3 2	23,200 0 0	40	22	86 4 5	30,050 0 0
41	...	...	...	41	19	137 5 11	37,650 0 0	41	23	131 8 9	34,150 0 0	41	19	80 5 4	26,650 0 0
42	...	...	...	42	11	50 11 9	11,500 0 0	42	14	82 1 8	21,100 0 0	42	19	100 6 5	30,900 0 0
43	...	...	...	43	15	98 14 1	22,250 0 0	43	22	141 2 9	32,250 0 0	43	14	67 7 6	22,100 0 0
44	...	...	...	44	9	50 10 5	10,350 0 0	44	13	68 15 6	16,200 0 0	44	23	123 7 6	37,200 0 0
45	...	...	...	45	9	128 3 8	25,500 0 0	45	11	59 12 9	14,750 0 0	45	19	64 1 9	17,750 0 0
46	...	...	...	46	5	81 1 4	11,000 0 0	46	9	97 13 10	19,250 0 0	46	15	89 13 6	24,150 0 0
47	...	...	...	47	5	65 3 6	10,450 0 0	47	13	95 6 8	20,000 0 0	47	14	85 6 9	23,650 0 0
48	...	...	...	48	4	48 0 2	6,050 0 0	48	8	69 11 0	12,500 0 0	48	9	66 0 8	17,500 0 0
49	...	...	...	49	5	42 10 8	5,200 0 0	49	6	67 8 0	12,200 0 0	49	7	39 15 8	10,600 0 0
50	...	...	...	50	1	...	2,000 0 0	50	1	13 12 0	2,000 0 0	50	11	75 2 2	18,100 0 0
51	...	...	...	51	1	...	100 0 0	51	3	21 4 0	4,000 0 0	51	7	54 8 6	12,750 0 0
52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52	3	62 14 8	10,000 0 0	52	3	28 10 0	5,700 0 0
53	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	53	2	28 2 0	4,500 0 0	53	2	4 11 10	1,000 0 0
54	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	54	6	41 7 6	8,900 0 0
55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55	5	36 7 6	8,050 0 0
56	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	56	2	5 1 8	1,000 0 0
57	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	57	1	2 6 4	500 0 0
58	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
59	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
61	1	469 0 0	700 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL .	1	469 0 0	700 0 0		523	2,414 5 11	7,69,450 0 0		533	2,346 7 11	7,24,150 0 0		478	1,944 11 3	6,76,800 0 0

ABSTRACT.

			₹
Lives assured by payment of premium	in one sum	1 for	700
" " "	up to the age of 50	523 "	7,69,450
" " "	up to the age of 55	533 "	7,24,150
" " "	during life	478 "	6,76,800
		1,535	21,71,100

B.—Monthly Allowances.

Statement showing (1) the present ages (on 31st March 1893) of those in receipt of monthly allowances and of those subscribing or deferred allowances, (2) the number of subscribers of the same age on that date, (3) the amount of subscriptions paid in lump sum or payable monthly for stated periods (with notes showing when the subscriptions cease, and monthly allawances commence), and (4) the amount of monthly allowances secured during the period from February 1884 to March 1893.

Immediate monthly allowance secured by payment of single subscription.				Deferred monthly allowances secured by payment of monthly subscription.						
Present ages of those in receipt of monthly allowances.	Number of those that are of the same age.	Amount of subscription paid in lump sum.	Amount of monthly allowances secured.	Present ages of subscribers.	Number of subscribers of the same age.	Amount of subscription payable monthly.	Amount of monthly allowances secured.	Period for which subscription is payable.	Age when subscription will cease.	Date when monthly allowance is to commence.
		₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.			₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.			
32	1	1,063 12 10	5 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	March 1884.
...	...	...	...	34	1	23 15 4	10 0 0	5 years.	38	„ 1897.
...	...	...	...	37	1	1 14 10	5 0 0	15 „	42	October 1907.
...	...	...	...	52	1	79 2 8	50 0 0	5 „	53	September 1893.
58	1	956 6 11	9 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	April 1892.
62	1	356 2 8	4 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	June 1891.
TOTAL .	3	2,376 6 5	18 0 0	...	3	105 0 10	65 0 0	...	...	

Statement showing in maunds the imports of Cotton, Wheat, Linseed, and Indigo by rail and river into Calcutta, Bombay Town, and Karachi, during the month of September, and from 1st January to 30th September, 1893, compared with the corresponding periods of the years 1891 and 1892.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

STATISTICS.

IMPORTS OF COTTON, WHEAT, LINSEED, AND INDIGO.

Statement showing in maunds the imports of Cotton, Wheat, Linseed, and Indigo by rail and river into Calcutta, Bombay Town, and Karachi, during the month of September and from 1st January to 30th September 1893, compared with the corresponding periods of the years 1891 and 1892.

Articles and whence exported.	Total of month									Total from January 1st, including total of month.									Articles and whence exported.
	Calcutta.			Bombay Town.			Karachi.			Total.			Calcutta.			Bombay Town.			Karachi.			Total.			
	1891.	1892.	1893.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1891.	1892.	1893.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	
COTTON, RAW—																									COTTON, RAW—
Madras	...	...	...	...	4,734	30,107	...	...	...	...	4,734	30,107	...	...	...	20,049	13,959	1,48,030	...	...	...	20,049	13,959	1,48,030	Madras
Bombay	...	...	...	28,289	14,604	1,00,559	...	...	...	28,289	14,604	1,00,559	6	...	19	34,08,713	37,37,048	33,15,027	...	...	...	34,08,719	37,37,048	33,15,046	Bombay.
Sindh	...	...	...	...	...	...	18,118	2,817	3,876	18,118	2,817	3,876	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,20,259*	2,06,945	1,52,822	3,20,259	2,06,945	1,52,822	Sindh.
Bengal	3,262	3,797	2,810	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,262	3,797	2,810	42,473	82,310	89,837	18	...	19	...	...	...	42,491	82,320	89,856	Bengal.
N.-W. P. & O.	11,850	13,806	12,169	...	388	440	...	...	...	11,850	14,194	12,609	28,571	2,38,378	1,40,569	4,00,177	1,68,285	1,96,187	...	1	...	6,33,749	4,06,663	3,36,756	N.-W. P. & O.
Punjab	241	...	...	...	...	...	47	332	3,112	288	332	3,153	16,483	237	40,183	62,483	1,837	60,383	46,742*	12,615	1,80,565	1,25,708	14,689	2,81,131	Punjab.
Central Provs.	...	598	...	214	162	3	...	...	...	214	760	3,115	4,658	14,241	4,529	1,05,900	74,212	79,258	...	...	...	1,10,558	88,453	83,787	Central Provs.
Berar	...	217	...	1,846	1	4,820	...	...	...	1,846	218	4,820	10,451	10,351	2,571	16,49,548	14,49,870	9,63,736	...	...	...	16,59,999	14,60,221	9,65,807	Berar.
Assam	...	956	1,073	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	956	1,073	3,750	15,709	33,717	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,750	15,709	33,717	Assam.
Raj. & C. I.	131	...	...	2,710	2,938	2,477	...	...	...	2,841	2,938	2,477	31,797	9,051	11,702	10,53,977	7,26,625	5,70,094	...	...	...	10,85,774	7,35,676	5,81,796	Raj. & C. I.
Nizam's Terry.	...	...	...	4,301	48	6,206	...	...	...	4,301	48	6,206	...	...	...	33,150	19,823	24,810	...	...	...	33,150	19,823	24,810	Nizam's Terry.
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	27	...	...	...	...	...	27	...	...	...	...	...	659	...	...	...	...	...	659	Mysore.
TOTAL	15,484	19,374	16,052	37,360	22,875	1,44,639	18,165	3,149	6,988	71,009	45,398	1,67,679	3,43,189	3,70,277	3,22,627	67,34,015	61,91,669	53,58,203	3,67,002	2,19,560	3,33,387	74,44,206	67,81,506	60,14,217	TOTAL.
WHEAT—																									WHEAT—
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Madras.
Bombay	...	...	...	1,15,792	42,424	36,419	...	...	...	1,15,792	42,424	36,419	...	...	...	22,88,793	11,63,689	14,73,229	...	...	...	22,88,798	11,63,689	14,73,229	Bombay.
Sindh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	39,48,073*	12,42,590	23,94,736	39,48,073	12,42,590	23,94,736	Sindh.
Bengal	3,47,200	1,36,760	37,304	...	...	...	3,30,557	65,511	7,10,632	3,30,557	65,511	7,10,632	...	...	...	3,14,200	1,30,760	37,304	...	...	...	24,03,124	13,26,259	6,64,731	Bengal.
N.-W. P. & O.	2,50,415	1,81,147	1,38,624	3,03,817	92,522	16,275	...	...	...	5,54,232	2,73,669	1,54,899	24,02,100	13,26,258	6,64,731	22,88,793	11,63,689	14,73,229	...	...	...	58,78,729	78,31,835	24,15,415	N.-W. P. & O.
Punjab	3,159	12,861	22,816	1,97,137	41,624	65,327	11,17,811	1,20,881	7,78,623	13,18,107	1,75,366	8,66,766	36,12,740	43,06,213	21,98,835	22,88,793	9,85,893	14,73,229	70,15,983*	40,88,370	29,62,229	89,16,713	53,85,040	33,61,832	Punjab.
Central Provs.	9	304	4,591	1,39,602	96,043	2,36,921	...	...	...	1,39,611	96,347	2,41,512	2,15,822	1,00,647	1,87,987	70,38,586	48,01,676	43,56,050	...	...	...	71,24,885	48,78,587	45,32,334	Central Provs.
Berar	...	...	...	31,156	11,863	1,650	...	...	...	31,156	11,863	1,650	66,299	16,911	1,76,284	3,08,324	4,19,505	43,198	...	...	...	5,09,246	4,19,505	43,198	Berar.
Assam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	735	...	4,237	...	...	...	...	...	...	367	453	4,237	Assam.
Raj. & C. I.	700	999	...	14,139	40,603	73,996	...	...	...	14,839	41,602	73,996	367	453	2,490	9,69,303	11,89,685	11,45,185	...	...	...	9,73,305	11,84,309	11,47,675	Raj. & C. I.
Nizam's Terry.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,802	14,624	...	3,035	2	2,286	...	...	...	3,035	2	2,286	Nizam's Terry.
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mysore.
TOTAL	5,68,483	3,26,071	2,03,335	8,01,643	3,25,079	4,30,588	14,48,368	1,86,392	14,89,255	28,18,494	8,37,542	21,23,178	63,04,870	59,65,108	30,94,404	1,47,70,647	1,12,74,648	75,87,748	1,09,72,838	55,32,513	53,57,521	3,20,48,355	2,27,72,269	1,60,39,673	TOTAL.
LINSEED—																									LINSEED—
Madras	...	...	...	...	117	2,180	...	...	...	...	117	2,180	...	...	...	1,518	2,517	66,348	...	...	...	15,118	2,517	66,348	Madras.
Bombay	...	...	...	18,391	21,165	12,469	...	...	...	18,391	21,165	12,469	...	488	...	10,03,453	9,50,278	10,02,986	...	...	...	10,03,453	9,50,766	10,02,986	Bombay.
Sindh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	7	...	Sindh.
Bengal	6,72,764	1,90,895	2,23,553	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,72,764	1,90,895	2,23,553	...	...	...	1,161	18	...	...	...	...	47,03,774	23,56,041	40,76,485	Bengal.
N.-W. P. & O.	1,68,587	72,673	89,853	8,550	4,702	15,024	...	...	...	1,77,137	77,375	1,04,877	47,08,613	23,56,023	40,76,485	1,161	18	...	...	...	...	29,00,149	26,36,998	21,70,496	N.-W. P. & O.
Punjab	...	551	1,350	300	...	239	16	...	4,202	316	551	5,791	26,21,101	25,19,227	19,56,153	2,99,048	1,17,771	2,14,343	...	...	...	19,46,202	13,85,588	20,06,817	Punjab.
Central Provs.	2,440	603	7,641	62,620	12,839	68,227	...	...	...	65,060	13,442	75,868	297	6,160	4,842	334	1,841	1,367	844*	60	9,658	1,475	8,061	15,867	Central Provs.
Berar	...	...	...	13,333	15,438	17,639	...	...	...	13,333	15,438	17,639	1,06,333	2,87,943	1,90,268	18,39,959	10,97,645	18,16,549	...	...	...	19,46,292	13,85,588	20,06,817	Berar.
Assam	5,304	...	206	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,304	...	206	...	533	...	10,43,869	10,47,196	8,38,307	...	...	...	10,43,869	10,47,729	8,38,307	Assam.
Raj. & C. I.	12,969	9,072	6,102	22,883	10,645	25,758	...	...	...	35,852	19,717	31,860	75,142	33,434	14,632	...	...	...	...	...	...	75,142	33,434	14,632	Assam.
Nizam's Terry.	...	...	...	3,083	3,034	3,012	...	...	...	3,083	3,034	3,012	1,72,581	1,93,138	1,02,721	9,91,822	9,51,047	10,37,532	...	...	...	11,64,403	11,44,185	11,40,253	Raj. & C. I.
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,72,874	4,54,834	3,56,442	...	...	...	5,72,874	4,54,834	3,56,442	Nizam's Terry.
TOTAL	8,62,064	2,73,794	3,28,705	1,29,160	67,940	1,44,548	16	...	4,202	9,91,240	3,41,734	4,77,455	76,38,067	53,96,946	63,45,101	57,54,038	46,23,147	53,33,957	844	67	9,658	1,34,12,949	1,00,20,160	1,16,88,716	Mysore.
																									TOTAL.
INDIGO—																									INDIGO—
Madras	...	...	...	118	141	82	...	...	...	118	141	82	...	...	...	305	616	857	...	...	...	305	616	857	Madras.
Bombay	...	...	...	...	276	623	...	...	...	...	276	623	...	...	...	228	738	1,372	...	...	...	228	738	1,372	Bombay.
Sindh	...	...	...	...	117	...	...	271	671	20	271	788	20	...	...	...	117	21	3,041*	5,047	5,388	3,041	5,164	5,409	Sindh.
Bengal	32	243	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	243	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,109	8,099	6,301	Bengal.
N.-W. P. & O.	1	2	20	78	7	30	...	...	...	79	9	70	2,109	8,099	6,301	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,854	3,960	813	N.-W. P. & O.
Punjab	...	...	...	...	...	14	948	335	939	948	335	953	1,776	3,914	622	78	46	191	2,077*	2,942	3,168	3,193	2,956	3,187	Punjab.
Central Provs.	...	...	...	263	...	...	...	...	...	263	...	...	1,051	9	...	65	5	19	...	...	...	482	13	7	Central Provs.
Berar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	5	482	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	Berar.
Assam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Assam.
Raj. & C. I.	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	221	690	572	...	...	...	221	690	572	Raj. & C. I.
Nizam's Terry.	...	...	...	75	...	...	...	...	...	75	...	...	...	...	...	110	1	...	...	...	...	110	1	...	Nizam's Terry.
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mysore.
TOTAL	33	245	27	544	541	769	1,219	1,006	959	1,796	1,792	1,755	4,936	12,038	6,928	1,689	2,216	3,034	5,118	7,989	8,556	11,743	22,237	18,518	TOTAL.

* Includes river traffic for August and September only, the statistics of the traffic for the previous seven months of 1891 not having been available.

N.B.—The indigo figures entered in columns 17 and 20 under Bombay Town and Karachi represent the imports during the months of April to September 1891, the figures for the previous months not having been available.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT,
Calcutta the 29th November 1893.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY STATISTICS.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS FROM 1ST JULY TO 19TH NOVEMBER 1892, AND FROM 1ST JULY TO 18TH NOVEMBER 1893.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Receipts from 1st July 1893*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

Railway.	Average earnings per mile per week during the 2nd-half of 1892.	Week ending 19th November 1892. Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Week ending 18th November 1893. Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Earnings from 1st July to 19th November 1892.	Earnings from 1st July to 18th November 1893.	Increases during the 2nd-half of 1893.	Decreases during the 2nd-half of 1893.
State lines worked by companies.	₹	*Miles.*	₹	₹	*Miles.*	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
Standard gauge—											
East Indian	521	1,639	10,29,153	628	1,634	9,80,931	600	1,63,78,301	1,71,71,250	7,92,949	...
Bengal-Nágpur	101	831	98,365	118	863	1,01,333	117	14,98,803	16,00,203	1,01,400	...
Indian Midland	106	752	95,230	127	752	95,425	127	14,72,495	15,06,714	34,219	...
Bezwada Extension (*a*)	95	21	2,474	118	112	4,873	44	38,028	1,16,672	78,644	...
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa (*b*)	216	1,674	4,15,631	248	1,699	3,54,010	208	67,91,392	65,72,162	...	2,19,230
South Indian	135	1,106	1,48,205	134	1,043	1,22,802	118	28,45,367	29,73,703	1,28,396	...
Southern Mahratta (*c*)	78	1,044	1,08,238	104	1,156	89,508	77	15,19,027	19,59,495	4,40,468	...
Bengal and North-Western (*d*)	111	755	98,570	131	756	91,080	121	16,23,538	15,15,144	...	1,08,394
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Lucknow-Bareilly section)	56	199	11,884	60	223	11,011	49	2,04,231	2,03,692	..	539
Pálanpur-Deesa	...	...	...	...	16	500	31	...	(*e*)000	600	...
TOTAL	213	8,021	20,07,750	250	8,254	18,52,073	224	3,23,71,182	3,36,19,695	12,48,513	...
State lines worked by the State.											
Standard gauge—											
North Western (state) (*f*)	178	2,511	5,04,935	201	2,509	5,85,555	233	82,83,572	1,04,27,793	21,44,221	...
Oudh and Rohilkhand (state)	193	692	1,49,675	216	740	1,54,867	209	25,27,023	27,93,451	2,66,428	...
Eastern Bengal (state) (including metre and 2′ 6″ gauges)	344	777	3,13,493	403	778	2,82,480	363	53,74,885	54,42,205	67,320	...
Bengal Central (*g*)	121	125	16,379	131	125	14,390	115	3,01,800	2,99,239	...	2,567
East Coast (state)	...	...	...	...	175	9,814	56	...	(*h*)1,91,017	1,91,017	...
Metre gauge—											
Burma (state)	157	715	1,06,963	150	730	1,10,841	152	21,84,548	19,18,779	...	2,65,769
Special gauges—											
Jorhát (state provincial)	55	28	1,229	44	25	1,119	45	30,287	30,603	316	...
Cherra-Companyganj (state provincial)	44	8	423	53	8	508	63	5,730	8,281	2,551	...
TOTAL	202	4,856	10,93,097	225	5,090	11,59,574	228	1,87,07,851	2,11,11,368	24,03,517	...
Lines worked by guaranteed companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Great Indian Peninsula (*i*)	399	1,490	7,00,509	470	1,490	6,60,416	443	1,00,58,676	96,93,921	...	3,64,755
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	444	461	2,30,354	500	461	2,18,000	473	37,22,472	39,90,301	2,67,829	...
Madras	224	840	2,04,410	243	840	1,64,556	196	35,54,700	40,21,902	4,67,202	...
TOTAL	353	2,791	11,35,273	407	2,791	10,42,972	374	1,73,35,848	1,77,06,124	3,70,276	...
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	234	15,668	42,36,120	270	16,135	40,54,619	251	6,84,14,881	7,24,37,187	40,22,306	...
Assisted companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	126	162	28,764	178	161	30,692	191	4,15,479	4,54,610	39,131	...
Tarkessur	226	22	5,368	244	22	5,093	231	1,00,873	92,444	...	8,429
Metre gauge—											
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Company's section)	115	67	5,643	84	67	7,070	106	1,69,786	1,56,877	...	12,909
Dibru-Sadiya	121	78	8,705	112	78	12,447	160	2,03,121	2,08,079	4,958	...
TOTAL	129	329	48,480	147	328	55,302	169	8,89,259	9,12,010	22,751	...
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.											
Standard gauge—											
The Nizam's guaranteed state	148	333	66,124	199	333	46,596	140	9,21,655	8,91,086	...	30,569
The Gaekwar's Petlád	78	13	1,046	80	13	910	70	19,519	20,260	741	...
Rájpura-Bhátinda	92	108	9,574	89	108	9,160	85	1,82,588	2,64,800	82,212	...
Metre gauge—											
Southern Mahratta (Mysore section) (*j*)	95	311	26,310	85	370	26,525	72	5,62,377	6,61,035	98,658	...
The Gaekwar's Mehsána	44	93	5,278	57	93	5,030	54	71,743	88,390	16,647	...
Kolhapur	61	29	2,543	88	29	1,778	61	34,469	41,121	6,652	...
Special gauge—											
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	49	72	3,888	54	72	2,880	40	64,067	67,528	3,461	...
TOTAL	103	959	1,14,763	120	1,018	92,879	91	18,56,418	20,34,220	1,77,802	...
Lines owned and worked by native states.											
Metre gauge—											
Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágarh-Porbandar	70	334	27,547	82	334	32,420	97	4,31,513	5,06,743	75,230	...
Jetalsar-Rájkot	...	...	...	...	46	3,533	77	...	51,393	51,393	...
Jodhpur-Bickaneer	55	291	15,280	53	364	17,200	47	3,17,709	3,12,123	...	5,586
Special gauge—											
Morvi	57	94	5,819	62	94	7,468	79	1,04,357	1,09,886	5,529	...
TOTAL	62	719	48,646	68	838	60,621	72	8,53,579	9,80,145	1,26,566	...
GRAND TOTAL	218	17,675	44,48,009	252	18,319	42,63,421	233	7,20,14,137	7,63,63,562	43,49,425	...

(*a*) Includes the Bezváda-Godaveri section of the East Coast (state) railway.
(*b*) Includes the Godhra-Rutlam railway.
(*c*) Includes the Guntakal-Mysore frontier section from 1st April 1893.
(*d*) Includes the Tirhoot state railway. Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company.
(*e*) Total receipts from 8th to 18th November 1893.
(*f*) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Umarkot railways.
(*g*) Although for convenience classed amongst state railways this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company.
(*h*) Total receipts from 15th July to 18th November 1893.
(*i*) Includes the Wardha Coal, Dhond-Manmád, Khámgaon, and Amráoti railways.
(*j*) Includes the Bangalore-Nanjangúd and the Bangalore-Mysore frontier sections.

CALCUTTA,
The 1st December 1893.

F. B. HEBBERT,
Under Secretary.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT,

RAILWAY STATISTICS.

No. XXXII OF 1893-94.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Receipts from 1st April 1893* audited figures have been used, as far as possible.

Railway.	Average earnings per mile per week in 1892-93.	Week ending 19th November 1892. Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Week ending 18th November 1893. Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Earnings from 1st April to 19th Nov. 1892.	Earnings from 1st April to 18th Nov. 1893.	Increases in 1893-94.	Decreases in 1893-94.
State line worked by Companies.	₹	*Miles.*	₹	₹	*Miles.*	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
Standard gauge—											
East Indian	580	1,639	10,29,153	628	1,634	9,80,931	600	3,03,72,714	3,03,41,487	...	31,227
Bengal-Nágpur	140	831	98,365	118	863	1,01,333	117	33,19,951	35,44,694	2,24,743	...
Indian Midland	129	752	95,230	127	752	95,425	127	29,80,998	29,12,556	...	68,442
Bezváda Extension (*a*)	80	21	2,474	118	112	4,873	44	56,717	2,08,674	1,51,957	...
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa (*b*)	258	1,674	4,15,631	248	1,699	3,54,010	208	1,34,60,485	1,32,01,022	...	2,59,463
South Indian	139	1,106	1,48,205	134	1,043	1,22,802	118	48,29,766	52,10,283	3,80,577	...
Southern Mahratta (*c*)	87	1,044	1,08,238	104	1,156	89,508	77	27,32,423	37,19,583	9,87,160	...
Bengal and North Western (*d*)	137	755	98,570	131	756	91,680	121	32,71,221	31,38,600	...	1,32,621
Rohilkhand and Kumaon (Lucknow-Bareilly section)	66	199	11,884	60	223	11,011	49	4,03,705	4,15,656	11,951	...
Pálanpur-Deesa	...	...	...	...	16	500	31	...	(*e*)600	600	...
TOTAL	243	8,021	20,07,750	250	8,254	18,52,073	224	6,14,47,920	6,26,93,155	12,65,235	...
State lines worked by the State.											
Standard gauge—											
North Western (state) (*f*)	201	2,511	5,04,935	201	2,509	5,85,555	233	1,53,00,415	1,79,99,927	26,99,512	...
Oudh and Rokilkhand (state)	235	692	1,49,675	216	740	1,54,867	209	51,69,463	53,31,165	1,61,702	...
Eastern Bengal (state) (including metre and 2′ 6″ gauges)	292	777	3,13,493	403	778	2,82,480	363	76,25,310	78,83,819	2,58,509	...
Bengal Central (*g*)	120	125	16,379	131	125	14,390	115	4,85,151	4,87,112	1,961	...
East Coast (state)	...	...	...	...	175	9,814	56	...	(*h*)1,91,017	1,91,017	...
Metre gauge—											
Burma (state)	194	715	1,06,963	150	730	1,10,841	152	39,97,871	36,25,742	...	3,72,129
Special gauges—											
Jorhát (state provincial)	46	28	1,229	44	25	1,119	45	46,549	48,940	2,391	...
Cherra-Companyganj (state provincial)	47	8	423	53	8	508	63	9,938	13,901	3,963	...
TOTAL	217	4,856	10,93,097	225	5,090	11,59,574	228	3,26,34,697	3,55,81,623	29,46,926	...
Lines worked by Guaranteed Companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Great Indian Peninsula (*i*)	513	1,490	7,00,509	470	1,490	6,60,416	443	2,28,34,520	2,17,49,366	...	10,85,154
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	605	461	2,30,354	500	461	2,18,000	473	88,32,849	90,93,821	2,60,972	...
Madras	226	840	2,04,410	243	840	1,64,556	196	58,94,990	66,60,363	7,65,373	...
TOTAL	442	2,791	11,35,273	407	2,791	10,42,972	374	3,75,62,359	3,75,03,550	...	58,809
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	271	15,668	42,36,120	270	16,135	40,54,619	251	13,16,24,976	13,37,78,328	41,53,332	...
Assisted Companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	132	162	28,764	178	161	30,692	191	6,95,885	7,75,336	79,451	...
Tárakeshwar	252	22	5,368	244	22	5,093	231	1,81,068	1,74,419	...	6,649
Metre gauge—											
Rohilkhand and Kumaon (Company's section)	118	67	5,643	84	67	7,070	106	3,08,245	2,94,241	...	14,004
Dibru-Sadiya	123	78	8,705	112	78	12,447	160	3,35,366	3,39,920	4,554	...
TOTAL	135	329	48,480	147	328	55,302	169	15,20,564	15,83,907	63,343	...
Lines owned by native states and worked by othe agencies.											
Standard gauge—											
The Nizam's guaranteed state	151	333	66,124	199	333	46,596	140	15,89,838	16,35,893	46,055	...
The Gaekwar's Petlád	96	13	1,046	80	13	910	70	39,278	37,895	...	1,383
Rajpura-Bhatinda	92	108	9,574	89	108	9,160	85	3,12,120	4,23,874	1,11,754	...
Metre gauge—											
Southern Mahratta (Mysore section) (*j*)	94	311	26,310	85	370	26,525	72	8,87,415	11,16,167	2,28,752	...
The Gaekwar's Mehsána	59	93	5,278	57	93	5,030	54	1,58,421	1,87,705	29,284	...
Kolhápur	67	29	2,543	88	29	1,778	61	57,632	72,262	14,630	...
Special gauge—											
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	68	72	3,888	54	72	2,880	40	1,53,614	1,48,325	...	5,289
TOTAL	107	959	1,14,763	120	1,018	92,879	91	31,98,318	36,22,121	4,23,803	...
Lines owned and worked by native states.											
Metre gauge—											
Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágarh-Porbandar	102	334	27,547	82	334	32,420	97	10,19,660	12,13,424	1,93,764	...
Jetalsar-Rajkot	...	...	...	...	46	3,533	77	...	(*k*)80,678	80,678	...
Jodhpur-Bickaneer	60	291	15,280	53	364	17,200	47	5,82,824	5,38,679	...	44,145
Special gauge—											
Morvi	65	94	5,819	62	94	7,468	79	2,02,618	2,00,325	...	2,293
TOTAL	80	719	48,646	68	838	60,621	72	18,05,102	20,33,106	2,28,004	...
GRAND TOTAL	251	17,675	44,48,009	252	18,319	42,63,421	233	13,81,48,960	14,30,17,462	48,68,502	...

(*a*) Includes the Bezváda-Godaveri section of the East Coast (state) railway.
(*b*) Includes the Godhra-Rutlam railway.
(*c*) Includes the Guntakal-Mysore frontier section from 1st April 1893.
(*d*) Includes the Tirhoot State railway. Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North Western Railway Company.
(*e*) Total receipts from 8th to 18th November 1893.
(*f*) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Umarkot railways.
(*g*) Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company.
(*h*) Total receipts from 15th July to 18th November 1893.
(*i*) Includes the Wardah Coal, Dhond-Manmád, Khámgaon, and Amráoti railways.
(*j*) Includes the Bangalore-Nanjangúd and the Bangalore-Mysore frontier sections.
(*k*) Total receipts from 12th April to 18th November 1893.

CALCUTTA,
The 1st December 1893.

F. B. HEBBERT,
Under Secretary.

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OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weather Review of India for the week ending at 8 a.m. on Saturday, November 25th, 1893.

The more or less unsettled weather, which has prevailed over a considerable part of the Indian region during the past two or three weeks, has largely passed away during the week under review. The cyclonic storm which was threatening the Kathiawar coast at the close of last week struck the coast near Verawal on Monday morning. After reaching land the depression quickly filled up, but the disturbed conditions of weather which accompanied the storm spread out over the greater part of Northern and Central [illegible] of rain were very general over those regions. On Friday these disturbed conditions were disappearing, and on that and the following day the weather was generally fine over the north and centre. Over the Peninsula comparatively little rain fell between the 19th and 21st, *i.e.*, while the cyclone was in active existence, but on the 22nd, when pressure conditions were becoming more normal, northerly and north-easterly winds re-appeared over the Carnatic, heavy rain set in and continued till the close of the week. The mean temperature of the week was generally above the normal, the mean for the whole of India for the whole week being nearly a degree above the normal average.

On the morning of Sunday, 19th November, the barometer was falling except over North-East India. In Kathiawar and Guzerat the fall was brisk and a cyclonic storm was advancing towards the Kathiawar coast. The winds over a considerable part of Western and North-Western India were influenced by the approaching storm and exhibited an indraught towards it, but over North-Eastern and Eastern India the normal north and north-eastern directions were maintained. Light to moderate rain was falling over Western India, and one or two showers were reported from Burma and Bengal. The chart of the 20th showed that the cyclonic storm was close to Verawal where the barometer had fallen 0·20″. The barometer was falling all over Guzerat and the west of the Peninsula, but was rising elsewhere. Cyclonic winds and gales prevailed in the neighbourhood of the storm, while variable winds were reported from North-West India and northerly winds from the Bay area. There was no rain over the Punjab, North-East India or the Bay area, but elsewhere rain was general. Verawal and Indore reported over 2 inches, Mount Abu, Ajmere, and Jeypore over 1 inch. On the 21st the barometer was falling over North-East India and rising elsewhere. Over part of North-West India the rise had been brisk and the cyclonic storm had largely filled up. The winds were generally similar to those reported on the 20th, but the force had decreased over the cyclonic region. There was very little rain over the Punjab, North-East India or the Peninsula, but in the North-Western Provinces, Rajputana, Central India, and Guzerat the fall was fairly general. In several places the fall exceeded ½ inch and at Cuttack and Neemuch equalled 1 inch. On the 22nd the barometer was falling over the Punjab, Rajputana, the west of the North-Western Provinces, and the south of the Peninsula and was rising elsewhere. The change had again been brisk over Guzerat and the cyclonic storm was almost filled up. Pressure was now high in North-West and North-East India and lowest over the south of the Bay, so that the normal distribution was almost restored, and the winds blew from about the usual directions generally. Rain still fell over the North-West and Central Provinces, Rajputana and Guzerat, but the principal rainfall area was again re-established over the South Carnatic where amounts of between 1 and 2 inches were reported. On the morning of the 23rd the cyclonic storm had wholly disappeared. The barometer was rising over North-West India but falling elsewhere. The general distribution of pressure was fairly normal, readings decreasing from the north southward. The wind directions were also normal. Rain continued to fall over the same regions as those given yesterday, but the fall over the Carnatic had increased. Trichinopoly and Negapatam had received over 6 inches, Cuddalore over 4, and Nellore and Cuddapah about 2 inches. On the 24th the barometric changes were small, and both the pressure distribution and the wind directions were practically unchanged. Rain was again general over the south of the Peninsula, and a few showers were reported from other parts of the country. In the south of the Peninsula the rain had fallen lighter, the heaviest amounts reported being 3 inches at Wellington and 1 inch at Tennevelly and Trichinopoly. The chart of the 25th showed that again, only slight changes had occurred in pressure, and that the general distribution, as well as the circulation of the winds, was little altered. Rain was still falling in the Carnatic, but elsewhere the weather was fine. The heaviest amount reported was 2 inches at Cuddalore.

Temperature.—The following table shows the variations of the mean temperature from the normal on each day of the week for the different Provinces of India:—

Province.	November 1893.							Mean variation of week.
	19th.	20th.	21st.	22nd.	23rd.	24th.	25th.	
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
Burma	−1·2	−1·9	−2·7	−2·0	−1·1	−0·2	−0·1	−1·3
Bengal and Assam	−0·3	+0·5	+2·0	+2·0	+2·0	+2·9	+2·4	+1·6
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	+1·4	+1·6	−4·4	−0·9	+1·5	+3·3	+2·5	+0·7
Punjab	−0·7	−0·6	−0·5	−1·8	+0·1	+0·2	+0·3	−0·5
Bombay	+1·9	+2·5	+2·2	+1·1	+1·2	+2·1	+2·9	+2·0
Central Provinces and Berar	+4·1	+4·6	+3·8	+6·5	+7·0	+7·0	+6·9	+5·7
Central India and Guzerat	+3·3	+1·7	−3·7	−0·8	+0·5	+1·2	+2·8	+0·7
Sind and Rajputana	+3·9	−0·4	−4·2	−2·1	−2·0	−0·6	−0·3	−0·8
Madras	+1·6	+0·9	+0·3	+0·7	−1·0	−1·3	+0·7	+0·3
Mean for whole of India	+1·6	+1·0	−0·8	+0·3	+0·9	+1·6	+2·0	+0·9

On all the days of the week except the 21st the mean temperature of the whole of India was excessive, the excess being as much as 2° on the 25th and only 0°·3 on the 22nd. The provincial variations show that on the mean of the week the temperature was lower than usual in Burma, the Punjab, Sind, and Rajputana and higher than usual in the other provinces. The abnormal excess was greatest in the Central Provinces where it amounted to 5½°. As was the case last week, most of this abnormal excess of temperature was attributable to exceedingly warm nights, the day readings of the thermometer having been generally below the average.

Rainfall.—The rainfall table at the close shows that during the week there has been fairly general but light rainfall. In thirteen of the rainfall divisions there has been absolutely no rainfall, and in fourteen more an average actual fall of less than one-tenth of an inch, while in twenty-five there has been an average fall of over one-tenth. The heaviest rainfall occurred over the Carnatic where the average actual fall for the East Coast (south) was 4·74 inches, for Madras (south-central) 2·61 inches, and for Madras (south) 1·65 inch, but over Guzerat, Sind, Kathiawar, Central Provinces, and Rajputana, where the weather was affected by the cyclonic storm, the amounts were also considerable. The regions which received absolutely no rain include the following divisions, *viz.*, Tenasserim, Lower Burma, Deltaic and Central Bengal, Orissa, Oudh (north), the Punjab, south, Hill districts, north-west, and west, the Central Provinces, east, the East Coast, north, *a*, and Hyderabad, south. The third column of the table shows that the total average actual rainfall has exceeded the normal average in twenty-eight divisions. In most cases this excess has been small and of relatively little importance, but in Madras, south, central, the excess equalled 4 inches, the East Coast, south, 3 inches, and in Central India and Rajputana 1 inch. The three concluding columns of the table show that for the whole period from October 15th to date the total rainfall has been heavier than usual over a very large part of the country. In Tenasserim and Lower Burma, in the Punjab divisions, and in parts of the centre of the Peninsula, the rainfall has been deficient, but in almost all other parts it has equalled or exceeded the normal. In the Carnatic where the rainfall of this season is so important, the fall has been largely above the normal average.

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

Division.	District.	Station.	Amount. Inches.
Malabar	Calicut	Manjeri	3·34
Madras (S. C.)	Coimbatore	Aranakurchi	6·33
Khandesh	Dhulia	Nardurbar	2·88
Central Provinces	Saugor	Banda	2·46
Guzerat	Ahmedabad	Gogha	3·10
Central India	Bhopal	Sudder	3·49
East Coast	Trichinopoly	Pudukota	16·40

Province.	Division.	Rainfall data for week ending November 25th, 1893. Average actual rainfall of Division.	Average normal rainfall of Division.	Excess or defect in inches.	Rainfall data from October 15th, to November 25th, 1893. Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall, October 15th to November 25th.	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a percentage.
		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Per cent.
Burma	Tenasserim	0	0	0	1·48	5·26	— 72
	Lower Burma	0	0·36	—0·36	5·59	6·87	— 19
	Central ditto	0·07	0·36	—0·29	5·20	4·33	+ 20
	Upper ditto	0·01	?	?	4·55	?	?
	Arakan	0·11	0	+0·11	7·45	7·07	+ 5
Bengal and Assam	Eastern Bengal	0·06	0·31	—0·25	5·05	3·98	+ 27
	Assam (Surma)	0·09	0·07	+0·02	5·00	3·50	+ 43
	Ditto (Brahmaputra)	0·09	0·08	+0·01	2·06	2·15	— 4
	Deltaic Bengal	0	0·04	—0·04	2·22	2·57	— 14
	Central ditto	0	0·01	—0·01	2·53	2·14	+ 18
	North ditto	0·04	0·01	+0·03	2·90	2·32	+ 25
	Orissa	0	0·33	—0·33	6·65	4·03	+ 44
	Chota Nagpur	0·01	0·02	—0·01	2·56	1·49	+ 72
	Bihar (South)	0·01	0·02	—0·01	3·54	1·33	+166
	Ditto (North)	0·04	0·02	+0·02	5·75	1·12	+413
North Western Provinces and Oudh	North-Western Provinces (East).	0·29	0·03	+0·26	5·39	0·85	+534
	North-Western Provinces (Submontane) (*a*).	0·02	0·02	0	6·23	0·83	+651
	Oudh (South)	0·22	0·02	+0·20	4·05	0·41	+888
	Oudh (North)	0	0·04	—0·04	4·78	0 29	+1,548
	North-Western Provinces (Central).	0·31	0·01	+0·30	2·27	0·20	+1,025
	North-Western Provinces (West).	0·27	0·01	+0·26	1·15	0·07	+1,543
	North-Western Provinces (Submontane) (*b*).	0·26	0·03	+0·23	4·28	0·13	+3,192
Punjab	Punjab (South)	0	0·03	—0·03	0	0·13	—100
	Ditto (Central)	0·07	0·02	+0·05	0·08	0·12	— 33
	Ditto (Submontane)	0·07	0·03	+0·04	0·07	0·15	— 53
	Ditto (Hill Districts)	0	0·11	—0·11	0·19	0·45	— 58
	Ditto (Central)	0	0·22	—0·22	0·06	0·58	— 90
	Ditto (West)	0	0·05	—0·05	0	0·14	—100
Bombay and Malabar Coast Districts (Madras).	Malabar	0·95	0·44	+0·51	10·62	8 89	+ 19
	Madras (South Central)	2·01	0·56	+2·05	13·57	7·78	+ 74
	Coorg	0·41	?	?	8·48	?	?
	Mysore	0·21	0·34	—0·13	4·48	5·13	— 13
	Konkan	0·15	0·05	+0·10	1·97	3·40	— 42
	Bombay-Deccan	0·18	0·09	+0·09	2·57	3·57	— 28
	Hyderabad (North)	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khandesh	0·61	0·06	+0·55	1·25	2·14	— 42
Central Provinces and Berar.	Berar	0·38	0·16	+0·22	4·76	1·94	+145
	Central Provinces (West)	0·27	0·02	+0·25	4·39	1·21	+263
	Ditto ditto (Central)	0·58	0·03	+0·55	5·27	0·99	+432
	Ditto ditto (East)	0	0·06	—0·06	2·46	1·24	+ 98
Bombay (North)	Guzerat	0·64	0	+0·64	0·94	0·59	+ 59
	Kattywar	0·66	0	+0·66	0·80	0·34	+135
	Sind	0·03	0·02	+0·01	0·03	0·09	— 67
Rajputana and Central India.	Central India (East)	1·60	0·10	+1·50	2·75	0·47	+485
	Rajputana (East), Central India (West).	1·11	0·01	+1·10	1·29	0·30	+330
	Rajputana (West)	1·63	0·01	+1·62	1·63	0·09	+1,711
	Rajputana (North)	0·06	0·63	—0·57	4·45	5·15	— 14
	Ditto (East)	0	0·57	—0·57	4·45	5·15	— 14
Madras	Hyderabad (South)	0	0·10	—0·10	3 56	1·12	+218
	Madras (Central)	0·26	0·43	—0·17	5·52	4·83	+ 14
	East Coast (Central)	0·73	1·46	—0·73	21·02	10·53	+100
	Ditto (South)	4·74	1·63	+3·11	20·41	12 70	+ 60
	Madras (South)	1·65	0·69	+0·96	9·35	8·81	+ 6

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

Simla, the 30th November, 1893.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

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

Madras.—*For week ending 2nd December.*—Rainfall good in the Southern districts, light in the Carnatic and Central districts and on the West Coast; no rain elsewhere. The rainfall up to date exceeds the normal average in most districts. Water-supply ample and tanks nearly all full. Agricultural operations are being vigorously pushed on. Standing crops generally thriving, but affected in parts by the excessive rain of the previous two weeks. Harvests of early sown crops being gathered with fair to average outturn. Pasturage ample and cattle in good condition. Prices slightly falling in many districts.

Bombay.—*For week ending 6th December.*—Slight rain in parts of Sind and Gujarat, more rain required in parts of the Deccan. Standing crops withering for want of moisture or damaged by rain, insects or blight in parts of four districts; otherwise good. Sowing of late crops progressing in twelve, and reaping of early crops in thirteen, districts. Cotton-picking continues in three districts. Prices steady except in two districts. Fodder sufficient, and agricultural stock good.

Bengal.—*For week ending 2nd December.*—There was slight rain in Jalpaiguri and Darjeeling on the 29th and 30th November, otherwise the weather during the week was fine and dry. The rice harvest is in progress, and a satisfactory outturn is generally expected. In parts of Tippera the crop is still suffering from insects. Spring and poppy sowings are nearly completed, and are coming on well. Sugarcane is a promising crop. Tobacco prospects are favourable. The price of rice is falling. Cattle are in good condition, and the fodder-supply is sufficient except in parts of the Kishorganj Subdivision of Mymensingh. The number of persons receiving gratuitous relief during the week were as follows:—*Faridpur* (*Madaripur Sub-division*):—Men 44, women 92, and children 46, total 182; *Backergunge* (*Sadar and Perojpur Sub-divisions*):—Men 350, women 1,300, and children 1,705, total 3,355, against 1,655 and 3,108 in the two previous weeks.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 6th December.*—Weather seasonable. Poppy sowings almost finished, the seed has germinated well. Irrigation of spring crops commenced. Paddy being cut in places. Sugarcane pressing and cotton-picking in progress. Prospects good. Supplies and fodder plentiful. Prices fairly steady.

Punjab.—*For week ending 6th December.*—No rain. Harvesting of the autumn crops nearly over. Sugarcane being pressed. Sowings of spring crops still continue in some districts. Condition of standing crops good, except in Rawalpindi and parts of the Lahore district where it is said to be average. Rain wanted in some districts. Field rats have damaged the young crops in part of Umballa and Lahore. Cattle are generally in good condition. Fodder sufficient in all districts, except Shahpur where it is scarce. Prices falling in five districts, unsettled in one; stationary elsewhere.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 6th December.*—Weather generally clear and cool. Harvesting of autumn crops and sowings for winter crops approaching completion. Cattle in good condition. Fodder sufficient. Prices stationary.

Burma.—*For week ending 2nd December.*—Reaping of early paddy generally completed, and reaping of main crop commenced in several districts of Lower Burma. Crop prospects good both in Lower and Upper Burma, but some increase to the damaged area in Amherst is reported, as the rainfall of the previous week was mostly confined to the Upper Burma districts. Shwebo still requires heavier showers. Reaping of wet-weather paddy and ploughing for cold-weather crops continue. The price of paddy is reported to have risen very largely in Sandoway, but it has fallen considerably in Rangoon, Prome, Mandalay, and Lower Chindwin; the fluctuations elsewhere in the price of paddy are slight and unimportant.

Assam.—*For week ending 5th December.*—Weather seasonable. Reaping of late rice continues. Condition of cattle good. Fodder and water sufficient.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 6th December.*—MYSORE: Crops and prospects good. *Ragi* (*Eleusine coracana*) harvested in seven districts. Prices fallen in one district.

COORG: No rain. Standing crops in good condition. Coffee-picking continues. Slight rise in prices. Water and fodder for cattle sufficient.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 6th December.*—BERAR: Slight rain in Melghat. Weather cool. Picking of cotton and cutting of *jowari* (*Sorghum vulgare*) in progress; *tur* (*Cajanus indicus*) in pod in Wun. Sowings continue in three districts. Weeding operations in Akola still progressing. Fodder and water sufficient and prices steady.

HYDERABAD: No rain during the week. Harvesting of irrigated crops continues. Prices stationary.

Central India.—*For week ending 6th December.*—Rain fell during the week in [redacted]khand Agencies. Autumn harvesting in progress in Baghelkhand, completed in Bhopawar. Spring operations in progress in all parts. Sowings almost finished in Bundelkhand. Crops in good condition except in Baghelkhand and Goona. Agricultural stock and pasturage generally in good condition. Prices of food-grains slightly risen in part of Bhopawar; steady in other parts of Central India. Opium sowing almost completed in Bhopawar, plants germinating. The condition of the crop in Neemuch is indifferent.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 6th December.*—Slight rain in parts of Bikaneer. Agricultural operations, standing crops, and cattle generally satisfactory. Harvest prospects generally good. Pasturage or fodder sufficient. Prices falling in two States and steady elsewhere.

Kashmir.—*For week ending 5th December.*—Weather fine. Spring sowings still going on. Prices falling.

Nepal.—*For week ending 2nd December.*—Weather cold. Prospects normal.

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY STATISTICS.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS FROM 1ST JULY TO 26TH NOVEMBER 1892, AND FROM 1ST JULY TO 25TH NOVEMBER 1893.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Receipts from 1st July 1893*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

Railway.	Average earnings per mile per week during the 2nd-half of 1892.	Week ending 26th November 1892. Mean mileage worked.	Week ending 26th November 1892. Earnings. Total.	Week ending 26th November 1892. Earnings. Per mile open per week.	Week ending 25th November 1893. Mean mileage worked.	Week ending 25th November 1893. Earnings. Total.	Week ending 25th November 1893. Earnings. Per mile open per week.	Earnings from 1st July to 26th November 1892.	Earnings from 1st July to 25th November 1893.	Increases during the 2nd-half of 1893.	Decreases during the 2nd-half of 1893.
State lines worked by companies.	₹	*Miles.*	₹	₹	*Miles.*	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
Standard gauge—											
East Indian	521	1,639	10,59,461	646	1,634	10,03,312	614	1,74,37,762	1,81,77,078	7,39,316	...
Bengal-Nágpur	101	831	92,870	112	863	1,02,359	119	15,91,073	17,11,903	1,20,230	...
Indian Midland	106	752	1,05,731	141	752	91,527	122	15,78,220	16,02,624	24,398	...
Bezwada Extension (*a*)	95	21	3,058	146	112	5,139	46	41,086	1,23,205	82,119	...
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa (*b*)	216	1,674	4,03,043	241	1,699	3,84,410	226	71,94,435	69,35,743	...	2,58,692
South Indian	135	1,106	1,44,482	131	1,043	1,18,574	114	29,89,849	30,95,324	1,05,475	...
Southern Mahratta (*c*)	78	1,044	96,288	92	1,156	1,04,477	90	16,15,315	20,72,788	4,57,473	...
Bengal and North-Western (*d*)	111	755	96,454	128	756	1,25,140	166	17,19,992	16,45,301	...	74,691
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Lucknow-Bareilly section)	56	199	10,873	55	223	11,631	52	2,15,104	2,17,877	2,773	...
Pálanpur-Deesa	...	...	...	...	16	260	16	...	(*e*)860	860	...
TOTAL	213	8,021	20,12,260	251	8,254	19,46,829	236	3,43,83,442	3,55,82,703	11,99,261	...
State lines worked by the State.											
Standard gauge—											
North Western (state) (*f*)	178	2,511	5,40,159	215	2,509	5,85,501	233	88,23,731	1,10,37,484	22,13,753	...
Oudh and Rohilkhand (state)	193	692	1,56,063	226	740	1,80,245	244	26,83,080	29,67,952	2,84,866	...
Eastern Bengal (state) (including metre and 2′ 6″ gauges)	344	777	3,51,158	452	778	3,15,460	405	57,26,043	57,32,470	6,427	...
Bengal Central (*g*)	121	125	17,061	136	125	10,550	132	3,18,807	3,16,285	...	2,582
East Coast (state)	...	...	...	...	175	11,395	65	...	(*h*)2,02,464	2,02,464	...
Metre gauge—											
Burma (state)	157	715	1,22,457	171	730	1,18,717	163	23,07,005	20,37,496	...	2,69,509
Special gauges—											
Jorhát (state provincial)	55	28	745	27	28	1,101	39	31,032	31,695	663	...
Cherra-Companyganj (state provincial)	44	8	503	63	8	476	60	6,233	8,756	2,523	...
TOTAL	202	4,856	11,88,146	245	5,093	12,29,445	241	1,98,95,997	2,23,34,602	24,38,605	...
Lines worked by guaranteed companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Great Indian Peninsula (*i*)	399	1,490	7,65,584	514	1,490	7,36,675	494	1,08,24,260	1,04,30,597	...	3,93,664
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	444	461	2,43,048	527	461	2,51,000	544	39,05,520	42,33,008	2,67,488	...
Madras	224	840	2,02,833	241	840	1,91,514	228	37,57,533	42,08,965	4,51,432	...
TOTAL	353	2,791	12,11,465	434	2,791	11,79,189	422	1,85,47,313	1,88,72,569	3,25,256	...
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	234	15,668	44,11,871	282	16,138	43,55,463	270	7,28,26,752	7,67,89,874	39,63,122	...
Assisted companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	126	162	19,835	122	161	24,720	154	4,35,314	4,81,117	45,803	...
Tarkessur	226	22	5,412	246	22	6,150	280	1,06,285	98,722	...	7,563
Metre gauge—											
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Company's section)	115	67	6,880	103	67	11,624	173	1,76,666	1,67,846	...	8,820
Dibru-Sadiya	121	78	9,858	126	78	10,366	133	2,12,979	2,18,242	5,263	...
TOTAL	129	329	41,985	128	328	52,860	161	9,31,244	9,65,927	34,683	...
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.											
Standard gauge—											
The Nizam's guaranteed state	148	333	54,821	165	333	64,959	195	9,76,476	9,51,229	...	25,247
The Gaekwar's Petlád	78	13	1,383	106	13	1,610	124	20,902	21,972	1,070	...
Rájpura-Bhátinda	92	108	9,574	89	108	9,160	85	1,92,162	2,73,960	81,798	...
Metre gauge—											
Southern Mahratta (Mysore section) (*j*)	95	311	30,098	97	370	28,380	77	5,92,475	6,92,770	1,00,295	...
The Gaekwar's Mehsána	44	93	4,192	45	93	5,130	55	75,935	92,422	16,487	...
Kolhapur	61	29	1,876	65	29	1,655	57	36,345	42 498	6,153	...
Special gauge—											
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	49	72	3,793	53	72	4,970	69	67,860	72,621	4,761	...
TOTAL	103	959	1,05,737	110	1,018	1,15,864	114	19,62,155	21,47,472	1,85,317	...
Lines owned and worked by native states.											
Metre gauge—											
Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágarh-Porbandar	70	334	26,078	78	334	35,364	106	4,57,591	5,42,495	84,904	...
Jetalsar-Rájkot	...	...	...	...	46	4,150	90	...	55,788	55,788	...
Jodhpur-Bickaneer	55	291	18,446	63	364	11,700	32	3,36,155	3,24,144	...	12,011
Special gauge—											
Morvi	57	94	6,754	72	94	6,330	67	1,11,111	1,15,915	4,804	...
TOTAL	62	719	51,278	71	838	57,544	69	9,04,857	10,38,342	1,33,485	...
GRAND TOTAL	218	17,675	46,10,871	261	18,322	45,81,731	250	7,66,25,008	8,09,41,615	43,16,607	...

(*a*) Includes the Bezvada-Godavari section of the East Coast (state) railway.
(*b*) Includes the Godhra-Rutlam railway.
(*c*) Includes the Guntakal-Mysore frontier section from 1st April 1893.
(*d*) Includes the Tirhoot state railway. Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company.
(*e*) Total receipts from 8th to 25th November 1893.
(*f*) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Umarkot railways.
(*g*) Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company.
(*h*) Total receipts from 15th July to 25th November 1893.
(*i*) Includes the Wardha Coal, Dhond-Manmád, Khámgaon, and Amráoti railways.
(*j*) Includes the Bangalore-Nanjangúd and the Bangalore-Mysore frontier sections.

CALCUTTA,
The 8th December 1893.

F. B. HEBBERT,
Under Secretary.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY STATISTICS.

No. XXXIII OF 1893-94.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Receipts from 1st April 1893* audited figures have been used, as far as possible.

Railway.	Average earnings per mile per week in 1892-93.	Week ending 26th November 1892. Mean mileage worked.	Week ending 26th November 1892. Earnings. Total.	Week ending 26th November 1892. Earnings. Per mile open per week.	Week ending 25th November 1893. Mean mileage worked.	Week ending 25th November 1893. Earnings. Total.	Week ending 25th November 1893. Earnings. Per mile open per week.	Earnings from 1st April to 26th Nov. 1892.	Earnings from 1st April to 25th Nov. 1893.	Increases in 1893-94.	Decreases in 1893-94.
State lines worked by Companies.	₹	*Miles.*	₹	₹	*Miles.*	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
Standard gauge—											
East Indian	580	1,639	10,59,461	646	1,634	10,03,312	614	3,14,32,175	3,13,47,315	...	84,860
Bengal-Nágpur	140	831	92,870	112	863	1,02,359	119	34,12,821	36,56,394	2,43,573	...
Indian Midland	129	752	1,05,731	141	752	91,527	122	30,86,729	30,08,466	...	78,263
Bezváda Extension (*a*)	80	21	3,058	146	112	5,139	46	59,775	2,15,207	1,55,432	...
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa (*b*)	258	1,674	4,03,043	241	1,699	3,84,410	226	1,38,63,528	1,35,64,603	...	2,98,925
South Indian	139	1,106	1,44,482	131	1,043	1,18,574	114	49,74,188	53,31,844	3,57,656	...
Southern Mahratta (*c*)	87	1,044	96,288	92	1,156	1,04,477	90	28,28,711	38,32,876	10,04,165	...
Bengal and North Western (*d*)	137	755	96,454	128	756	1,25,140	166	33,67,675	32,68,757	...	98,918
Rohilkhand and Kumaon (Lucknow-Bareilly section)	66	199	10,873	55	223	11,631	52	4,14,578	4,29,841	15,263	...
Pálanpur-Deesa	...	...	...	...	16	260	16	...	(*e*)860	860	...
TOTAL	243	8,021	20,12,260	251	8,254	19,46,829	236	6,34,40,180	6,46,56,163	12,15,983	...
State lines worked by the State.											
Standard gauge—											
North Western (state) (*f*)	201	2,511	5,40,159	215	2,509	5,85,501	233	1,58,40,574	1,86,23,607	27,83,033	...
Oudh and Rohilkhand (state)	235	692	1,56,063	226	740	1,80,245	244	53,25,526	55,05,666	1,80,140	...
Eastern Bengal (state) (including metre and 2′ 6″ gauges)	292	777	3,51,158	452	778	3,15,460	405	79,76,468	81,74,084	1,97,616	...
Bengal Central (*g*)	120	125	17,061	136	125	16,550	132	5,02,212	5,04,158	1,946	...
East Coast (state)	...	...	...	...	175	11,395	65	...	(*h*)2,02,464	2,02,464	...
Metre gauge—											
Burma (state)	194	715	1,22,457	171	730	1,18,717	163	41,20,328	37,44,459	...	3,75,869
Special gauges—											
Jorhát (state provincial)	46	28	745	27	28	1,101	39	47,294	50,032	2,738	...
Cherra-Companyganj (state provincial)	47	8	503	63	8	476	60	10,441	14,376	3,935	...
TOTAL	217	4,856	11,88,146	245	5,093	12,29,445	241	3,38,22,843	3,68,18,846	29,96,003	...
Lines worked by Guaranteed Companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Great Indian Peninsula (*i*)	513	1,490	7,65,584	514	1,490	7,36,675	494	2,36,00,104	2,24,86,041	...	11,14,063
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	605	461	2,43,048	527	461	2,51,000	544	90,75,897	93,36,528	2,60,631	...
Madras	226	840	2,02,833	241	840	1,91,514	228	60,97,823	68,47,426	7,49,603	...
TOTAL	442	2,791	12,11,465	434	2,791	11,79,189	422	3,87,73,824	3,86,69,995	...	1,03,829
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	271	15,668	44,11,871	282	16,138	43,55,463	270	13,60,36,847	14,01,45,004	41,08,157	...
Assisted Companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	132	162	19,835	122	161	24,720	154	7,15,720	8,01,843	86,123	...
Tárakeshwar	252	22	5,412	246	22	6,150	280	1,86,480	1,80,688	...	5,792
Metre gauge—											
Rohilkhand and Kumaon (Company's section)	118	67	6,880	103	67	11,624	173	3,15,125	3,05,210	...	9,915
Dibru-Sadiya	123	78	9,858	126	78	10,366	133	3,45,224	3,50,083	4,859	...
TOTAL	135	329	41,985	128	328	52,860	161	15,62,549	16,37,824	75,275	...
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.											
Standard gauge—											
The Nizam's guaranteed state	151	333	54,821	165	333	64,959	195	16,44,659	16,99,458	54,799	...
The Gaekwar's Petlád	96	13	1,383	106	13	1,610	124	40,661	39,607	...	1,054
Rajpura-Bhatinda	92	108	9,574	89	108	9,160	85	3,21,694	4,33,034	1,11,340	...
Metre gauge—											
Southern Mahratta (Mysore section) (*j*)	94	311	30,098	97	370	28,380	77	9,17,513	11,47,902	2,30,389	...
The Gaekwar's Mehsána	59	93	4,192	45	93	5,130	55	1,62,613	1,91,737	29,124	...
Kolháput	67	29	1,876	65	29	1,655	57	59,508	73,639	14,131	...
Special gauge—											
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	68	72	3,793	53	72	4,970	69	1,57,407	1,53,418	...	3,989
TOTAL	107	959	1,05,737	110	1,018	1,15,864	114	33,04,055	37,38,795	4,34,740	...
Lines owned and worked by native states.											
Metre gauge—											
Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágarh-Porbandar	102	334	26,078	78	334	35,364	106	10,45,738	12,49,176	2,03,438	...
Jetalsar-Rajkot	...	...	...	...	46	4,150	90	...	(*k*)85,073	85,073	...
Jodhpur-Bickneer	60	291	18,446	63	364	11,700	32	6,01,270	5,50,700	...	50,570
Special gauge—											
Morvi	65	94	6,754	72	94	6,330	67	2,09,372	2,06,354	...	3,018
TOTAL	80	719	51,278	71	838	57,544	69	18,56,380	20,91,303	2,34,923	...
GRAND TOTAL	251	17,675	46,10,871	261	18,322	43,81,731	250	14,27,59,831	14,76,12,926	48,53,095	...

(*a*) Includes the Bezvada-Godavari section of the East Coast (state) railway.
(*b*) Includes the Godhra-Rutlam railway.
(*c*) Includes the Guntakal-Mysore frontier section from 1st April 1893.
(*d*) Includes the Tirhoot State railway. Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North Western Railway Company.
(*e*) Total receipts from 8th November to 25th November 1893.
(*f*) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Umarkot railways.
(*g*) Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company.
(*h*) Total receipts from 15th July to 25th November 1893.
(*i*) Includes the Wardah Coal, Dhond-Manmád, Khámgaon, and Amráoti railways.
(*j*) Includes the Bangalore-Nanjangúd and the Bangalore-Mysore frontier sections.
(*k*) Total receipts from 12th April to 25th November 1893.

CALCUTTA,

F. B. HEBBERT,

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OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weather Review of India for the week ending at 8 a.m. on Saturday, December 2nd, 1893.

During the week under review anti-cyclonic conditions of pressure and winds have prevailed over the greater part of the Indian region. All over Northern India high pressure has held steadily throughout the week and extended southward in a modified form over the central parts of the country and the head of the Peninsula. Throughout the whole of this large region pressure has been high and fairly uniform, the winds light and the weather fine. Over the south of the Peninsula on the contrary, the pressure distribution has been connected with a low pressure area lying to the southward of India, gradients have been steeper than over places lying further to the northward, the winds have been stronger and rain has fallen on several occasions. The mean temperature of the whole of India has been steadily higher than usual and for the whole week showed an abnormal excess of $1\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$.

On Sunday, November 26th, a large area of high pressure, with its highest points over the north-west of the Punjab and the north-east of Assam, lay over Northern India. From this area readings steadily decreased and were lowest over Ceylon and over the Arabian Sea off the Malabar Coast. The winds varied between north and east in most parts of the country, but some south-easterly or southerly winds were reported in the Peninsula, and calms were very numerous in Upper India. Light showers were reported from Bhamo

and Seoni, but otherwise rain was confined to the southern half of the Peninsula. The heaviest falls were 1·72 inch at Negapatam and 1·06 inch at Cuddalore. On the 27th pressure was increasing over the Peninsula and decreasing over Northern India. The changes were not sufficient to alter the general distribution of pressure, and the only change in this respect was a slight decrease in the steepness of the barometric gradient. The winds were unchanged. Rain had fallen at Diamond Island and over the south of the Peninsula. Elsewhere there was none. Tinnevelly had received 2·74 inches, Negapatam 1·47 inch, and Colombo 1·24 inch. These were the heaviest amounts. The chart of the 28th showed that the barometer was rising in nearly all places. The rise was greater in the north than in the south, and consequently there had been a slight increase again in the barometric gradient. This was the only important change. The winds remained between north and east. With the exception of a shower at Indore rain was confined to the south where the heaviest falls reported were 3·14 inches at Madura, 2·15 inches at Colombo, and 1·13 inch at Tinnevelly. On the 29th pressure was falling again everywhere. The fall was generally greater in the north than the south, and hence pressure had become more uniform. North-westerly and westerly winds had appeared down the Gangetic plain, but otherwise the general directions of the wind were unaltered. Showers had fallen over Burma, Assam, and Ceylon, but there was no rain in any other part of the country. On the 30th the pressure changes were irregular, but there was no important alteration in the general distribution. The winds were somewhat more southerly than of late over the central parts of the Peninsula, but otherwise there was no change. Light showers were reported from North Bengal, the Assam Valley, Upper Burma and Travancore, but elsewhere the weather was fine. On December 1st pressure was rising everywhere. The rise had been greater in the north than the south, hence gradients had increased, the wind had risen a little, and rain had re-commenced on the Madras Coast. There were still light showers in Upper Burma. On the 2nd the barometer was still rising except over parts of North-East India. Gradients remained moderately steep and the wind was fresh in a few places. Light showers were reported from three stations in the south of the Peninsula.

Temperature.—The following table shows the variations of the mean temperature from the normal on each day of the week for the different provinces of India :—

Province.	November 1893.					December 1893.		Mean variation of week.
	26th.	27th.	28th.	29th.	30th.	1st.	2nd.	
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
Burma	—0·4	—1·3	—2·3	—2·6	—2·9	—3·9	—4·1	—2·5
Bengal and Assam . .	+2·0	+0·8	0	+0·4	—0·3	—0·8	—0·2	+0·3
North-Western Provinces and Oudh . . .	+2·5	+2·4	+2·1	+0·2	—2·4	—1·7	—0·2	+0·4
Punjab	+0·3	+0·2	—0·1	—0·9	—2·8	—0·3	—1·3	—0·7
Bombay	+3·3	+4·1	+3·7	+3·8	+3·7	+3·8	+4·0	+3·8
Central Provinces and Berar	+7·1	+7·2	+7·8	+7·2	+4·0	+2·8	+1·0	+5·3
Central India and Guzerat .	+5·3	+6·0	+6·9	+5·0	+3·0	+3·0	+3·0	+4·6
Sind and Rajputana . .	+1·3	+2·2	+1·1	0	—0·9	+2·8	+2·3	+1·3
Madras	+1·2	+0·3	+0·1	+0·7	+1·0	+1·2	+1·2	+0·8
Mean for whole of India	+2·5	+2·4	+2·1	+1·5	+0·3	+0·8	+0·6	+1·5

On each day of the week the mean temperature of the whole country was above the normal the excess for the week being 1°·5. In Burma the mean of each day was below the normal, the deficiency ranging from only 0°·4 on the 26th November to 4°·1 on the 2nd December. In the Punjab there was a deficiency on all but two days (26th and 27th), but the relative coolness was less than in Burma. In all the other provinces the heat was greater than usual.

Rain.—It was shown in the earlier parts of the summary that while light local showers had occurred in various parts of the country, the only region in which there was any important rainfall was the south of the Peninsula. The table at the close of the summary shows that in sixteen of the rainfall divisions some rain was received during the week, but only in Madras (south) did the average actual rainfall of the division equal two inches and in the East Coast (south) one inch. In all the other divisions the average rainfall was less than half an inch, and in no less than nine out of the sixteen reporting rain it was less than one-tenth of an inch. The divisions which reported rain were Upper Burma, the Assam division, North Bengal, Oudh, Malabar, Madras (South-Central), the Central Provinces (Central), Kathiawar, Sind, Central India (East), the East Coast (North), Madras (Central), the East Coast (Central and South), and Madras (South). In all the other divisions there was absolutely no rain.

The three concluding columns of the table show that from the 15th of October to date the rainfall has been deficient in Tenasserim, Lower Burma, all the Punjab divisions, the Konkan, the Deccan, Khandesh, and Sindh, but that in all other places the total fall of rain for the period has been equal to or above the average.

The only heavy totals reported this week are 2·40 inches at the Sudder station, Travancore; 2·13 inches at Maksudungarh, in Bhopal, 2·85 inches at Chedambaram in South Arcot; 3·93 inches at Jyankonda, Cholapuram, in Trichinopoly; 4·35 inches at the Sudder station, Madura; 5·02 inches at Kayalpatnam in Tinnevelly, and 5·50 inches at Arantangi in Tanjore.

Provinces.	Division.	Rainfall data for week ending December 2nd, 1893.			Rainfall data from October 15th to December 2nd, 1893.		
		Average actual rainfall of Division.	Average normal rainfall of Division.	Excess or defect in inches.	Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall, Oct. 15th to December 2nd.	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a percentage.
		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Per cent.
Burma	Tenasserim	0	0	0	1·48	5·26	— 72
	Lower Burma	0	0·20	—0·20	5·59	7·07	— 21
	Central ditto	0	0·15	— 0·15	5·20	4·48	+ 16
	Upper ditto	0·22	P	P	4·68	P	P
	Arakan	0	0	0	7·56	7·07	+ 7
Bengal and Assam	Eastern Bengal	0	0·04	—0·04	5·05	4·02	+ 26
	Assam (Surma)	0·06	0·06	0	5·06	3·56	+ 42
	Ditto (Brahmaputra)	0·19	0·15	+0·04	2·26	2·29	— 1
	Deltaic Bengal	0	0·03	—0·03	2·22	2·59	— 14
	Central ditto	0	0·02	—0·02	2·53	2·16	+ 17
	North ditto	0·25	0·02	+0·23	3 14	2·35	+ 34
	Orissa	0	0·17	—0·17	6·65	4·80	+ 39
	Chota Nagpur	0	0·08	—0·08	2·56	1·57	+ 66
	Bihar (South)	0	0·10	—0·10	3·54	1·43	+148
	Ditto (North)	0	0·04	—0·04	5 75	1·16	+396
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	North-Western Provinces (East).	0	0·07	—0·07	5·39	0·92	+486
	North-Western Provinces (Submontane) (*a*).	0	0·03	—0·03	6·26	0·86	+628
	Oudh (South)	0·01	0	+0·01	4·06	0·41	+890
	Ditto (North)	0	0·01	—0·01	4·78	0·30	+1,493
	North-Western Provinces (Central).	0	0·01	—0·01	2·27	0·20	+1,035
	North-Western Provinces (West).	0	0	0	1·15	0·08	+1,338
	North-Western Provinces (Submontane) (*a*).	0	0·03	—0 03	4·28	0·17	+2,418
Punjab	Punjab (South)	0	0·02	—0·02	0	0·15	—100
	Ditto (Central)	0	0·01	—0·01	0·08	0·12	— 33
	Ditto (Submontane)	0	0·06	—0 06	0·07	0·21	— 67
	Ditto (Hill Districts)	0	0·19	—0·19	0·19	0·63	— 70
	Ditto (North-West)	0	0·13	—0·13	0·06	0·71	— 92
	Ditto (West)	0	0·03	—0·03	0	0·17	—100
Bombay and Malabar Coast Districts (Madras).	Malabar	0·34	0·25	+0·09	10·97	9·14	+ 20
	Madras (South Central)	0·38	0·74	—0·36	13·95	8·52	+ 64
	Coorg	0	0·58	—0·58	8·48	7·64	+ 11
	Mysore	0	0·20	—0·20	4·48	5·33	— 16
	Konkan	0	0·08	—0·08	1·97	3·48	— 43
	Bombay, Deccan	0	0·25	—0·25	2·57	3·82	— 33
	Hyderabad (North)	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khandeish	0	0·17	—0·17	1·25	2·31	— 46
Central Provinces and Berar.	Berar	0	0·14	—0·14	4·76	2·07	+130
	Central Provinces (West)	0	0·14	—0·14	4·39	1·35	+225
	Ditto ditto (Central)	0·04	0·13	—0 09	5·31	1·13	+370
	Ditto ditto (East)	0	0·05	—0·05	2·46	1·29	+ 91
Bombay (North)	Guzerat	0	0	0	0·94	0·59	+ 59
	Kattiawar	0·02	0	+0·02	0·82	0·34	+141
	Sind	0·03	0·02	+0·01	0·06	0·11	— 45
Rajputana and Central India.	Central India (East)	0·09	0·07	+0·02	2·54	0·52	+389
	Rajputana (East), Central India (West).	0	0·03	—0·03	1·29	0·32	+303
	Rajputana (West)	0	0·01	—0·01	1·63	0·10	+1,530
Madras	East Coast (North)	0·01	0·45	—0·44	12·34	7·95	+ 55
	Ditto (ditto) (*a*)	0	0 09	—0·09	4·45	5·24	— 15
	Hyderabad (South)	0	0·05	—0·05	3·56	1·17	+204
	Madras (Central)	0·01	0·30	—0·29	5·52	5·13	+ 7
	East Coast (Central)	0·02	1·22	—1 20	21·04	11·74	+ 79
	Ditto (South)	1·35	1·83	—0·48	21·75	14·53	+ 49
	Madras (South)	2·61	1·39	+1·22	11·95	10·41	+ 11

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

Simla, the 7th December, 1893.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

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

Madras.—*For week ending 9th December.*—Heavy rain in parts of South Arcot, scattered showers in Tinnevelly and parts of Godavari, Chingleput, and Madura; no rain elsewhere. Water-supply ample. Agricultural operations progressing vigorously. Standing crops generally thriving. Early-sown crops harvested with fair to average outturn. Pasturage ample and stock in good condition. Prices generally falling.

Bombay.—*For week ending 13th December.*—Light rain in one district of Sind; more rain required urgently in parts of the Deccan. Standing crops withering for want of moisture or damaged by frost, insects, or blight in parts of four districts; otherwise good. Sowing of late crops progressing in ten, and reaping of early crops in fourteen, districts. Cotton-picking continues in two districts. Prices steady. Fodder sufficient and agricultural stock good.

Bengal.—*For week ending 9th December.*—There was no rain during the week, with the exception of a few local showers in East and North Bengal. General agricultural prospects continue favourable. The rice harvest is being rapidly pushed on, and it is estimated that the outturn will be a full average (16 annas) or more than a full average in twenty-one districts, from 12 to 16 annas in sixteen districts, and from 9 to 12 annas in nine districts. In Chittagong, Noakhali and Tippera some damage is apprehended from insects. The sowing of all cold-weather crops, including poppy and tobacco, is almost completed, and the young plants are doing well. The price of rice is generally falling. Fodder-supply is sufficient, and cattle are in good condition, except in Puri. The number of persons in receipt of gratuitous relief during the week were:—*Faridpur* (*Madaripur Sub-division*)—Men 47, women 102, and children 82, total 231, against 182 in the previous week; *Backergunge* (*Sadar and Pirojpur Sub-divisions*)—Men 334, women 1,219, and children 1,520, total 3,073, against 3,355 in the previous week.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 13th December.*—Weather clear and cold. Spring crops have germinated well and are being irrigated. Rice being cut. Poppy promising. Sugar cane-pressing continues. Prospects favourable everywhere. Fodder and supplies sufficient. Prices generally steady.

Punjab.—*For week ending 13th December.*—Rainfall *nil*. Harvesting of autumn crops nearly over. Sugarcane being pressed. Irrigation of spring crops commenced. The crops are flourishing and their condition and prospects are good, but rain is wanted. The young crops are reported to have been damaged by field rats in parts of Umballa and Lahore. Cattle are generally in good condition, and fodder is reported to be sufficient in all districts, except in

parts of Shahpur. The poppy crop has germinated well. Prices falling in five districts; stationary elsewhere.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 13th December.*—Weather cold and clear. Winter crops in good condition and look promising. Harvesting of autumn crops continues in parts. Prices stationary.

Burma.—*For week ending 9th December.*—A little rain fell last week in Kyaukpyu, but none elsewhere during the week. Reaping of the main paddy crop well in hand in almost all districts of Lower Burma. Crop prospects both in Lower and Upper Burma are generally good, but in Kyaukpyu the crop will be short owing to serious destruction caused by the late cyclone. Prospects in Amherst and Shwebo remain unchanged. In Upper Burma reaping of wet-weather paddy continues, and ploughing and planting of dry-weather crops is progressing. The price of paddy has risen in four districts. The high price of paddy ruling in Kyaukpyu is due to the destruction of the crop by the late cyclone.

Assam.—*For week ending 12th December.*—Weather seasonable. Harvesting of winter paddy continues. Condition of cattle fair. Fodder and water sufficient.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 13th December.*—MYSORE: Standing crops in good condition. Harvesting of *ragi* (*Eleusine coracana*) continues in six districts. Prices risen in two districts.

COORG: No rain. Rice crop ripening. Coffee-picking continues. Prospects generally good. Water and fodder sufficient for cattle. Prices stationary.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 13th December.*—BERAR: Weather cool and clear. Picking of cotton and cutting of *jowar* (*Sorghum, vulgare*) continues. Linseed crop infested by insects in parts of Akola taluka. Preparation of land for ensuing crop commenced in two districts. Sowings in Ellichpur nearly completed. Weeding operations in Akola not yet finished. Supply of fodder and water ample. The price of *jowar* (*Sorghum vulgare*) has fallen in one taluka. Cattle generally healthy.

HYDERABAD: No rain during the week. Harvesting of irrigated crops continues. Standing spring crops in good condition. Fodder plentiful. Prices stationary.

Central India.—*For week ending 13th December.*—Sowings of spring crops completed in Gwalior, Bhopal, and Bundelkhand; in progress in other parts. Autumn harvesting completed in Bhopawar, in progress in Baghelkhand. Collection of cotton nearly completed in Bhopawar. Condition of crops generally good, except in Baghelkhand and Goona. Agricultural stock and pasturage good. Prices of food-grains steady in all parts. Opium being sown in parts of Gwalior, the condition of the crop in Bhopawar is good, in the Nimach district indifferent.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 13th December.*—Agricultural operations, standing crops, and cattle, generally satisfactory. Harvest prospects generally good. Pasturage or fodder sufficient. Prices fluctuating in two States, falling in one, risen in another, and steady elsewhere.

Kashmir.—*For week ending 12th December.*—Weather generally cloudy and getting cooler every day. Spring sowings still going on in Kashmir Proper. Rain wanted in Muzaffarabad. Prices falling.

Nepal.—*For week ending 9th December.*—Weather cold but fine. Prospects normal.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY STATISTICS.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS FROM 1ST JULY TO 3RD DECEMBER 1892, AND FROM 1ST JULY TO 2ND DECEMBER 1893.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Receipts from 1st July 1893*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

Railway.	Average earnings per mile per week during the 2nd half of 1892.	Week ending 3rd December 1892. Mean mileage worked.	Week ending 3rd December 1892. Earnings. Total.	Week ending 3rd December 1892. Earnings. Per mile open per week.	Week ending 2nd December 1893. Mean mileage worked.	Week ending 2nd December 1893. Earnings. Total.	Week ending 2nd December 1893. Earnings. Per mile open per week.	Earnings from 1st July to 3rd December 1892.	Earnings from 1st July to 2nd December 1893.	Increases during the 2nd half of 1893.	Decreases during the 2nd half of 1893.
State lines worked by companies.	₹	*Miles.*	₹	₹	*Miles.*	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
Standard gauge—											
East Indian	521	1,639	10,04,237	613	1,634	10,19,691	624	1,84,41,999	1,92,16,892	7,74,893	...
Bengal-Nágpur	101	831	97,043	117	863	1,05,729	123	16,88,716	18,22,402	1,33,746	...
Indian Midland	106	752	1,02,636	136	752	99,143	132	16,80,862	17,06,899	26,037	...
Bezwada Extension (*a*)	95	21	2,742	131	112	5,469	49	43,828	1,29,122	85,294	...
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa (*b*)	216	1,674	4,10,331	245	1,699	4,70,610	277	76,04,766	74,05,623	...	1,99,143
South Indian	135	1,106	1,79,258	162	1,043	90,550	87	31,69,107	31,85,874	16,767	...
Southern Mahratta (*c*)	78	1,044	93,152	89	1,156	1,08,496	94	17,08,467	21,87,372	4,78,905	...
Bengal and North-Western (*d*)	111	755	89,791	119	756	1,04,560	138	18,09,783	17,54,350	...	55,433
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Lucknow-Bareilly section)	56	199	11,418	57	223	10,809	48	2,26,522	2,28,795	2,273	...
Pálanpur-Deesa	...	...	...	...	16	610	38	...	(*e*)1,470	1,470	...
TOTAL	213	8,021	19,90,608	248	8,254	20,15,667	244	3,63,74,050	3,76,38,859	12,64,809	...
State lines worked by the State.											
Standard gauge—											
North Western (state) (*f*)	178	2,511	4,84,292	193	2,509	5,63,095	224	93,08,023	1,16,38,657	23,30,634	...
Oudh and Rohilkhand (state)	193	692	1,50,247	217	740	1,49,807	202	28,33,333	31,10,443	2,77,110	...
Eastern Bengal (state) (including metre and 2′ 6″ gauges)	344	777	2,69,352	347	778	2,74,830	353	59,95,395	59,96,554	1,159	...
Bengal Central (*g*)	121	125	15,909	121	125	15,549	124	3,33,936	3,32,779	...	1,157
East Coast (state)	...	...	...	...	175	13,375	70	...	(*h*)2,15,110	2,15,110	...
Metre gauge—											
Burma (state)	157	715	1,31,536	184	730	86,054	118	24,38,541	21,19,215	...	3,19,326
Special gauges—											
Jorhát (state provincial)	55	28	1,484	53	28	975	35	32,516	32,667	161	...
Cherra-Companyganj (state provincial)	44	8	533	67	8	465	58	6,766	9,222	2,456	...
TOTAL	202	4,856	10,52,513	217	5,093	11,04,141	217	2,09,48,510	2,34,54,657	25,06,147	...
Lines worked by guaranteed companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Great Indian Peninsula (*i*)	399	1,490	8,45,053	567	1,490	8,47,816	569	1,16,69,313	1,12,78,412	...	3,90,901
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	444	461	2,64,501	574	461	2,82,000	612	42,30,021	45,18,220	2,88,199	...
Madras	224	840	2,21,987	264	840	1,71,465	204	39,79,520	43,01,894	3,82,374	...
TOTAL	353	2,791	13,31,541	477	2,791	13,01,281	466	1,98,78,854	2,01,58,526	2,79,672	...
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	234	15,668	43,74,662	279	16,138	44,21,089	274	7,72,01,414	8,12,52,042	40,50,628	...
Assisted companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	126	162	22,944	142	161	22,690	141	4,58,258	5,09,452	51,194	...
Tarkessur	226	22	5,284	240	22	5,422	246	1,11,569	1,03,899	...	7,670
Metre gauge—											
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Company's section)	115	67	6,067	91	67	8,790	131	1,82,733	1,74,898	...	7,835
Dibru-Sadiya	121	78	8,278	106	78	11,490	147	2,21,257	2,29,883	8,626	...
TOTAL	129	329	42,573	129	328	48,392	148	9,73,817	10,18,132	44,315	...
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.											
Standard gauge—											
The Nizam's guaranteed state	148	333	56,176	169	333	65,992	198	10,32,652	10,15,510	...	17,142
The Gaekwar's Petlád	78	13	1,457	112	13	810	62	22,359	22,891	532	...
Rájpura-Bhátinda	92	108	9,211	85	108	9,160	85	2,01,373	2,83,120	81,747	...
Metre gauge—											
Southern Mahratta (Mysore section) (*j*)	95	311	34,912	112	370	31,261	84	6,27,387	7,27,645	1,00,258	...
The Gaekwar's Mehsána	44	93	4,887	53	93	7,120	77	80,822	98,851	18,029	...
Kolhapur	61	29	1,893	65	29	2,099	72	38,238	44,825	6,587	...
Special gauge—											
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	49	72	4,810	67	72	3,520	49	72,670	76,352	3,682	...
TOTAL	103	959	1,13,346	118	1,018	1,19,962	118	20,75,501	22,69,194	1,93,693	...
Lines owned and worked by native states.											
Metre gauge—											
Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágarh-Porbandar	70	334	29,173	87	334	42,525	127	4,86,764	5,84,757	97,993	...
Jetalsar-Rájkot	...	...	...	...	46	4,068	88	...	59,995	59,995	...
Jodhpur-Bickaneer	55	291	17,319	60	364	18,300	50	3,53,474	3,42,445	...	11,029
Special gauge—											
Morvi	57	94	5,471	58	94	9,461	101	1,16,582	1,25,094	8,512	...
TOTAL	62	719	51,963	72	838	74,354	89	9,56,820	11,12,291	1,55,471	...
GRAND TOTAL	218	17,675	45,82,544	259	18,322	46,63,797	255	8,12,07,552	8,56,51,659	44,44,107	...

(*a*) Includes the Bezváda-Godavari section of the East Coast (state) railway.
(*b*) Includes the Godhra-Rutlam railway.
(*c*) Includes the Guntakal-Mysore frontier section from 1st April 1893.
(*d*) Includes the Tirhoot state railway. Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company.
(*e*) Total receipts from 8th November to 2nd December 1893.
(*f*) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Umarkot railways.
(*g*) Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company.
(*h*) Total receipts from 15th July to 2nd December 1893.
(*i*) Includes the Wardha Coal, Dhond-Manmád, Khámgaon, and Amráoti railways.
(*j*) Includes the Bangalore-Nanjangúd and the Bangalore-Mysore frontier sections.

CALCUTTA,
The 15th December 1893.

F. B. HEBBERT,
Under Secretary.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT,

RAILWAY STATISTICS.

No. XXXIV OF 1893-94.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Receipts from 1st April 1893* audited figures have been used, as far as possible.

Railway.	Average earnings per mile per week in 1892-93.	Week ending 3rd December 1892. Mean mileage worked.	Week ending 3rd December 1892. Earnings. Total.	Week ending 3rd December 1892. Earnings. Per mile open per week.	Week ending 2nd December 1893. Mean mileage worked.	Week ending 2nd December 1893. Earnings. Total.	Week ending 2nd December 1893. Earnings. Per mile open per week.	Earnings from 1st April to 3rd Dec. 1892.	Earnings from 1st April to 2nd Dec 1893.	Increases in 1893-94.	Decreases in 1893-94.
State lines worked by Companies.	₹	*Miles.*	₹	₹	*Miles.*	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
Standard gauge—											
East Indian	580	1,639	10,04,237	613	1,634	10,19,691	624	3,24,36,412	3,23,87,129	...	49,283
Bengal-Nágpur	140	831	97,043	117	863	1,05,729	123	35,09,864	37,66,953	2,57,089	...
Indian Midland	129	752	1,02,636	136	752	99,143	132	31,89,365	31,12,741	...	76,624
Bezwáda Extension (*a*)	80	21	2,742	131	112	5,469	49	62,517	2,21,124	1,58,607	...
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa (*b*)	258	1,674	4,10,331	245	1,699	4,70,610	277	1,42,73,859	1,40,34,483	...	2,39,376
South Indian	139	1,106	1,79,258	162	1,043	90,550	87	51,53,446	54,22,394	2,68,948	...
Southern Mahratta (*c*)	87	1,044	93,152	89	1,156	1,08,496	94	29,21,863	39,47,460	10,25,597	...
Bengal and North Western (*d*)	137	755	89,791	119	756	1,04,560	138	34,57,466	33,77,806	...	79,660
Rohilkhand and Kumaon (Lucknow-Bareilly section)	66	199	11,418	57	223	10,809	48	4,25,996	4,40,759	14,763	...
Pálanpur-Deesa	...	...	...	...	16	610	38	...	(*e*)1,470	1,470	...
TOTAL	243	8,021	19,90,608	248	8,254	20,15,667	244	6,54,30,788	6,67,12,319	12,81,531	...
State lines worked by the State.											
Standard gauge—											
North Western (state) (*f*)	201	2,511	4,84,292	193	2,509	5,63,095	224	1,63,21,462	1,92,17,241	28,95,779	...
Oudh and Rohilkhand (state)	235	692	1,50,247	217	740	1,49,807	202	54,75,773	56,48,157	1,72,384	...
Eastern Bengal (state) (including metre and 2′ 6″ gauges)	292	777	2,69,352	347	778	2,74,830	353	82,45,820	84,38,168	1,92,348	...
Bengal Central (*g*)	120	125	15,069	121	125	15,540	124	5,17,281	5,20,652	3,371	...
East Coast (state)	...	...	...	...	175	13,375	76	...	(*h*)2,15,110	2,15,110	...
Metre gauge—											
Burma (state)	194	715	1,31,536	184	730	86,054	118	42,51,864	38,26,178	...	4,25,686
Special gauges—											
Jorhát (state provincial)	46	28	1,484	53	28	975	35	48,778	51,014	2,236	...
Cherra-Companyganj (state provincial)	47	8	533	67	8	465	58	10,974	14,842	3,868	...
TOTAL	217	4,856	10,52,513	217	5,093	11,04,141	217	3,48,71,952	3,79,31,362	30,59,410	...
Lines worked by Guaranteed Companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Great Indian Peninsula (*i*)	513	1,490	8,45,053	567	1,490	8,47,816	569	2,44,45,157	2,33,33,857	...	11,11,300
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	605	461	2,64,501	574	461	2,82,000	612	93,40,398	96,21,740	2,81,342	...
Madras	226	840	2,21,987	264	840	1,71,465	204	63,19,810	70,00,355	6,80,545	...
TOTAL	442	2,791	13,31,541	477	2,791	13,01,281	466	4,01,05,365	3,99,55,952	...	1,49,413
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	271	15,668	43,74,662	279	16,138	44,21,089	274	14,04,08,105	14,45,99,633	41,91,528	...
Assisted Companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	132	162	22,944	142	161	22,690	141	7,38,664	8,30,178	91,514	...
Tárakessur	252	22	5,284	240	22	5,422	246	1,91,764	1,85,865	...	5,899
Metre gauge—											
Rohilkhand and Kumaon (Company's section)	118	67	6,067	91	67	8,790	131	3,21,192	3,12,262	...	8,930
Dibru-Sadiya	123	78	8,278	106	78	11,490	147	3,53,502	3,61,724	8,222	...
TOTAL	135	329	42,573	129	328	48,392	148	16,05,122	16,90,029	84,907	...
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.											
Standard gauge—											
The Nizam's guaranteed state	151	333	56,176	169	333	65,992	198	17,00,835	17,65,002	64,167	...
The Gaekwar's Petlád	96	13	1,457	112	13	810	62	42,118	40,526	...	1,592
Rajpura-Bhatinda	92	108	9,211	85	108	9,160	85	3,30,903	4,42,194	1,11,291	...
Metre gauge—											
Southern Mahratta (Mysore section) (*j*)	94	311	34,912	112	370	31,261	84	9,52,425	11,82,777	2,30,352	...
The Gaekwar's Mehsána	59	93	4,887	53	93	7,120	77	1,67,500	1,98,166	30,666	...
Kolháput	67	29	1,893	65	29	2,099	72	61,401	75,966	14,565	...
Special gauge—											
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	68	72	4,810	67	72	3,520	49	1,62,217	1,57,149	...	5,068
TOTAL	107	959	1,13,346	118	1,018	1,19,962	118	34,17,399	38,61,780	4,44,381	...
Lines owned and worked by native states.											
Metre gauge—											
Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágarh-Porbandar	102	334	29,173	87	334	42,525	127	10,74,911	12,91,438	2,16,527	...
Jetalsar-Rajkot	...	...	...	...	46	4,068	88	...	(*k*)89,280	89,280	...
Jodhpur-Bickneer	60	291	17,319	60	364	18,300	50	6,18,589	5,69,001	...	49,588
Special gauge—											
Morvi	65	94	5,471	58	94	9,461	101	2,14,843	2,15,533	690	...
TOTAL	80	719	51,963	72	838	74,354	89	19,08,343	21,65,252	2,56,909	...
GRAND TOTAL	251	17,675	45,82,544	259	18,322	46,63,797	255	14,73,38,969	15,23,16,694	49,77,725	...

(*a*) Includes the Bezváda-Godavari section of the East Coast (state) railway.
(*b*) Includes the Godhra-Rutlam railway.
(*c*) Includes the Guntakal-Mysore frontier section from 1st April 1893.
(*d*) Includes the Tirhoot State railway. Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North Western Railway Company.
(*e*) Total receipts from 8th November to 2nd December 1893.
(*f*) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Umarkot railways.
(*g*) Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company.
(*h*) Total receipts from 15th July to 2nd December 1893.
(*i*) Includes the Wardah Coal, Dhond-Manmad, Khámgaon, and Amráoti railways.
(*j*) Includes the Bangalore-Nanjangúd and the Bangalore-Mysore frontier sections.
(*k*) Total receipts from 12th April to 2nd December 1893.

CALCUTTA,
The 15th December 1893.

F. B. HEBBERT,
Under-Secretary.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Comparative Statement of the Net Indian Sea and Land Customs Revenue (excluding Salt Revenue) for the first eight months of the official year 1893-94, and of the twenty-two preceding years.

(In Thousands of Rupees.)

YEAR.	FOR THE EIGHT MONTHS, APRIL TO NOVEMBER.																TOTAL BRITISH INDIA.			YEAR.
	BENGAL.			MADRAS.			BURMA.			BOMBAY.			SINDH.							
	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	Total Import Revenue.	Export Revenue.	Total Revenue.	
1871-72	6,71	49,00	68,84	2,29	8,15	9,00	19,44	1,06	2,79	12,17	16,02	4,79	29,86	2,58	37,23	86	86	1,06,37	38,05	1,44,42	1871-72
1872-73	8,38	48,46	71,47	2,59	7,85	7,18	17,62	1,98	3,15	21,34	26,47	3,52	28,03	2,21	33,76	73	81	1,05,50	46,85	1,52,35	1872-73
1873-74	6,78	46,47	63,84	2,37	8,96	8,74	20,07	2,16	3,04	15,87	21,07	4,18	29,42	2,19	35,79	78	67	1,04,83	38,16	1,42,99	1873-74
1874-75	7,61	52,61	68,22	2,20	9,16	8,66	20,02	2,66	4,42	10,80	17,88	4,21	30,06	2,43	36,70	75	48	1,14,16	30,76	1,44,92	1874-75
1875-76	8,18	50,73	67,97	2,79	9,55	8,18	20,52	2,49	3,23	18,80	24,52	4,41	25,82	3,56	33,79	83	67	1,08,70	40,55	1,49,25	1875-76
1876-77	8,39	44,31	61,21	3,54	8,21	5,48	17,23	2,87	3,49	13,45	19,81	5,42	26,64	68	32,74	1,01	50	1,04,38	28,28	1,32,66	1876-77
1877-78	9,55	54,56	74,45	3,56	5,60	1,38	10,54	3,21	4,00	9,93	17,14	5,64	31,43	62	37,69	1,34	60	1,19,49	22,54	1,42,03	1877-78
1878-79	8,67	45,10	62,88	3,72	6,20	2,95	12,87	4,60	4,48	15,09	24,17	5,62	29,17	1,37	36,16	1,26	39	1,09,21	28,68	1,37,89	1878-79
1879-80	7,83	42,20	55,96	3,39	6,18	4,53	14,10	4,42	4,14	17,75	26,31	6,15	24,13	1,17	31,45	2,06	49	1,00,99	29,52	1,30,51	1879-80
1880-81	8,54	40,52	56,33	3,31	7,17	5,52	16,00	3,12	5,24	21,19	29,55	5,61	35,12	1,26	41,99	3,09	75	1,12,47	35,39	1,47,86	1880-81
1881-82	8,55	37,49	55,92	3,69	6,61	3,49	13,31	4,54	5,14	24,53	34,21	6,65	30,82	1,01	38,48	2,56	91	1,06,48	39,13	1,45,61	1881-82
1882-83	9,28	5	19,35	2,68	2	2,65	6,26	5,23	5	29,32	34,60	6,57	-1,05*	92	6,44	3	38	26,04	43,29	69,33	1882-83
1883-84	9,28	17	20,93	2,77	8	3,48	6,91	5,18	11	21,42	26,71	7,10	30	89	8,29	2,42	2	28,01	37,60	65,61	1883-84
1884-85	7,88	22	14,64	2,94	3	3,66	6,78	5,12	6	15,57	20,75	6,81	28	1,16	8,25	2,56	4	26,09	27,27	53,36	1884-85
1885-86	8,51	16	17,29	3,46	8	2,44	5,69	4,15	5	24,42	28,62	7,75	35	72	8,82	2,94	3	27,19	36,69	63,88	1885-86
1886-87	8,52	31	15,65	3,97	12	3,59	7,68	5,77	10	21,09	26,96	7,92	36	79	9,07	3,20	8	30,35	32,92	63,27	1886-87
1887-88	8,12	34	17,33	3,87	6	3,07	9,65	6,05	1	21,85	27,91	9,57	34	1,07	10,98	3,32	5	34,38	35,36	69,74	1887-88
1888-89	9,67	63	23,64	4,33	69	3,52	11,06	5,67	63	14,25	20,55	9,51	2,64	90	13,05	3,44	62	44,01	28,62	72,63	1888-89
1889-90	9,48	6,24	22,96	4,47	51	4,75	12,93	5,60	1,77	24,12	31,49	10,30	2,00	1,13	13,43	3,63	48	46,78	37,60	84,38	1889-90
1890-91	10,72	6,07	26,95	5,25	79	3,08	11,36	5,99	31	34,85	41,15	11,23	3,12	1,07	15,42	4,21	53	50,46	49,67	1,00,13	1890-91
1891-92	10,36	7,26	28,49	4,92	59	2,64	10,01	5,79	60	28,36	34,75	10,81	3,25	75	14,81	3,85	64	49,93	43,05	92,98	1891-92
1892-93	11,20	7,68	27,53	4,66	69	2,87	9,83	6,23	37	21,69	28,29	11,10	3,40	1,21	15,71	4,76	40	51,10	34,92	86,02	1892-93
1893-94	10,34	8,41	27,29	4,70	83	3,46	10,53	6,24	18	23,32	28,89	11,56	4,75	1,09	17,40	3,69	67	52,06	36,75	88,81	1893-94

* The amount refunded was greater than the duty collected.

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

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT
(Statistical Branch)
Calcutta, 14th December 1893.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

SEPARATE REVENUE.
Post Office.

REVIEWING THE POST OFFICE ADMINISTRATION REPORT FOR 1892-93.

No. 54828.R., dated Calcutta, the 15th December 1893.

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

READ—

Report on the Post Office of India for the year 1892-93.

OBSERVATIONS.—The transactions in 1892-93 in the various branches of business undertaken by the Post Office show, as in previous years, satisfactory progress. In the working of the Inland Post, one important matter, which occupied much attention during the year, was the question of extending a policy of postal unity with Native States which have separate postal systems of their own. The other important events which may be noticed under this head were—

(1) the reorganisation of deliveries in Bombay and Calcutta with the object of providing the public with a regular and quick delivery of local correspondence;

(2) the permanent adoption of the system of payment of military pensions at post offices in the Punjab;

(3) the successful working of the experiment of serving civil processes by means of the registered letter post in two districts of the North-Western Provinces, and the proposed extension of the system to the other districts of those Provinces;

(4) the introduction, as an experimental measure, of an arrangement for the sale of Government quinine to the poorer classes of the people in Bengal, Assam, and Burma through the agency of the Post Office. The system is being gradually extended to other provinces.

2. Under "Foreign Post," the principal events were—

(*a*) the uniform application of the Union postage rates to all parts of the world to which the inland rates did not apply;

(*b*) the conclusion of arrangements for the exchange of parcels with New South Wales and Queensland;

(*c*) the establishment of a telegraphic money order exchange with Ceylon, which did not come into operation however until the beginning of May 1893;

(*d*) the progress of negotiations for the introduction of parcel exchanges with the Imperial British East Africa Company's territory and with Persia.

3. The following is a brief summary of the transactions of the Imperial Post Office during the year as compared with the previous year:—

		1891-92.	1892-93.	Increase or decrease per cent.
Number of post offices		8,617	8,832	2·49
„ letter boxes		12,848	13,292	3·45
„ letters and post-cards issued for delivery		300,619,812	311,014,049	3·45
„ newspapers „ „		25,910,386	26,637,963	2·80
„ parcels „ „		2,108,685	2,169,715	2·89
„ packets „ „		10,711,051	12,149,494	13·42
„ letters and parcels insured		265,610	263,811	—0·67
* „ inland money orders issued		7,783,296	8,237,855	5·84
* Value of „ „ „	₹	16,44,09,526	17,19,16,585	4·56
* Commission realised on „ „	₹	20,58,306	21,58,398	4·86
Number of telegraphic „ „		97,659	107,401	9·97
Value of „ „ „	₹	1,06,69,989	1,16,01,119	8·72
Commission realised „ „ „	₹	1,11,738	1,21,637	8·85
Number of foreign money orders issued by India		45,750	43,490	—4·94
Value of „ „ „	£	157,921	143,738	—8·98
Number of foreign money orders paid in India		21,018	21,599	2·76
Value of „ „ „	£	136,528	113,718	—16·70
Mileage of mail lines—				
Railways		17,196	17,540	2·00
Mail Carts		4,192	4,650	10·92
Runners and boats		44,019	45,732	3·89
Steamers		12,321	12,550	1·85

* Excluding money orders of Native States and Portuguese Settlements.

4. With the exception of foreign money orders issued in India and letters and parcels insured, there was an increase in the number of transactions under each head, the increase being the largest in the number of packets delivered and telegraphic money orders issued; but the increase in the number was accompanied by a decrease in the value of foreign money orders paid in India. The decrease in the foreign money order business occurred mainly in the transactions with the United Kingdom and Egypt, and was due to the unfavourable rates of exchange. The popularity of post-cards and of the value-payable post continues; the number of post-cards issued for delivery having exceeded the number in 1891-92 by upwards of seven millions or 6·25 per cent., while the number of articles sent under the value-payable system showed an increase over the previous year's figures of more than 13 per cent. The declared value of value-payable parcels rose from 134½ lakhs in 1891-92 to upwards of 151½ lakhs in 1892-93, and the commission realised thereon from ₹2,44,865 to ₹2,77,845. In consequence of the reduction of postage between India and the United Kingdom the number of letters and post-cards exchanged between the two countries had increased by over half a million in 1891-92. A similar increase occurred again in the year under review, but the increase in the number of book-packets from and to the United Kingdom was remarkable, being nearly 50 and 30 per cent. respectively.

5. The number of unpaid letters posted diminished by over a million, while that of paid letters increased by nearly 4½ millions; which is so far satisfactory. The number of postal articles actually delivered was 97·17 per cent. of the total number sent out for delivery, as compared with 97·22 per cent. in the preceding year.

6. In the money order business, the yearly progress has been steady and regular since the time it was taken over by the Post Office in 1880. During the last twelve years the total number of inland money orders issued has

risen from 1,604,174 to 8,237,855, the aggregate value of the orders from ₹4,57,08,580 to ₹17,19,16,585, and the commission realised thereon from ₹5,35,976 to ₹21,58,398. Including Foreign and Native State money orders, the entire transactions in this branch of business during the last two years compare as follows:—

			1891-92.	1892-93.
Issued	Number of money orders		7,870,783	8,325,457
	Value of money orders	₹	16,80,46,172	17,57,24,054
	Commission realised on money orders issued	₹	20,95,666	21,94,419
Paid	Number of money orders		7,903,145	8,365,203
	Value of money orders	₹	16,97,88,145	17,75,28,369

The number, aggregate value, and commission realised in 1892-93 exceeded those in 1891-92 by 5·77, 4·56 and 4·71 per cent. respectively, and the average value of an inland money order was ₹20-13-10 in the past year against ₹21-1-11 in the previous year. The revenue money order system made considerable progress in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and in the Lower Provinces of Bengal, but in Madras, where the system is still under trial, the progress made during the year was small.

7. The insurance business shows a slight falling off. The number of insured articles was less by 0·67 per cent., the decrease being confined entirely to the number of parcels insured. The number of insured letters and the declared value thereof were, however, higher, being 89,845 against 88,741 and ₹2,36,54,593 against ₹2,31,67,897 in the preceding year. The total declared value of insured articles was ₹7,30,60,710 and the insurance fee ₹1,93,250 against ₹7,65,40,274 and ₹2,02,737 respectively in 1891-92.

8. The Postal Savings Banks are working satisfactorily. The results of the last two years may be summarised thus:—

		1891-92.	1892-93.
Number of banks		6,452	6,408
„ accounts at the close of the year		468,453	520,967
Amount of deposits during the year	₹	4,08,67,077	4,14,52,425
„ withdrawals during the year	₹	3,56,50,232	3,65,51,950
„ balance at the close of the year	₹	7,05,93,160	7,81,87,727
Average balance of each account	₹	152·32	150·08

9. The number of complaints made by the public against the Post Office was 8,671 against 8,306 in the preceding year, representing an increase of 4·39 per cent. Nearly 42 per cent. of the total number proved to be groundless. The Governor General in Council is glad to notice that special instructions were issued during the year with a view to ensure thoroughness in the matter of enquiries regarding complaints.

10. It is observed that the system of receiving salt revenue at post offices was materially affected by the changes introduced from the 1st October 1892, by which the system was confined to post offices at stations where there are no treasuries or sub-treasuries, and a charge of 8 annas was imposed on every ₹100 paid in by the purchasers of salt. The amount received at post offices throughout the year under report on this account was 49 lakhs against 85 lakhs in the preceding year, the amount received since the introduction of the change in October 1892 to the end of the year being about 3½ lakhs only. The system has since been extended to the Central Provinces, Rajputana, and Central India.

11. The revenue and expenditure of the Post Office during the last three years were as follows:—

	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.
	₹	₹	₹
Revenue . . .	1,40,27,482	1,44,59,253	1,48,88,627
Expenditure . . .	1,39,65,357	1,49,64,174	1,51,85,555
+ Surplus or — deficit .	+62,125	—5,04,921	—2,96,928

The increase in receipts in 1892-93 over 1891-92 was due mainly to increased sales of ordinary and service postage stamps and larger receipts on account of money order commission.

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

	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.
	₹	₹	₹
Surplus or deficit according to Statement XI of the Report . . .	+62,125	—5,04,921	—2,96,928
Add indirect expenditure .	—10,60,522	—6,40,718	—6,07,041
TOTAL .	—9,98,397	—11,45,639	—9,03,969
Deduct District Post charges (excluding charges in British Baluchistan) .	11,23,210	11,42,554	11,54,907
Resulting surplus or deficit	+1,24,813	—3,085	+2,50,938

12. The Governor General in Council is glad to record his appreciation of Mr. Fanshawe's able and successful administration of the Post Office, and to notice the names of the officers of whom favourable mention is made in paragraph 60 of the Report.

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

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

ANNUAL REPORT

ON

THE POST OFFICE OF INDIA

FOR THE YEAR

1892-93.

No. 9581, dated the 30th October 1893.

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

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

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report on the Post Office of India for the official year 1892-93.

Principal events, Inland Post.

2. It has become a commonplace of postal administration to record uninterrupted progress in the various branches of business undertaken by the Post Office, but this progress has inevitably brought with it new responsibilities, and special demands on our revenue. The increasing pecuniary responsibility, in particular, at the smaller post offices, in connection with the money order system, has claimed very serious attention, and the necessity for raising rates of pay in the case of various servants of the Department is one that cannot be deferred. These and other kindred matters were under special enquiry during the year, and in January 1893, a postal committee assembled at Calcutta to deal with a number of important account questions and discuss various administrative measures. The amalgamation of posts in Mysore with the Imperial system in 1889 was followed by an increase of a million in the number of postal articles delivered in that State during the first year of our management, and the question of extending a policy of postal unity to other Native States occupied much attention during the year. It may be hoped that the obvious commercial and political advantages of this policy will lead to its general adoption before long, with the assent and co-operation of the Native States which still have separate postal systems of their own. As regards what may be termed postal business proper, the year was marked by the successful carrying out of a large measure of reorganising deliveries in Bombay, and similar steps were being taken in Calcutta, the main object in both cases being to provide the public with a regular and quick delivery of local correspondence. In the Punjab, the employment of pensioned soldiers of the Native Army has been attended with a considerable measure of success. During the year under report, 96 pensioners received appointments chiefly in subordinate positions as packers, letter-box peons and watchmen. It has not, however, hitherto been found possible to give practical effect to the scheme for training non-commissioned officers and men, while still with the colours, for employment after retirement in this Department. The payment of military pensions at post offices in the same province was continued to the undiminished satisfaction of the pensioners, and has now been permanently adopted. The Revenue money order system goes on expanding, and was extended, at the request of the local Governments, to all the districts of the Punjab and also of the Central Provinces, while the scope of the scheme for paying

miscellaneous Government dues by means of money orders has been enlarged in Bengal and the scheme itself was introduced in the Punjab. There has again been evidence during the year of the constant tendency, on the part of other departments, to make more and more use of the Post Office agency. In two districts of the North-Western Provinces the experiment was tried of serving civil processes by means of the registered letter post, and the plan was found to work so successfully that the local Government have asked for its general adoption in those provinces. This, however, is a mere adaptation of the existing organisation of the Post Office to the requirements of another department. In the Central Provinces, postmasters have undertaken the sale of Forest licenses, and in the Lower Provinces a large scheme was introduced for the sale of Government quinine in small specially prepared packets at post offices, so as to bring this febrifuge in a cheap form to the doors of the people. Immediate advantage was taken of this boon by the poorer classes, and it has already been arranged to extend the benefits of the system to Assam and Burma. There were serious interruptions in the mail service in different parts of the country during the year. One of the most important occurred on the North-Western Railway where regular through communication was interrupted from the 28th July to 21st August 1892, and special arrangements had to be made for carrying mails over the break. On the Harnai railway to Quetta unusually heavy falls of snow completely blocked the line for several days in January, and again in February 1893, and three engines and a snow plough had to be employed to clear the line before traffic could be resumed. On the roads between Kalka and Simla and between Murree and Srinagar, breaks occurred which stopped ordinary road traffic, and on the former line the Post Office was called upon to undertake the carriage of grain from Kalka so as to keep down the price of food grains at Simla which is dependent on the plains for its supplies. In September 1892 the Post Office was required at short notice to organise a field post office in connection with the Isazai Expedition, which was, however, of short duration. In connection with the Kuram Field Force a postal service was also established in October 1892 under considerable difficulties, and in the case of the Wano expedition postal communication was arranged for *vid* the Gomal Pass with the troops serving in the direction of Jandula and Kajuri Kach. In Burma an outbreak in the Chin Hills seriously interfered with mail arrangements, and caused some anxiety, but, on the whole, a satisfactory service was kept up.

Principal events, Foreign Post.

3. The following were the principal events of the Foreign Post. The Acts of the Postal Congress of Vienna came into force on the 1st July 1892. With effect from the same date, the equivalents in Indian currency of the standard union rates of 25 centimes, 10 centimes, and 5 centimes were raised to 2½ annas, 1 anna, and ½ anna respectively; and the special rates of postage that were still in force for a few foreign non-union countries were abolished, the union postage rates being made uniformly applicable to all parts of the world to which the inland rates did not apply. The British Colony of Natal and the South African Republic of the Transvaal entered the Postal Union during the course of the year, the former on the 1st July 1892, and the latter on the 1st January 1893; and with effect from the first mentioned date, Bosnia-Herzegovina was also declared a separate member of the Union. Arrangements were concluded for the exchange of parcels with the Australian Colonies of New South Wales and Queensland, and a few additions were made to the list of parcel and money order exchanges through the United Kingdom. The question of establishing a telegraphic money order exchange with Ceylon was taken up and the final arrangements were settled before the close of the year, but the exchange did not actually come into operation until the beginning of May 1893. Negotiations were also in progress during the course of the year for the introduction of parcel exchanges with the Imperial British East Africa Company's territory and with Persia, and the sterling money order exchange with British North Borneo was converted into a rupee exchange. The limit of weight for packets of samples exchanged between India and the following countries, *viz.* Austria-Hungary, Belgium, Egypt, France, Italy, Portugal and Roumania, was raised from 8 to 12 ounces; and 2½ annas envelopes of a new kind for overland and foreign correspondence were issued for sale to the public.

Working of the P. & O. Contract.

4. According to the terms of the contract with the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, the steamers with the European mails are due in Bombay at 8 A.M. on Monday of each week; but on 42 occasions they arrived in advance of the contract date, in 17 instances on the previous Saturday, and in 25 instances on the previous Sunday. On 6 occasions there was an early Monday arrival, while the contract time was actually exceeded four times, the longest delay, *viz.* 38 hours and 10 minutes, being due to a protracted detention of the mail steamer in the Suez Canal, caused by the grounding of another vessel. The average time occupied by the mail between London and Bombay was 15 days 20 hours and 24 minutes homewards, and 15 days 14 hours and 50 minutes outwards. The contract steamer which left Bombay on the 8th October proceeded as far as Brindisi only, and therefore no parcels for the United Kingdom were forwarded that week. Twice during the year advantage was taken of the despatch of an extra passenger steamer from Bombay, *vid* Marseilles, to send an additional mail to London. Only articles specially marked for transmission by these steamers were forwarded, and they amounted to 2,372 letters and papers in one case, and to 1,603 in the other. These steamers left Bombay on Tuesday and the articles carried by them reached London somewhat under four days in advance of the mails sent by the regular steamers leaving Bombay on Saturday.

Charge of the Post Office.

5. The administration of the Department throughout the year was in my hands.

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

Post Office receptacles and rural delivery.

6. In Appendix I are compared the number of post offices, letter-boxes, and village postmen of the Imperial Post in each circle on the 31st March 1893, with the number at the close of the previous year, and in the marginal abstract will be found the figures of the past two years for the whole of India for both the Imperial and District Post separately and together. The total number of post offices has increased by 376, and the new offices belong almost entirely to the class of offices entrusted to the charge of village school-masters and other persons who are not paid servants of the Department. The great majority of these offices were opened in the Punjab, where special attention was given during the year to the development of postal communication in the interior of districts. The total number of letter-boxes for the use of the public has increased by 596, the increase being greatest in the Bombay circle, and it may be mentioned that the whole subject of the position of letter-boxes in towns, their regular clearance, and other kindred matters was under special enquiry and report during the year. As a check on the proper clearance of these boxes, moveable plates, showing the next hour of clearance, which have to be changed on each occasion the letter-box is opened, were introduced with success in the Punjab, and

	Imperial Post.		District Post.		Total.		Increase.
	Number at close of 1891-92.	Number at close of 1892-93.	Number at close of 1891-92.	Number at close of 1892-93.	Number at close of 1891-92.	Number at close of 1892-93.	
Post Offices	8,617	8,832	1,146	1,307	9,763	10,139	376
Letter-boxes	12,848	13,292	2,443	2,595	15,291	15,887	596
Village Postmen	3,762	3,837	2,590	2,924	6,352	6,761	409

this system is being extended to other provinces. There was a marked increase of 409 under the head of village postmen, due to the extension of rural delivery particularly in the Punjab.

Section II.—Postal Lines.

Postal communications.

7. Appendix II contains statistics according to postal circles regarding the length of lines over which mails are conveyed by the various agencies used by the Post Office for this purpose. There has been an increase under every head as will be seen from the marginal abstract. The increase in the railway mileage was due almost entirely to the extension of railway communication in different parts of the country, long sections of new railway lines being opened during the year and used for postal purposes on His Highness the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railway, the Southern Mahratta Railway, the Rajputana-Malwa and Jodhpur Railway, and the North-Western Railway. The management of the Railway Mail Service in Kathiawar was transferred from the Inspector General, Railway Mail Service, to the Postmaster General, Bombay, on special grounds of administrative convenience. The increase in railway communication led to the closing of a number of runners' lines; but this was more than counterbalanced by the opening of new lines in various parts of the country, while the results of the year showed an increase of 1,713 miles in the total mileage of runners' lines. This was mainly due to the transfer of a number of District Post lines to the Imperial establishment in the Punjab, as part of a general scheme for the improvement of postal communications in the interior of districts in that Province. Of the net increase of 458 miles in the mileage of mail cart lines, the Punjab is responsible for 283 miles owing to the establishment of a number of new mail cart services, the most important of which was between Kohat and Edwardesabad, while in Assam a mail cart service was opened between Gauhati and Shillong. The increase under the head of steamer lines was due to the extended use of local steamer services in Bengal and in Burma.

Imperial Mail Lines.	Total mileage in 1891-92.	Total mileage in 1892-93.	Increase.
Railway	17,196	17,540	344
Mail Cart	4,192	4,650	458
Runners and Boats	44,019	45,732	1,713
Steamers	12,321	12,550	229
Total	77,728	80,472	2,744

Section III.—Correspondence and Parcels.

General results.

8. The estimated number of postal articles of all kinds, exclusive of money orders, issued for delivery during the year, amounted to nearly 352 millions, or more than 12½ millions in excess of the number issued in the preceding year. Statistics showing the different classes of articles delivered in the various postal circles will be found in Appendix III, and a summary of the general results is given in the statement below:—

Year.	Post-cards.	Letters paid.	Letters unpaid.	Letters registered.	Total of letters and post-cards.	Newspapers.	Parcels.	Book and pattern packets.	Grand Total (all postal articles except money orders).
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1891-92	112,748,448	154,144,895	27,309,873	6,416,596	300,619,812	25,910,386	2,108,685	10,711,051	339,349,934
1892-93	119,802,516	158,555,165	26,202,595	6,453,773	311,014,049	26,637,963	2,169,715	12,149,494	351,971,221
Increase or Decrease	7,054,068	4,410,270	...	37,177	10,394,237	727,577	61,030	1,438,443	12,621,287
	...	...	1,107,278	...	...	...	...	...	...
Percentage of— Increase or Decrease	6·25	2·86	...	·57	3·45	2·80	2·89	13·42	3·71
	...	...	4·05	...	...	...	...	...	...

It will be seen that, except as regards unpaid letters, there was an increase in the total number of articles issued for delivery under every head; the largest proportional increase was 10·69 per cent. in the Burma circle; in Eastern Bengal, Bengal proper and Madras, the rate of increase was upwards of 5 per cent., while in all other circles the increase was at a lower rate. Nearly 120 million post-cards were issued for delivery during the year, being an increase of more than 7 millions or 6·25 per cent. over the figures of the preceding year. The greatest use was made of this form of communication in the Bombay circle, where 26½ million post-cards were received for delivery through the post; but it may be added that in Bengal the number of post-cards was for the first time actually in excess of the number of paid letters. There was an increase of nearly 4½ millions or 2·86 per cent. in paid letters, the greatest part of which occurred in the Madras, Bengal, and Burma circles. There was a decrease of 4·05 per cent. in the number of unpaid letters as compared with an increase last year of 3·64 per cent., which may in some measure be attributed to the constantly growing popularity of post-cards. The proportion of unpaid letters to letters on which postage is prepaid is much lower in Madras and Bombay than elsewhere, whereas it is highest in Burma, Bihar, and Oudh. In the two first-named provinces, unpaid letters are about half as numerous as paid letters. About 6½ million letters were registered, though the increase in the year was small, and registration was, as usual, more largely resorted to in the Madras circle than elsewhere. In newspapers, there was an increase of 2·80 per cent., and about the same rate of increase under the head of parcels; while the increase in book and pattern packets was nearly 13½ per cent., the greater part of which was made up by an increase in the number of unregistered packets alone.

Average number of letters and post-cards to each person.

9. In connection with the Census of February 1891, a comparative table showing the average number of letters and post-cards per head of population in the different postal circles in 1881, and in 1891, was prepared on provisional figures obtained from the Census Commissioner, and published in the Annual Report on the Post Office for 1890-91. The final figures of the Census have now been received, and the results obtained from them are substantially the same as those arrived at on the provisional figures. In the Bombay Presidency, including Sind, each person received, on an average, rather more than two letters, while in Bengal, the Punjab and Burma each person received, on an average, rather more than one letter. Judged by a European standard there is plenty of room for growth of correspondence, and the Post Office has yet a vast task before it in dealing with the vernacular correspondence of the country when more fully developed.

Extent of official correspondence and vernacular correspondence.

10. Special statistics were recorded at the time of the enumeration, during the second week of February 1893, with a view to ascertain the proportion of service correspondence and of correspondence addressed in the various vernaculars of the country, to the whole correspondence conveyed by post. Of an estimated total number of 358,717,203 articles, private and official taken together, for the year, about 11·78 per cent. consisted of official covers, the percentage of this class of correspondence being highest in the Madras circle, where it nearly reached 13 per cent. The proportion of vernacular correspondence to the whole differed, as might be expected, in different parts of the country, but for the whole of India it was 55·37 per cent. of the entire correspondence. In the Bombay Presidency, however, where post-cards are so largely used by Natives, the vernacular correspondence was actually 65·41 per cent. of the whole.

Foreign correspondence including that with the United Kingdom.

11. The figures in Appendix III include the foreign correspondence received in India for delivery, but a special table is given at the end of this paragraph showing separately the amount of correspondence in each direction between India and the United Kingdom and between India and foreign countries. Hitherto

the figures given in this table have not represented the number of articles of correspondence exchanged with the United Kingdom but the estimated number of postage rates. This is no longer a convenient arrangement, and the figures relating to the United Kingdom, now given in the table below, show the estimated number of articles both for the year under report and the preceding year. It will be seen that there has been a marked increase in the mails exchanged with the United Kingdom, especially as regards newspapers and book packets. The reduced newspaper and packet postage rates were in force only during the three last months of 1891-92, and it was to be expected, therefore, that the traffic would grow considerably during the year now under report; but in the case of book packets, particularly, the actual results have been quite remarkable, the rate of increase being over 30 per cent. homewards and nearly 50 per cent. outwards. In the case of letters and post-cards there was again an increase of over half a million in the aggregate number exchanged, though there was no special stimulus in the way of any reduction of letter postage rates during the year under report to account for this. The postage on international post-cards was slightly reduced from the 1st January 1892, and this may have helped to swell the number sent home during 1892-93, which increased by about 8 per cent., but the number of post-cards exchanged with the United Kingdom is wholly insignificant in comparison with the number of letters, and a noticeable feature of the year's exchange was a falling off to the extent of about 28 per cent. in the number of post-cards received from home. The effect of the step taken nearly three years ago when the letter postage to the United Kingdom was reduced is now fully apparent. In each of the two years during which the reduced rates have been in force there has been an increase of more than half a million over the figures of the previous year, in the aggregate number of letters and post-cards exchanged with the United Kingdom, the larger share of which was contributed by India, though some allowance must be made, of course, for the ordinary increase in correspondence. Statistics of correspondence with foreign countries are taken only once in three years, alternately in May and November, and the figures given in the table are again those of May 1890, so that no remarks are called for regarding them.

	Class.	Estimated Aggregate Number.		Percentage of		Remarks.
		1891-92.	1892-93.	Increase.	Decrease.	
Despatched from India to the United Kingdom.	Letters including post-cards	2,585,884	2,855,220	10·42	...	These figures are based on the statistics taken for each mail between India and the United Kingdom.
	Newspapers	339,170	387,737	14·32	...	
	Books, etc.	319,255	419,784	31·49	..	
Received in India from the United Kingdom.	Letters including post-cards	2,836,843	3,081,754	8·63	...	
	Newspapers	1,701,258	2,098,246	23·04	...	
	Books, etc.	1,355,203	1,998,045	47·43	...	
Grand Total of all Correspondence exchanged with United Kingdom.	Letters including post-cards	5,422,727	5,936,974	9·48	...	
	Newspapers	2,040,428	2,480,983	21·59	...	
	Books, etc.	1,674,458	2,417,829	44·36	...	
Despatched from India to Foreign Countries other than United Kingdom.	Letters including post-cards	1,446,332	1,446,332	...	...	Under the system prescribed by the Universal Postal Union, statistics are taken once every three years; for this reason the figures shown in the report for the year 1889-90 are here repeated, as they are based on statistics recorded in May 1890.
	Other articles	571,520	571,520	...	...	
Received in India from Foreign Countries other than United Kingdom.	Letters including post-cards	1,436,752	1,436,752	...	...	
	Other articles	1,364,180	1,364,180	...	...	
Grand Total of Correspondence exchanged with Foreign Countries other than United Kingdom.	Letters including post-cards	2,883,084	2,883,084	...	...	
	Other articles	1,935,700	1,935,700	...	...	

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

Parcel Exchange.	Total Number of Parcels.		Average Weight of each Parcel.		Net Revenue of the Indian Post Office.*	
	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.
	No.	No.	lb oz.	lb oz.	₹	₹
With United Kingdom.						
(1st through London Post Office.)						
To India	80,704	79,291	3 0·46	2 12·65	62,551	61,316
From India	53,998	62,057	2 4·57	2 1·45	38,504	43,872
Total	134,702	141,348	2 11·69	2 7·73	1,01,055	1,05,188
(2nd through Peninsular and Oriental Company.)						
To India	45,374	6,580	3 1·22	7 14·84	31,990	15,411
From India	1,701	1,685	15 13·12	16 4·82	9,410	9,402
Total	47,075	8,265	3 8·58	9 10·16	41,400	24,813
Total number of parcels through both Agencies (London Post Office and Peninsular and Oriental Company)	181,777	149,613	2 15·03	2 14·05	1,42,455	1,30,001
With Continent of Europe.						
To India	3,284	3,328	5 6·38	5 12·28	5,643	6,099
From India	4,933	4,862	3 3·76	3 2·96	5,613	5,515
Total	8,217	8,190	4 1·60	4 3·75	11,256	11,614
With other Countries.						
To India	8,019	10,065	2 14·77	2 14·82	4,503	5,911
From India	13,149	17,592	2 14·68	2 10·48	13,340	15,532
Total	21,168	27,657	2 14·71	2 12·06	17,843	21,443
GRAND TOTAL	211,162	185,460	2 15·72	2 14·71	1,71,554	1,63,058

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

More than 80 per cent. of the whole foreign parcel traffic was with the United Kingdom. As regards the exchange with the British Post Office, there was a slight falling off during the year under report in the number of parcels received from the United Kingdom as well as in their average weight, while in the opposite direction, though the average weight of the parcels sent home from India was somewhat lower than in the preceding year, there was a satisfactory increase of about 8,000 in their number. If the figures relating to this exchange in both directions be taken together, the results show an advance of 6,646 in the number of the parcels and of about ₹4,000 in the net revenue of the Indian Post Office over the figures for the preceding year, while the average weight of the parcels remained practically the same. In the case of the exchange with the United Kingdom through the agency of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, there is hardly any difference between the figures for this year and those for the preceding year, as regards the parcels sent home from India; but in the opposite direction the year under report was marked by a complete change in the conditions of the traffic, the number of parcels received in India being only 6,500 as compared with 45,000 in the preceding year. This was due to the almost total extinction of the business in P. and O. book parcels below 5lbs in weight, which was anticipated in last year's report, and also to a large decrease, of about 50 per cent., in the number of book

parcels exceeding that weight, caused by the reduction of the packet postage rates which took effect from the 1st January 1892. The number of P. and O. book parcels not exceeding 5lb in weight, which is the limit of weight for packets exchanged with the United Kingdom by the letter post, fell from something over 35,000, in round numbers, in 1891-92 to about 2,000 in the year under report, the traffic being almost wholly diverted to the cheaper letter post, in which, as already stated in a previous part of this report, there was a very remarkable increase in the number of packets of all kinds received from the United Kingdom. It is probable, however, that the public will always to some extent continue to send books to this country through the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's agency, even in the case of those which might be sent by post at a lower cost, because the manner in which the P. and O. parcels are packed and forwarded to this country offers a safer conveyance for books than their transmission with open ends through the letter post.

General results of Foreign Parcel Post.

13. In the exchange with Continental Europe, there was a small increase in the number of parcels received, and a small decrease in the number of parcels despatched, which practically balanced each other, while in the exchanges with other countries there was a decided increase in both directions, a large proportion of which is to be attributed to the rapid development of the business done with Ceylon since the introduction of the value-payable system from 1st January 1891. The progress of the foreign parcel traffic as a whole since 1873-74 will be seen from the table in the margin.

Year.	Number of Parcels.	Year.	Number of Parcels.
1873-74	21,923	1883-84	98,296
1874-75	25,563	1884-85	110,590
1875-76	35,819	1885-86	133,054
1876-77	45,357	1886-87	141,453
1877-78	59,183	1887-88	158,792
1878-79	69,763	1888-89	163,989
1879-80	73,211	1889-90	177,210
1880-81	80,257	1890-91	191,713
1881-82	88,840	1891-92	211,162
1882-83	88,684	1892-93	185,460

Delivery work of the year.

14. The figures given in paragraph 8 of this report show that 351,971,221 letters, post-cards, newspapers, packets, and parcels were issued for delivery during the year. These figures are only approximate, being calculated from actual enumerations made for a week at a time twice during the year, and represent delivery of the mails properly so called. In order, however, to ascertain the entire delivery work of the year, it is necessary to add the number of money orders which are now delivered and paid by postmen. The entire delivery work is shown by the following figures:—

Sent out for delivery (including 8,374,874 money orders)	360,346,095
Received back undelivered	10,191,008
Balance actually delivered	350,155,087
Sent to Dead Letter Offices	3,204,908
	353,359,995

These figures show that the percentage of articles delivered to the whole number sent out for delivery was 97·17, as compared with 97·22 in the previous year.

Dead Letter Offices.

15. The total number of letters, post-cards, and other articles, excluding money orders, that reached the various Dead Letter Offices, of which there are eleven, was 4,290,795 as compared with 4,586,874 received in the previous year. The distribution of these articles among the different Dead Letter Offices, and the way in which they were disposed of, are shown in detail in Appendix IV of which a summary is given below:—

		Number.		Percentage.	
		1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.
Total number of articles received in Dead Letter Offices		4,586,874	4,290,795		
	1891-92.	1892-93.			
DEDUCT—					
Articles issued by Dead Letter Offices for delivery to the addressees or senders and received back again as undeliverable	265,562	258,448			
Articles transferred to other Dead Letter Offices	1,282,520	1,181,804			
			1,548,082	1,440,252	
Net receipts to be disposed of by the Dead Letter Offices			3,038,792	2,850,543	100	100
Articles disposed of by the Dead Letter Offices less the proportion of articles returned undeliverable — Disposed of by redirection to addressees			419,472	408,653	13·80	14·34
Articles disposed of by the Dead Letter Offices less the proportion of articles returned undeliverable — Disposed of by return to senders			1,843,943	1,724,322	60 68	60·49
Articles undisposable			775,377	717,568	25·52	25·17

Of the total number of articles, 408,653 were successfully disposed of by being redirected and then delivered to addressees, while 1,724,322 were returned to the senders and 717,568 were found to be unreturnable.

Special incidents in Dead Letter Office work.

16. As usual, a large amount of valuable property was found in letters and other articles posted without address, or with addresses so incorrect or incomplete that the covers had to be opened in order that the senders might be traced. In articles opened in the Dead Letter Offices of Bengal, Bombay, and Madras were found cheques, bills of exchange, currency notes, jewellery, and other valuables to the amount of ₹1,90,105 besides £969-14-1½ and 200 francs, and the whole of this property, with the exception of articles of the total value of ₹7,833, and of £88-3-6, was successfully delivered. The number of articles with neither name nor address on them shows no tendency to diminish, and it may be mentioned as a curious comment on the want of care on the part of business men of the Native community that 45 letters out of those which reached the Bombay Dead Letter Office without address were found to contain hundis. One of these letters posted at Aden and intended for a native merchant in Bombay contained three cheques, one for ₹2,000 and two for £300 each. Nothing remarkable has been brought to notice in connection with the work of Dead Letter Offices, but it may be mentioned that an orderly of the Salvation Army dropped into the Bombay General Post Office letter box a bank pass book and a cheque for ₹2,000 which he had been told to take to a bank. The articles were duly returned by the Dead Letter Office on an application being made for them.

Sale of Postage Stamps, etc.

17. Particulars regarding the sale of post-cards, postage stamps and embossed envelopes will be found in Appendix V and similar information regarding service post-cards and postage stamps in Appendix VI. A statement compiled from these appendices showing the sales of each kind of post-cards, postage stamps and embossed envelopes, is given at page 11. On the reduction of the letter postage to the United Kingdom and foreign countries from 4½ annas to 2½ annas per ½oz., the 4½-anna envelopes in stock were over-printed with the new rate, and during the year under report, a new 2½-anna envelope was introduced, and made available for sale to the public with effect from 1st January 1893. Altogether, there was an increase of R4,12,893 in the value of ordinary stamps, and R1,11,285 in the value of service stamps, sold during the year.

The largest sales of ordinary stamps were in the Bombay circle, where they amounted to over 19½ lakhs of rupees. Madras comes next with sales amounting to nearly 19 lakhs of rupees, and then Bengal with sales amounting to 17¼ lakhs of rupees. The inland post-cards commanded the greatest popularity. Nearly 86½ millions of these were sold during the year, the Bombay circle being responsible for sales amounting to about 23 millions, which were nearly 9 millions in excess of those of Madras in which the sales stood next highest. The small half anna envelope, which is sold for the nominal value of the impressed stamp, had the next greatest sales. The total number sold during the year was 66½ millions, and Bombay headed the list, as usual, with a sale on this occasion of 14⅓ millions. Next come the sales in half anna stamps in which Bengal again maintained the lead, with a sale of nearly 10½ millions.

The sales of the special kinds of square envelopes, the price of which includes a charge to cover the cost of the paper, fell from 332,262 in 1891-92 to 305,658 in 1892-93. The largest sales of these envelopes were in the Madras circle, where the sales of the large and small-sized 2-anna registration envelopes also stood the highest. With a view to stimulate the sales of large-sized registration envelopes, a special commission of a quarter anna in the rupee was granted, as an experimental measure for one year from December 1892, to all postmasters and stamp-vendors, and it is satisfactory to find that the sales have risen from 19,711 in 1891-92 to 28,802 in 1892-93.

There was an increase in the sales of service post-cards and postage stamps of all denominations. The increase in the sales of the 9-pie envelopes for soldiers was probably due to the reduction in their price from 14 annas to 12 annas a packet of 16 envelopes. From returns obtained for the past ten years, it appeared that these envelopes have never been popular, and that of late years, the sales had fallen very low. In order, therefore, to encourage their use by soldiers, the sanction of Government was obtained during the year to their sale at the nominal value of the embossed stamp, and the special attention of commanding officers was directed to the subject.

Besides the sale of postage stamps, 1-anna revenue or receipt stamps of the aggregate value of R2,87,896 were sold during the year through the agency of the Post Office, and postmasters in Burma retailed on behalf of Government general stamps of the value of R45,181.

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

Ordinary Postage Stamps.		½-anna Post-cards.	½-anna Inland Reply Post-cards.	1-anna Foreign Post-cards.	1½-anna Foreign Post-cards.	2-anna Foreign Reply Post-cards.	3-anna Foreign Reply Post-cards.	½-anna Envelopes.	½-anna Envelopes, square.	1-anna Envelopes.	1-anna Envelopes, square.	2-anna Registration Envelopes, small size.	2-anna Registration Envelopes, large size.	2½-anna Envelopes.	4½-anna Envelopes.	9-pie Stamps.	½-anna Stamps.	1-anna Stamps.	1½-anna Stamps.	2-anna Stamps.	2½-anna Stamps.	3-anna Stamps.	4-anna Stamps.	4½-anna Stamps.	6-anna Stamps.	8-anna Stamps.	12-anna Stamps.	1-rupee Stamps.	Gross Value.
		R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
1891-92.	Value of each kind of stamp sold	18,62,067	2,52,064	3,837	7,401	3,945	447	20,44,198	10,460	1,572	4,704	53,096	3,272	63,037	82,185	29,869	4,88,659	25,742	6,41,338	2,82,989	1,38,825	4,52,476	19,908	55,785	6,22,544	2,59,034	13,70,028	94,68,740
	Proportion of each to whole value of stamps sold	13·34	1·66	·04	·08	·01	...	21·57	·12	·01	·05	·55	·09	·67	·87	·32	5·16	·38	6·77	2·99	1·47	4·78	·21	·59	6·57	2·74	14·47	100
1892-93.	Value of each kind of stamp sold	13,50,100	2,86,615	8,456	68	5,888	1	20,84,943	10,887	1,502	4,988	60,891	4,782	82,185	...	30,528	5,09,363	15,415	6,73,308	3,03,328	1,27,303	4,58,044	3,191	52,521	6,64,318	2,83,141	14,07,389	98,50,279
	Proportion of each to whole value of stamps sold in previous year.	14·28	3·03	·09	...	·01	...	22·01	·11	·02	·05	·65	·05	·87	...	·32	5·38	·16	7·11	3·20	1·34	4·84	·03	·55	7·02	2·99	14·86	104·03

Service Postage Stamps.		½-anna Post-cards.	9-pie Soldiers' Envelopes.	½-anna Stamps.	1-anna Stamps.	2-anna Stamps.	4-anna Stamps.	8-anna Stamps.	Gross value.
		R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
1891-92	Value of each kind of stamp sold	23,227	2,059	3,41,610	11,99,383	1,79,769	2,05,209	1,83,688	21,34,945
	Proportion of each to whole value of stamps sold	1·09	·10	16·00	56·18	8·42	9·61	8·60	100
1892-93	Value of each kind of stamp sold	28,441	3,161	3,47,267	11,99,401	1,86,699	2,31,139	2,49,255	22,41,363
	Proportion of each to whole value of stamps sold in previous year	1·14	·15	16·27	56·18	8·74	10·83	11·67	104·98

Section IV.—District Post.

Scope and management of the District Post.

18. There is nothing new to be said as to the general position of the District Post, and all that is necessary here is to recapitulate what has been stated in former reports. The sources of revenue from which District Post establishments are maintained vary in different provinces, as will be seen from columns 6 and 7 of the statement on the next page, and the notes at the foot of this statement; and though in one or two provinces the administration of the funds is vested in District Boards, the practical mangement rests with the heads of the postal circles under the control of the local Government. The primary object of the District Post, as frequently pointed out, is to provide postal communication between the head-quarters of districts and revenue and police stations in the interior of the country, but for many years past the funds derived from these sources have been chiefly spent on the maintenance of rural delivery services, and on the establishments of unimportant lines and post offices. A good deal has been done during the year in the way of taking over, as a charge to the Imperial Post, establishments of this kind that have been found to pay their way, especially in the Punjab where the matter had long required attention, and the efforts of the Postmaster General to improve and extend the postal arrangements for the interior of districts, by means of the funds set free, have been seconded by the local Government. In many parts of the country the rural delivery services are necessarily irregular, as there are few letters to be delivered and the postmen have frequently to cover large tracts of ground. More method and regularity, however, are being introduced, though the work will inevitably be one of time, and the exercise of a closer control over village postmen has received special attention in most circles.

General results of the year.

19. On page 13 a comparative statement is given for the years 1891-92 and 1892-93, of the establishments, income, expenditure and operations of the District Post. There was an increase of 161 in the number of post offices and of 332 in the number of postmen and village postmen, which occurred mainly in the Punjab circle, and an increase of 152 in the number of letter-boxes, chiefly in Burma. In the Punjab, lines of a total length of 1,037 miles were transferred from the District Post to the Imperial Post, but new District Post lines were opened in other circles, chiefly in the Central Provinces, Bengal and Burma, aggregating 724 miles, and on the whole there was a net decrease in District Post lines of 160 miles. There was an increase of 7,96,050 in the number of articles, which includes money orders, delivered by District Post agency, and an increase of 8,99,711 in the number posted in the District Post offices and letter-boxes, while the percentage of articles returned as undeliverable rose very slightly from 4·69 to 4·82. Details of letters and other postal articles sent to, and received from, the District Post are given according to circles in Appendix VII.

District Post.

Postal Circles.		Number of District Post Offices and Receiving Offices.	Number of District Post Village Postmen and Postmen.	Number of District Post Letter-boxes.	Length in miles of District Post Lines.	Articles posted in the District Post for despatch to the Imperial or District Post.	Articles returned by the District to the Imperial Post undelivered.	Percentage of articles returned on the total number received for delivery by the District Post.
1		2	3	4	5	10	11	12
		No.	No.	No.	Miles.	No.	No.	
Bengal	1891-92	189	17	364(g)	7,579(i)	1,295,640	53,700	3·62
	1892-93	191	18	375	7,816	1,334,161	54,462	3·54
Bombay	1891-92	8	497	402	105	404,556	62,724	4·47
	1892-93	11	497	392	148	484,308	60,900	4·49
Madras	1891-92	49	772	582	981	1,311,906	156,690	5·59
	1892-93	59	776	591	1,052	1,169,504	166,716	6·37
North-Western Provinces	1891-92	310	529	456	6,629	2,041,422	87,012	3·34
	1892-93	310	529	476	6,620	2,113,405	81,006	3·39
Punjab	1891-92	195	408	38	4,026	498,479	65,239	5·24
	1892-93	317	723	39	2,989	1,254,494	112,720	5·32
Assam	1891-92	61	70	23	1,282(b)	259,976	20,261	5·89
	1892-93	61	71	27	1,292(b)	272,196	21,048	5·87
Bihar	1891-92	93	Nil.	70	3,306	650,538	47,286	6·74
	1892-93	93	Nil.	69	3,345	660,816	42,894	6·00
Burma	1891-92	84	128	318	3,031	439,238	30,104	5·09
	1892-93	82	137	431	3,167	476,956	30,692	4·91
Central Provinces	1891-92	77	82	74	3,224(d)	283,134	35,881	9·93
	1892-93	102	83	81	3,575(d)	297,253	33,746	8·99
Eastern Bengal	1891-92	31	Nil.	4	1,399	590,316	15,702	2·69
	1892-93	31	Nil.	4	1,395	616,302	14,748	2·24
Oudh	1891-92	37	212	108	1,489	317,832	30,620	3·73
	1892-93	38	213	110	1,493	378,486	41,471	4·23
Rajputana	1891-92	10	6	4	192	37,080	2,994	7·04
	1892-93	10	6	Nil.	191	31,874	3,894	8·10
Sindh	1891-92	2	Nil.	Nil.	200	4,238	36	·89
	1892-93	2	Nil.	Nil.	200	4,311	49	1·18
Total	1891-92	1,146	2,721	2,443	33,443	8,194,355	608,249	4·69
	1892-93	1,307	3,053	2,595	33,243	9,094,066	664,346	4·82

Postal Circles.		Local Cess.	Grant from Imperial or Provincial Revenue.	Expenditure.	Articles received from the Imperial and District Posts for delivery by the District Post.
1		6	7	8	9
		₹	₹	₹	No.
Bengal	1891-92	2,18,841(a)	Nil.	2,07,868(h)	1,480,192
	1892-93	2,54,775(a)	Nil.	2,11,788	1,537,094
Bombay	1891-92	Nil	87,256	88,091	1,401,916
	1892-93	Nil.	87,588	87,226	1,355,328
Madras	1891-92	Nil	1,15,800	98,937	2,800,024
	1892-93	Nil.	1,16,100	87,680	2,613,304
North-Western Provinces	1891-92	1,41,117	Nil.	1,40,313	2,597,557
	1892-93	1,40,117	Nil.	1,41,336	2,383,327
Punjab	1891-92	Nil.	90,453	90,453	1,243,512
	1892-93	Nil.	1,08,654	1,08,654	2,114,994
Assam	1891-92	40,096	Nil.	38,376	343,834
	1892-93	40,141	Nil.	38,794	358,338
Bihar	1891-92	1,06,290	Nil.	1,02,894	700,998
	1892-93	1,25,039	Nil.	1,02,591	714,876
Burma	1891-92	89,090	Nil.	83,131	590,353
	1892-93	89,660	Nil.	83,802	624,294
Central Provinces	1891-92	57,039(f)	21,869	80,003	361,240
	1892-93	56,501(f)	22,204	81,831	375,186
Eastern Bengal	1891-92	66,358(e)	Nil.	57,039	582,816
	1892-93	73,674(e)	Nil.	57,227	655,782
Oudh	1891-92	36,705	Nil.	33,854	819,346
	1892-93	34,000	Nil.	33,884	979,673
Rajputana	1891-92	724	3,216	3,923	42,471
	1892-93	880	3,530	4,029	48,026
Sindh	1891-92	Nil.	3,570(e)	3,570	4,033
	1892-93	Nil.	3,570(e)	3,570	4,120
Total	1891-92	7,56,260	3,22,164	10,28,452	12,968,292
	1892-93	8,14,787	3,41,646	10,42,412	13,764,342

(a) Includes contributions from Tributary States.
(b) These are dry season distances; during the rains these lines are increased in length.
(c) Includes contributions from Frontier Police Fund, ₹1,141, and the State of Hill Tipperah, ₹300.
(d) Includes lines paid from the revenues of Feudatory States.
(e) Grant made available from Bombay District Post Funds.
(f) Includes contributions from Feudatory States, ₹8,230.
(g) Four letter boxes were less shown in 1891-92.
(h) Final figures subsequently obtained by the Postmaster General.
(i) 38 miles were less shown in 1891-92.

Section V.—Money Orders.

Inland money orders. General results.

20. The total number of money order offices at the close of the year was 10,096, as compared with 9,961 at the close of the previous year. The number of inland money orders issued, including telegraphic money orders but excluding all transactions with Native States, was nearly $8\frac{1}{4}$ millions of the aggregate value of about $17\frac{1}{5}$ crores of rupees, and the commission realised amounted to over $21\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs of rupees. The table in the margin shows the yearly progress made in this branch of business since it was undertaken by the Post Office in 1880. During the year under report there was an increase of 5·84 per cent. in the number of inland money orders issued, of 4·56 per cent. in their value, and of 4·86 per cent. in the amount of money order commission. The average value of an inland money order was R20-13-10, against R21-1-11 in the previous year.

Inland Money Orders.	Total number of money orders issued.	Total value of money orders issued.	Commission realised.
	No.	R	R
During the last quarter of the year 1879-80, from which period the business commenced	232,639	72,48,208	84,901
During the year 1880-81 . . .	1,604,174	4,57,08,580	5,35,976
„ „ 1881-82 . . .	2,157,796	5,73,32,027	6,79,073
„ „ 1882-83 . . .	2,565,904	6,46,84,183	7,70,958
„ „ 1883-84 . . .	3,034,894	7,31,24,179	8,84,925
„ „ 1884-85 . . .	3,550,257	8,20,88,559	11,06,226
„ „ 1885-86 . . .	4,163,078	9,38,27,375	11,63,830
„ „ 1886-87 . . .	4,821,117	10,68,49,151	13,37,820
„ „ 1887-88 . . .	5,512,395	11,84,43,573	14,94,381
„ „ 1888-89 . . .	6,136,790	12,99,06,864	16,57,761
„ „ 1889-90 . . .	6,759,116	14,65,32,147	17,95,350
„ „ 1890-91 . . .	7,326,065	15,77,70,303	19,37,598
„ „ 1891-92* . . .	7,783,296	16,44,09,526	20,58,306
„ „ 1892-93* . . .	8,237,855	17,19,16,585	21,58,398
Percentage of increase over the year 1891-92	5·84	4·56	4·86

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

Incidence of inland money order work according to postal circles.

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

Postal Circles.	Issues during 1892-93.		Payments during 1892-93.		Percentage to the whole	
	Number of money orders.	Value of money orders.	Number of money orders.	Value of money orders.	Number of money orders.	Amount of money orders.
		R		R		
Bengal	2,043,997	3,52,83,132	2,012,784	3,59,52,643	24·64	20·73
Madras	1,094,758	2,22,68,306	1,117,358	2,40,88,479	13·43	13·49
North-Western Provinces .	999,011	1,79,37,936	1,341,144	2,62,41,236	14·21	12·86
Bombay	811,301	1,76,02,200	999,443	2,12,12,707	11·00	11·29
Punjab	636,492	1,34,32,722	650,276	1,66,36,807	7·81	8·75
Burma	452,707	1,70,75,268	105,918	54,63,379	3·39	6·56
Bihar	521,556	88,70,971	735,674	1,19,08,877	7·64	6·05
Eastern Bengal . . .	419,372	91,67,709	411,317	84,04,092	5·05	5·11
Central Provinces . . .	365,776	94,65,491	139,166	38,60,404	3·07	3·88
Oudh	202,210	36,05,826	430,497	77,64,118	3·84	3·31
Assam	262,810	60,87,375	82,826	28,30,033	2·10	2·59
Rajputana	129,626	33,09,403	109,809	40,96,240	1·41	2·15
Sind	177,608	45,78,002	64,525	21,70,794	1·47	1·96
Central India . . .	120,591	32,32,214	34,447	11,26,073	·94	1·27
Total for 1892-93* .	8,237,855	17,19,16,585	8,228,184	17,17,55,882	100	100
Total for 1891-92* .	7,783,296	16,44,09,526	7,776,232	16,42,44,016	...	...
Increase .	454,559	75,07,059	451,952	75,11,866	...	...

*These totals include void money orders charged off in the accounts by credit to deposits.

As in former years, the money order business of the Bengal circle was far greater than that of any other circle. From Calcutta alone, 489,463 money orders were issued for R88,82,274, while the number paid in Calcutta was 827,801 of the aggregate value of R1,52,75,078. The great difference between the issues and payments in Calcutta was due, as explained in previous years, to the very large use made of the value-payable system by the trading community of that city. Of the total number of money orders paid by the Calcutta General Post Office and its town sub-offices, 572,341, or over 69 per cent., were value-payable money orders. In the North-Western Provinces, Bihar and Oudh, the payments were largely in excess of the issues; whereas in Burma, the Central Provinces, Assam, Sind, and Central India, the issues were more important than the payments. There was a falling off in the number and value of money orders issued in the Sind circle, which is attributed to the temporary cessation of railway works, and in some degree to the prevalence of cholera at one period of the year, in Baluchistan. In other respects there has been no change in the general character of the money order business in the different provinces. It may, however, be mentioned that the commission on money orders issued at Busrah and Bagdad was, at the close of the year, raised from 1 to 2 per cent., to prevent money orders from being used for the purpose of trade remittances.

Revenue money orders.

22. The Revenue money order system continued to make steady progress in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and also in the Lower Provinces of Bengal. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the total number of revenue money orders issued rose from 131,737 in 1891-92 to 134,893 during 1892-93; the amount of revenue remitted in this way was R30,31,817 as compared with R28,10,830 in the preceding year; and the commission realised by the Post Office was R38,864 as compared with R36,941. The system was most popular in the Gorakhpur, Basti, Azamgarh, and Ghazipur districts of the North-Western Provinces. In the Lower Provinces, comprising the postal circles of Bengal, Bihar, and Eastern Bengal, the number of revenue money orders rose from 165,706 to 180,922, and the amount of revenue remitted from R14,39,768 to R16,31,709. In Madras, much progress had not been made, and the system was still under trial in the six selected districts of that Presidency: during the year 1,050 revenue money orders were issued for R12,308 against 723 orders for R8,256 in the previous year, and it seems probable that there will be no sufficient justification for retaining this special system in that Presidency, where the ryots are able to pay all Government demands in their own villages. In the Punjab, the system was confined to the four districts of Delhi, Ferozepur, Lahore, and Sialkot, but since the close of the year it has been extended to the whole province at the request of the local Government. The number of revenue money orders issued in the four districts to which the system was applicable, rose from 1,720 in 1891-92 to 1,902 in 1892-93, but the actual amount of revenue remitted fell from R1,29,833 to R1,25,488, and the amount of commission realised from R1,411 to R1,383, which is regarded as an indication that the system has found favour chiefly with petty landholders. In the Punjab also it seems probable that, owing to the character of the land revenue system, the revenue money order transactions will never be very extensive, but the general adoption of the system has been agreed to. In the seven districts of the Central Provinces in which it was tentatively introduced in October 1891, the system has now been made permanent, and during the year under review, 1,884 revenue money orders of the aggregate value of R1,20,625 were issued on which the commission realised was R1,338. In view of these results the Local Administration has asked that the system should be extended to the entire province.

Remittance of miscellaneous Government dues by money order.

23. There was also a development of the system for the remittance by money order of miscellaneous Government dues in the Lower Provinces of Bengal, and in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh. In the first-named provinces, including the postal circles of Bihar and Eastern Bengal, 67,859 official money orders, of the aggregate value of ₹12,60,468, were paid during the year by book transfer, as compared with 63,922 orders of the total value of ₹10,99,077 paid during the previous year; while in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the number of such orders issued during the year was 17,409 of an aggregate value of ₹3,42,893, as compared with 14,935 orders for ₹2,90,398 issued in 1891-92. Towards the close of the year, the system was made applicable to remittances of forest revenue to treasuries and sub-treasuries in the Lower Provinces, and its extension to the Punjab has already received the assent of the local Government.

Rent money orders.

24. The number of rent money orders issued in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year 1892-93 was 63,862, and the total value of the remittances ₹8,37,599, as compared with 58,997 orders for ₹7,76,181 in 1891-92. The commission realised from these orders was ₹13,297, as compared with ₹12,316 in the previous year. The number of rent money orders issued during the year in the Lower Provinces of Bengal was 44,444, as compared with 40,477 issued in the previous year; the amount of rent paid in this way was ₹5,70,350, as compared with ₹5,17,257, and the commission realised was ₹9,513, as compared with ₹8,592 in 1891-92. The number of rent money orders issued during the year in the Central Provinces was 1,892 of an aggregate value of ₹29,061, as compared with 499 orders of an aggregate value of ₹8,283 issued during the six months of the previous year in which the system was in force, the commission realised being ₹434 compared with ₹121.

Money order business with Native States.

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

State.	Issues in the State.		Payments in the State.	
	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.
		₹		₹
Gwalior	42,225	9,28,290	14,109	4,40,498
Patiala	14,946	5,95,266	12,046	4,02,075
Jhind	2,325	93,900	2,610	80,592
Nabha	2,313	68,441	2,581	87,718
Chamba	1,442	49,718	405	17,115
Faridkot	862	24,961	364	11,083
Total .	64,113	17,60,576	32,115	10,39,081

Compared with the results of the previous year, there has been a steady increase in the money order transactions with Native States. As noticed in last year's report, the payments made by the Imperial Post Office on account of money orders issued by Native States have been considerably larger than the issues by the Imperial Post Office on those States. Measures were taken during the year to reduce the balances due by Native States on account of their money order business, and some general principles were laid down to regulate remittance transactions of Imperial post offices with Native State treasuries.

Telegraphic money orders.

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

Names of Postal circles.	Issues.			Payments.	
	Number of money orders.	Value of money orders.	Commission realised.	Number of money orders.	Value of money orders.
		₹	₹ a.		₹
Bengal	10,715	13,33,526	13,294 4	14,730	17,99,470
Bombay	4,538	6,00,686	6,332 12	7,280	9,33,185
Madras	15,350	18,83,324	19,444 2	33,065	31,44,237
North-Western Provinces . .	3,770	3,27,430	3,381 4	11,348	9,15,244
Punjab	3,574	3,45,316	5,087 2	7,276	7,31,376
Assam	4,588	4,80,044	5,066 6	2,292	3,77,861
Bihar	2,180	2,61,530	2,742 0	4,090	3,79,545
Burma	53,156	50,44,985	52,691 0	11,739	16,75,085
Central India	888	95,293	890 0	541	78,625
Central Provinces . . .	2,171	3,28,268	3,444 14	1,729	1,79,851
Eastern Bengal	2,559	4,55,155	4,632 8	6,115	7,32,398
Oudh	742	65,979	676 6	4,484	2,90,674
Rajputana	472	49,363	535 10	1,084	1,44,519
Sind	2,698	3,30,220	3,419 4	1,259	2,14,268
Total .	1,07,401	1,16,01,119	1,21,637 8	1,07,032	1,15,96,338
Total for 1891-92	97,659	1,06,60,080	1,11,738 1	96,733	1,06,50,322
Increase .	9,742	9,31,130	9,899 7	10,299	9,46,016

The number of telegraphic money orders issued was 107,401, representing an aggregate value of over 116 lakhs of rupees, as compared with 97,659 orders in the previous year, aggregating in value over 106½ lakhs of rupees. The commission realised was ₹1,21,638 as compared with ₹1,11,738 realised in the previous year. The average value of a telegraphic money order was ₹108-0-3 against ₹109-4-1 in 1891-92, and the commission amounted to ₹1-0-9 per cent on the issues the same as last year. As in the case of previous years, nearly half the total number of these orders were issued from Burma, and a large proportion of them were paid in the Madras circle. Looking at the transactions in that circle, it will be observed that the payments are greatly in excess of the issues, and the Postmaster-General, Madras, reports that the business has more than doubled itself during the past five years, and that there is no indication of any abatement in its growth.

The table on the margin shows the number and amount of money orders telegraphed to Bombay to be advised to foreign countries. All the rupee orders, 39 in number, were for Goa. Of the sterling orders, 199 were for the United Kingdom, and the rest were for Italy, Germany, Malta, Victoria, and Sydney.

Year.	No.	Value of sterling order.			Value of rupee order.		
		£	s.	d.	₹	a.	p.
1891-92	187	1,563	0	0	2,560	0	0
1892-93	249	2,176	0	5	2,770	0	0
Increase .	62	613	0	5	210	0	0

Foreign money orders in sterling.

27. Foreign money orders for the United Kingdom, for the Colonies and for European Countries and Egypt are issued in sterling, payments being made by the remitters at the rates of exchange fixed by the Post Office from time to time for this purpose. Details of the sterling money order exchanges of the year are given in the table below :—

Countries of Exchange.	1891-92. Orders issued by India. No.	1891-92. Orders issued by India. Amount.	1891-92. Orders paid India. No.	1891-92. Orders paid India. Amount.	1892-93. Orders issued by India. No.	1892-93. Orders issued by India. Amount.	1892-93. Orders paid in India. No.	1892-93. Orders paid in India. Amount.
		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.
United Kingdom	41,647	142,322 8 3	15,533	72,618 15 6	39,482	129,285 8 4	17,331	78,033 2 10
France	434	1,442 8 1	774	12,020 8 2	578	1,399 16 6	607	7,798 14 1
Germany	2,010	5,423 6 3	575	3,729 10 6	1,643	4,500 14 6	627	3,823 10 5
New South Wales	235	987 6 11	634	6,082 18 2	296	864 18 10	916	6,649 11 7
Egypt	280	1,302 15 10	1,566	26,691 13 2	287	1,223 9 5	479	5,933 12 1
Victoria	315	1,517 0 6	505	3,548 6 6	322	1,373 0 6	577	3,688 12 11
Italy	409	3,312 11 5	29	238 4 7	452	3,398 11 5	28	232 15 11
West Australia	8	12 12 11	212	1,788 17 9	7	42 4 9	284	2,604 12 6
Queensland	29	120 19 0	433	3,128 6 1	43	229 1 11	281	1,799 13 11
South Australia	46	130 2 8	346	2,882 17 6	58	171 10 4	259	1,760 12 9
Tasmania	54	302 10 7	94	656 6 4	41	124 7 11	81	553 8 5
Malta	113	444 12 9	72	1,028 14 2	125	570 3 4	28	80 13 9
Denmark	28	113 14 4	15	151 14 11	29	203 13 9	30	332 3 5
Switzerland	140	465 0 8	36	82 10 7	126	344 4 7	36	131 0 1
North Borneo	2	24 0 0	194	1,878 17 8	1	7 0 0	35	295 13 2
Total	45,750	157,921 10 2	21,018	136,528 1 7	43,490	143,738 6 1*	21,590	113,717 17 10
Percentage of increase or decrease	...	...	...	...	−4·94	−8·98	+2·76	−16·70
Average amount of each order	...	3 9 0	...	6 9 10	...	3 6 1	...	5 5 3

* Includes 727 money orders of the value of £2,472 15s. 6d. issued in March 1893, but adjusted in the accounts for April 1893.

The number of money orders issued on foreign countries fell from 45,750 in 1891-92 to 43,490 in the year under report, and the value from £157,922 to £143,738. The orders advised by foreign countries and paid in India show an increase of 581 in number, but a decrease of £22,810 in value. As in 1891-92, the fall under issues by India principally occurs in the exchange with the United Kingdom, and the decrease under payments by India is chiefly in exchanges with Egypt. The falling off in the transactions with the United Kingdom and Egypt is due to the unfavourable rates of exchange, but as regards the business with Egypt, the Presidency Postmaster, Bombay, remarks that "while the loss may be regretted so far as the commission is concerned, there can be no doubt that trade remittances which the loss represents, should, strictly speaking, never have come within the limits of the Postal money order system." The average value of money orders issued by India in 1892-93 was £3-6-1 against £3-9 in 1891-92, and that of money orders paid in India was £5-5-3 against £6-9-10 in the preceding year. The average of the rates of exchange in force in 1892-93 was about 14¾*d.* per rupee, against 16⅜*d.* in 1891-92. There was a net gain of ₹6,469 in the year by exchange on money orders exchanged with Continental and Colonial Governments.

Foreign money orders in Indian currency.

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

Countries of Exchange.	1891-92. Orders issued by India. No.	1891-92. Orders issued by India. Amount.	1891-92. Orders paid in India. No.	1891-92. Orders paid in India. Amount.	1892-93. Orders issued by India. No.	1892-93. Orders issued by India. Amount.	1892-93. Orders paid in India. No.	1892-93. Orders paid in India. Amount.
		₹ a. p.		₹ a. p.		₹ a. p.		₹ a. p.
Ceylon	2,042	80,327 15 0	27,879	10,38,190 11 0	2,329	94,688 11 6	30,225	10,78,422 0 0
Straits Settlements	276	15,172 3 0	11,068	6,41,507 4 0	405	17,617 10 0	13,514	7,28,079 13 9
Portuguese Settlements (India)	8,269	2,82,544 3 0	2,887	72,733 15 0	8,907	3,06,014 3 9	2,935	66,172 12 0
China and Japan	195	15,887 12 0	991	88,577 13 0	261	21,475 10 0	2,878	2,08,611 13 0
Mauritius	48	2,942 1 0	768	40,008 3 0	82	6,115 12 0	1,053	63,619 10 0
Mombassa (British East Africa)	9	560 15 0	671	43,277 13 0	6	423 8 0	575	40,553 7 0
North Borneo*	...	...	...	...	7	544 9 0	127	10,940 10 0
Total	10,839	3,97,435 1 0	44,264	19,24,295 11 0	11,997	4,46,880 0 3	51,307	21,96,400 1 9
Percentage of Increase	...	...	...	...	10·68	12·44	15·91	14·14
Average amount of each order	...	36 10 8	...	43 7 6	...	37 4 0	...	42 12 11

* Up to June 1892 it was a sterling money order exchange. From July 1892 it has been converted into a rupee money order exchange.

Note.—A sum of ₹1,168-7-11 on account of premium paid for purchase of drafts to Goa was deducted from revenue under the head "Gain by Exchange on Continental and Colonial money orders" in the accounts.

The money order business with Ceylon and the Straits Settlements has grown steadily. The issues in India upon both these places have within the past five years just doubled themselves. It is interesting to note that Ceylon pours into India between 10 and 11 lakhs of rupees a year while receiving in return less than a lakh, the great bulk of the former remittances being, no doubt, made by Madrassis of the lower orders, mostly coolies, who have obtained employment in Ceylon. When the relations between India on the one side and Ceylon and the Straits on the other, become closer, it is probable that this business will assume very large proportions. So far as the outward orders are concerned, the exchange with the Portuguese Settlements is the most important, and as regards the orders issued by China and Japan, the transactions have almost trebled themselves. North Borneo has been added to the list of countries with which there are money order exchanges in Indian currency. Up to June 1892, the exchange with North Borneo was a sterling money order exchange. The average value of a foreign rupee money order issued by India was ₹37-4-0 against ₹36-10-8 in 1891-92, and that of an order paid in India was ₹42-13-0 against ₹43-7-6 in the preceding year. The commission averaged ₹1-1-4 per cent. of the value of the orders issued.

Forfeited or void money orders.

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

Balance on the 31st March 1892. No.	Balance on the 31st March 1892. Value.	Void money orders for 1892-93. No.	Void money orders for 1892-93. Value.	Total. No.	Total. Value.	Void orders paid, repaid to remitters in foreign countries, renewed, and forfeited to the State during 1892-93. Paid and repaid. No.	Paid and repaid. Value.	Renewed. No.	Renewed. Value.	Forfeited to the State. No.	Forfeited to the State. Value.	Total. No.	Total. Value.	Balance on the 31st March 1893. No.	Balance on the 31st March 1893. Value.
	₹ a.		₹ a.		₹ a.		₹ a.		₹ a.		₹ a.		₹ a.		₹ a.
2,545*	*56,077 7	6,833	2,34,198 14	9,378	2,90,276 5	4,728	1,49,818 2	1,577	80,081 1	...	...	6,305	2,29,899 3	3,073	60,377 2

* The balance shown last year was No. 2,538, value ₹56,019-13-0. The difference is due to subsequent adjustments made in the accounts for 1891-92.

The actual amount which lapsed to Government during the year is not known, as the outstanding void money orders are still under careful examination. The total balance standing on the register of forfeited money orders at the end of the year was ₹60,377 against ₹56,077 standing at the close of the previous year.

Aggregate money order transactions, Inland and Foreign.

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

Money orders—Inland, Native State and Foreign for the year 1892-93.	Issues.			Payments.	
	Number.	Value.	Commission.	Number.	Value.
		₹ a.	₹ a.		₹ a.
Inland money orders . .	8,237,855	17,19,16,585 7	21,58,398 5	8,228,184	17,17,55,881 13
Native State money orders .	32,115	10,39,081 3	11,434 14	64,113	17,60,576 0
Foreign sterling money orders converted at the prevailing rates of exchange	43,490	23,21,507 14	19,738 0	21,599	18,15,510 15
Foreign money orders in Indian currency . .	11,997	4,46,880 0	4,847 14	51,307	21,96,400 2
Total .	8,325,457	17,57,24,054 8	21,94,419 1	8,365,203	17,75,28,368 14
Total for the year 1891-92 .	7,870,783	16,80,46,171 14	20,95,666 3	7,903,145	16,97,88,145 0
Increase	454,674	76,77,882 10	98,752 14	462,058	77,40,223 14
Percentage of increase .	5·77	4·56	4·71	5·84	4·55

British postal Orders.

31. The statement on the margin shows the sales of British postal orders during the year. The total number of orders sold in 1892-93 was 28,529, against 30,625 in the preceding year, and the total value, (including poundage), ₹1,80,116 against ₹1,97,683 in 1891-92. The decrease is principally under the 10 shilling and 20 shilling orders which, however, with the orders for 5 shillings, continue to be most in demand, 21,138 of these orders having been sold during the year under report, while the total number of orders of other denominations was only 7,391. The commission of the Indian Post Office on the total sales amounted to ₹847. A large number of these orders, forming part of the reserve stock, were returned to the London Post Office as spoilt during the year.

Denominations of British Postal Orders.	Number sold during 1891-92.	Number sold during 1892-93.	Decrease.
From 1*s.* to 1*s* 6*d.* . . .	1,611	1,511	100
From 2*s.* to 10*s.* 6*d.* . . .	13,819	13,438	381
From 15*s.* to 20*s.*	15,195	13,580	1,615
Total .	30,625	28,529	2,096

Section VI.—Savings Banks.

General results of the year.

32. On the following page is given a statement showing in detail, according to postal circles, the Savings Bank transactions of the year as compared with those of the previous year. At the close of the year there were 304 Head Banks and 6,104 Sub-Banks, or a total of 6,408 offices performing Savings Bank business, against 6,452 in the preceding year. The decrease of 44 offices was due to the withdrawal of Savings Bank powers from certain small branch post offices in the Punjab, at which the transactions were nominal. There are now more than half a million depositors in our banks, the actual number at the close of the year being 520,967 as compared with 463,453 at the end of 1891-92. This gives an increase of 57,514 or 12·40 per cent., 166,135 accounts having been opened and 108,621 accounts closed during the year under report. The amount deposited in the year was 414½ lakhs of rupees as compared with 403½ lakhs in 1891-92; the amount withdrawn was 365½ lakhs as compared with 356½ lakhs in 1891-92; and the interest paid was a little under 27 lakhs as compared with 24 lakhs in 1891-92. The total amount standing at the credit of depositors was nearly 782 lakhs of rupees, or an increase of 76 lakhs, and the average balance of each account was ₹150·08 as compared with ₹152·32 in the previous year. Of the 520,967 active accounts at the end of the year, 22,253 were security deposit accounts, with a balance in favour of depositors of over 43½ lakhs of rupees; 4,544 were Public, Regimental and Police accounts with a balance of 32½ lakhs; and of the remaining 494,170 active accounts, 69,550 were opened on behalf of minors, by parents and relatives, with a balance in their favour of above 1½ crores of rupees.

Statement showing the Post Office Savings Bank Transactions during 1892-93 compared with 1891-92.

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

Circles.	Number of Head Banks.	Number of Sub-Banks.	Number of Accounts. Opening Balance.	Opened during the year.	Closed during the year.	Balance.	Opening balance.	Deposits.	Interest.	Total.	Withdrawals.	Balance.	Average number of depositors per Bank.	Average balance in each Bank.	Average balance at credit of each depositor.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹		₹	₹
Bombay	25	896	102,091	29,825	15,501	116,415	2,20,31,038	97,70,806	8,73,372	3,26,75,216	78,24,227	2,48,50,989	4,656·60	9,94,039·56	213·46
Bengal	41	1,111	100,637	29,668	17,009	113,296	1,18,54,109	69,84,266	4,55,351	1,92,93,726	59,25,355	1,33,68,371	2,763·31	3,26,057·82	117·99
Madras	39	946	73,506	24,767	16,432	81,841	67,36,068	50,06,364	2,53,145	1,19,95,577	46,96,353	72,99,224	2,098·48	1,87,159·58	89·18
Punjab	32	423	31,943	16,651	12,656	35,938	62,62,584	42,34,156	2,34,149	1,07,30,889	39,39,898	67,90,991	1,123·06	2,12,218·46	188·96
North-Western Provinces .	37	684	39,755	15,892	11,719	43,928	58,31,285	37,91,031	2,20,441	98,42,757	34,08,602	64,34,155	1,187·24	1,73,896·08	146·47
Bihar	18	429	20,001	6,771	4,809	21,963	28,03,079	16,80,397	1,04,024	45,87,500	15,60,918	30,26,582	1,220·16	1,68,143·44	137·80
Eastern Bengal . . .	9	299	19,017	5,696	3,031	21,682	26,40,246	13,69,406	97,005	41,06,707	12,44,836	28,61,871	2,409 11	3,17,985·66	131·99
Sind	5	128	12,352	5,431	4,224	13,559	26,13,797	13,64,686	96,413	40,74,896	12,61,948	28,12,948	2,711·80	5,62,589·60	207·45
Central Provinces . .	24	443	16,088	5,886	4,057	17,917	24,62,690	15,70,206	93,303	41,26,199	14,09,269	27,16,930	746·54	1,13,205·41	151·63
Burma	35	127	18,005	13,369	10,644	20,730	24,61,523	26,30,870	81,711	51,74,160	25,55,102	26,19,058	592·28	74,830·22	126·34
Oudh	12	233	11,000	4,832	3,102	12,730	17,09,590	11,87,477	66,130	29,63,197	10,55,448	19,07,749	1,060·83	1,58,979·08	149·86
Assam	11	148	10,168	3,129	2,465	10,832	16,02,113	8,10,470	57,581	24,70,164	8,01,727	16,68,437	984·72	1,51,676·09	154·02
Rajputana . . .	8	126	4,845	2,043	1,507	5,381	8,22,160	5,28,867	31,305	13,82,332	4,54,591	9,27,741	672·62	1,15,967·62	172·41
Central India . . .	8	111	4,045	2,175	1,465	4,755	7,62,731	5,23,423	30,163	13,16,357	4,13,676	9,02,681	594·37	1,12,835·12	189·83
Total of 1892-93 .	304	6,104	463,453	166,135	108,621	520,967	7,05,93,130	4,13,52,925*	28,94,083	11,47,38,677	3,65,51,950*	7,81,87,727	1,713·70	2,57,196·47	150·08
Total of 1891-92 .	303	6,149	408,544	168,658	113,749	463,453	6,34,67,407	4,03 67,077	24,08,908	10,62,43,392	3,56,50,232	7,05,93,160	1,529·54	2,32,980·72	152·32
Increase or Decrease in 1892-93.	+1	—45	+54,999	—2,523	—5,128	+57,514	+71,25,732	+10,85,348	+4,85,185	+84,96,285	+9,01,718	+75,94,567	+184·16	+24,215·75	—2·24
Percentage of Increase or Decrease.	+·33	—·73	+13·44	—1·49	—4·50	+12·40	+11·22	+2·68	+11·83	+7·99	+2·52	+10·75	+12·04	+10·39	—1·47

* Inclusive of ₹86,73,708, the aggregate balance of accounts transferred from one Post Office to another.

Incidence of Savings Bank work according to circles.

33. Bombay continued to head the circles in having the highest number of accounts open and the largest balance in favour of depositors at the close of the year. In the Rajputana and Central India circles the average balance for each account increased and a very slight increase also occurred in Bengal. In all the other circles there was a decrease. The amount is highest in Bombay, Sind, Central India and the Punjab, and lowest in Madras. As noticed in last year's report, the proportion of accounts opened on behalf of minors was highest in Bombay, and in Sind the proportion of deposits on account of minors to the total transactions continued to be abnormally high as compared with other circles.

Depositors, Europeans and Native of India.

34. The statement below shows the number and value of accounts held by Europeans and Eurasians as compared with the number and value of accounts held by Natives of India. It will be seen that nearly 90 per cent. of the total number of accounts were held by natives of this country, and that Bombay and Madras, as noticed in last year's report, have the largest number of European and Eurasian accounts.

Circles.	Accounts of Native Depositors (including accounts of Local Native Institutions administered by Natives of India).			Accounts of European and Eurasian Depositors (including accounts of Local Institutions administered by Europeans and Eurasians).			Total.		
	Number of Accounts.	Balance of Deposits.	Amount of Interest.	Number of Accounts.	Balance of Deposits.	Amount of Interest.	Number of Accounts.	Balance of Deposits.	Amount of Interest.
		₹	₹		₹	₹		₹	₹
Bombay	107,096	2,27,80,466	7,99,645	9,319	20,70,523	73,727	116,415	2,48,50,989	8,73,372
Bengal	106,868	1,23,73,300	4,21,569	6,428	9,95,071	33,782	113,296	1,33,68,371	4,55,351
Madras	71,441	57,27,574	1,96,827	10,400	15,71,650	56,318	81,841	72,99,224	2,53,145
Punjab	29,692	57,12,086	1,97,780	6,246	10,78,905	36,369	35,938	67,90,991	2,34,149
North-Western Provinces	37,448	54,64,854	1,87,263	6,480	9,69,301	33,178	43,928	64,34,155	2,20,441
Bihar	20,458	27,81,406	95,795	1,505	2,45,176	8,229	21,963	30,26,582	1,04,024
Eastern Bengal	21,489	27,98,015	94,879	193	63,856	2,126	21,682	28,61,871	97,005
Sind	11,554	23,50,925	80,536	2,005	4,62,023	15,877	13,559	28,12,948	96,413
Central Provinces	15,167	21,79,296	73,136	2,750	5,37,634	20,167	17,917	27,16,930	93,303
Burma	16,744	18,66,689	57,371	3,986	7,52,369	24,340	20,730	26,19,058	81,711
Oudh	11,297	15,95,394	55,655	1,433	3,12,355	10,475	12,730	19,07,749	66,130
Assam	10,296	15,17,006	52,443	536	1,51,431	5,138	10,832	16,68,437	57,581
Rajputana	4,525	7,60,140	25,740	856	1,67,601	5,565	5,381	9,27,741	31,305
Central India	4,072	7,69,992	25,389	683	1,32,689	4,774	4,755	9,02,681	30,163
Total	468,147	6,86,77,143	23,64,028	52,820	95,10,584	3,30,065	520,967	7,81,87,727	26,94,093

Depositors according to occupation.

35. In the following statement depositors are classified according to their occupation. Those included in class VI, who have no occupation, or whose incomes are derived from others, or from their own property, now hold the highest number of accounts, *viz.*, 40 per cent. of the whole. Next in importance are the professional classes, with fixed and variable incomes. There was an increase during the year of 19·22 per cent. in the domestic class, who now form more than 14 per cent., as against 13 per cent. in the previous year. The largest percentage of increase was in the industrial class, *viz.*, 26·51.

Postal Circles.	Class I, Professional. A. Having fixed income.	Class I, Professional. B. Having variable income.	Class II, Domestic.	Class III, Commercial.	Class IV, Agricultural.	Class V, Industrial.	Class VI, Indefinite.	Total.
Bombay	31,717	7,336	10,914	5,985	767	3,858	55,838	116,415
Bengal	30,628	9,637	10,011	4,364	2,511	2,730	53,415	113,296
Madras	27,908	6,452	9,233	5,234	1,945	3,019	28,050	81,841
North-Western Provinces	13,400	3,985	9,170	1,297	387	847	14,842	43,928
Punjab	11,367	2,460	8,362	1,053	187	941	11,568	35,938
Bihar	7,224	2,866	2,104	452	556	291	8,470	21,963
Eastern Bengal	5,781	2,077	1,922	378	93	401	11,030	21,682
Burma	4,238	607	10,142	763	37	1,123	3,820	20,730
Central Provinces	6,650	1,060	2,638	462	149	482	6,476	17,917
Sind	3,449	788	3,457	327	27	793	4,718	13,559
Oudh	4,022	1,121	3,228	346	165	164	3,684	12,730
Assam	3,593	959	2,031	260	121	266	3,692	10,832
Rajputana	2,095	307	884	209	10	110	1,766	5,381
Central India	1,185	273	1,123	278	2	62	1,832	4,755
Total of 1892-93	**153,167**	**39,928**	**75,219**	**21,408**	**6,957**	**15,087**	**209,201**	**520,967**
Total of 1891-92	145,737	40,231	63,089	20,009	6,657	11,925	175,805	463,453
Increase or Decrease in 1892-93	+7,430	—303	+12,130	+1,399	+300	+3,162	+33,396	+57,514
Percentage of Increase or Decrease	+5·09	—·75	+19·22	+6·99	+4·50	+26·51	+18·99	+12·40

Investment in Government securities.

36. Under Government securities during the year there were 270 purchasers, whose investments represented a sum of ₹2,62,100, as against 179 purchasers, who invested ₹1,08,900 in the preceding year. The sales numbered 26 against 34 in 1891-92. In the Bombay circle there was an unusual increase in purchases and a decrease in sales, which were probably due to a temporary feeling of insecurity caused at the time by the failure of the Oriental Bank. The value of the securities held in the custody of the Comptroller General at the close of the year was ₹3,97,400 compared with ₹3,68,200 on the 31st March 1892.

Section VII.—Insurance.

Insurance business.

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

Year.	Letters.		Parcels.		Total.		Insurance fees.
	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value	
		₹		₹		₹	₹
1877-78, last quarter, being the commencement of the system	Details not available.	6,66,320	Details not available.	18,60,191	Details not available.	25,26,511	13,230
1878-79		89,71,775		2,81,21,219		3,70,92,994	1,23,556
1879-80		1,63,35,058		5,34,34,161		6,97,69,219	1,97,790
1880-81		1,57,33,428		6,30,26,524		7,87,59,952	2,01,046
1881-82		1,79,69,808		5,85,53,413		7,65,23,221	1,90,980
1882-83		2,30,67,342		5,95,70,924		8,26,38,266	1,99,841
1883-84		2,21,16,868		6,04,08,142		8,25,25,010	2,06,839
1884-85		2,30,06,964		5,52,14,744		7,82,21,708	1,93,579
1885-86	83,985	2,21,78,613	150,260	4,75 99,870	234,245	6,97,78,483	1,69,945
1886-87	74,808	2,35,74,205	148,445	5,26,06,770	223,253	7,61,80,975	1,80,274
1887-88	76.237	2,43.03.295	149,109	5,29,89,932	225,346	7,73,83,227	1,83,494
1888-89	76,364	2,52,60,326	151,474	5,39,54,694	227,838	7,92,15,020	1,99,928
1889-90	77,245	2,49,65,787	160,228	6,40,09,236	237,473	8,98,75,023	2,29,659
1890-91	85,889	2,31,91,674	176,838	5,67,24.543	262,727	7,99,16,217	2,10,873
1891-92	88.741	2,31,67,897	176,869	5.33.72,377	265,610	7,65,40,274	2,02,737
1892-93	**89,845**	**2,36,54,593**	**173,966**	**4,94,06,117**	**263,811**	**7,30,60,710**	**1,93,250**
Percentage of increase (+) or decrease (—)	+1·24	+2·10	—1·64	—7·43	—·67	—4·54	—4·67

It will be seen that there was a falling-off in the total business of the year both as regards the number and as regards the value of the articles insured, but this was entirely caused by the decrease in parcel insurance transactions. The total number of insured parcels was 2,903 less than the number in the previous year, and the total value stood at 494 lakhs, as compared with 533¾ lakhs of rupees in 1891-92. It was anticipated that the limit of value of Rs. 1,000 for postal insurance, introduced in 1890, would more immediately affect the parcel business, but even as regards this class of business the results have been very different in different parts of the country. The chief decrease occurred in Bombay where the number of insured parcels fell from 48,244 in 1891-92 to 40,240, and in Bengal where the number of parcels was 2,825 less than in the previous year, while in Madras there was a striking increase in the number and value of these parcels. The Postmaster-General believes that this result is in some measure due to the fact that certain traders in Southern India were collecting gold which had been hoarded in various forms, and sending it to Bombay. The scarcity which prevailed during a part of the year in the southern districts of that Presidency would have had the effect of bringing out hoarded gold, and this, and the continued appreciation of the metal, are thought to account for some part of the increase in the parcels of bullion insured in the Madras circle. The parcel business done in Bombay was more important than in any other circle, notwithstanding the decline in the actual transactions of the year. The number of parcels insured in Madras was 35,562, the number in Bengal was 23,030, and perhaps the most remarkable figures, so far as the other circles are concerned, are those of Rajputana where 14,000 parcels were insured as compared with 13,000 in the previous year.

As regards insured letters, there was a general increase in the business of the year. The total number rose from 88,741 in 1891-92 to 89,845, and the

insured value from 231½ lakhs to 236½ lakhs of rupees. Most of the insured letters still contain currency notes, and about a third of the whole transactions of the year took place in Madras. At the same time there is no doubt that numerous remittances are still made in different parts of the country in uninsured letters, and as an illustration of the confidence commanded by the system of ordinary registration, it may be mentioned that an uninsured registered letter, which, with a number of others, was accidentally damaged by fire while in transit through the post, was found to contain currency notes of the value of three lakhs of rupees. The contents of the letter were in no way injured and were safely delivered at their destination. In the desire to save a small sum in postal fees the public frequently neglect the most reasonable precautions. An ordinary letter in a very flimsy cover which was torn in the post contained one hundi in English for ₹1,200 and five hundis in Hindi for sums not ascertained, while it came to light, in the course of an enquiry into a case of theft of letters, that a Native firm in Bombay had sent the halves of currency notes for ₹10,000 in two separate unregistered letters to the same address on the same day. In order to minimize as far as possible the temptation to fraud to which certain class of servants of the Department are constantly subjected, it was decided to reduce, with effect from 1st January 1893, the limit of value of insured articles deliverable by postmen and village postmen to ₹250. The Inland Insurance system was extended during the year to the Aden post office and the Postmaster-General, Bombay, writes as follows of the first year's experience :—

"Thirty-eight letters were posted for India of the insured value of ₹9,957-4-0, while the number of parcels posted, which in 1891-92, when the office could only insure parcels for the United Kingdom, was 129, has now risen to 334. Insured parcels posted at Aden for India contain jewellery, pearls, amber and ambergris, a substance said to be obtained from the diseased liver of the whale, which is occasionally imported from Makalla. This substance is said to possess the same properties as musk, and is valued at ₹25 per tola."

The average value for which each letter was insured during the year 1892-93 was ₹263 as compared with ₹261 in the previous year, and the average value for which each parcel was insured was ₹284 against ₹301 in 1891-92.

Claims for compensation.

38. There were 35 claims for compensation for the alleged loss of insured articles during the year under review, as compared with 28 cases in each of the two previous years. In respect of 33 out of the 35 claims the liability of the Post Office was admitted, the loss having been caused by fraud or neglect on the part of servants of the Post Office in the case of 17 articles, by accident in 2 cases, and by highway robbery in regard to the remaining 14 articles. Of these 14 insured articles, 12 (of the aggregate value of ₹4,673) were lost in three cases of highway robbery of the mail which occurred in Native States. In the first case the loss, amounting to ₹1,740, was recovered from the Durbar; in the second case ₹2,000 was recovered after the close of the year, and in the third case no claim was made against the Native State concerned. A statement of the cases in which compensation was paid during the last two years is given on the margin, and it will be seen that the payments by the Post Office in the year under report amounted only to ₹2,148-13-6 or 1·11 per cent. of the total amount realised as insurance fees, the

Cases in which compensation was paid.	1891-92.				1892-93.			
	No.	Amount.			No.	Amount.		
		₹	a.	p.		₹	a.	p.
Loss by accident or departmental neglect or fraud	17	9,372	2	3	19	3,075	7	6
Loss by highway robbery in British Territory	5	755	0	0	2	270	0	0
Loss by highway robbery in Native States	2	850	0	0	12	4,673	0	0
	24	10,977	2	3	33	8,018	7	6
Value of property recovered	...	2,858	10	3	...	3,753	10	0
		8,118	8	0	...	4,264	13	6
Claims not settled before close of year	...	3,405	0	0	...	2,116	0	0
Amount of compensation paid	...	4,713	8	0	...	2,148	13	6

percentage in the previous year being 2·32. In two instances compensation was refused, as the Post Office declined to accept responsibility, the insured articles having been delivered in both cases in perfectly good condition, and there being good reason to believe that the contents, said to have been abstracted, were not enclosed when the articles were posted.

Section VIII.—Value-payable System.

39. The development of the value-payable business since its introduction in 1877 is shown in the marginal table, and it will be seen that the characteristic progress of this branch of Post Office work has been fully maintained during the year under report. The total number of articles of all kinds sent through the post under this system was 1,415,595, as compared with a total of 1,251,004 in the previous year; the total amount specified for recovery from the addressees was more than 151½ lakhs of rupees against 134½ lakhs, and the commission realised was over 2¾ lakhs against nearly 2½ lakhs, in the previous year. There was thus an increase of 13·15 per cent. in the number of articles, of 12·74 per cent. in the value specified for recovery, and of 13·46 per cent. in the commission realised. Nearly half the entire business of the year was transacted in the Bengal circle, which, so far as the value-payable system is concerned, practically means Calcutta. Out of a total of 594,427 articles sent by this system in the whole of the Bengal circle, 572,341 were actually posted at the Calcutta General Post Office and its town Sub-offices; and of the 62⅛ lakhs of rupees recovered from the addressees of value-payable articles, over 60⅛ lakhs were paid to tradesmen in Calcutta. These figures, it may be added, show an increase during the year of 2½ lakhs of rupees in the cash business carried on between Calcutta firms and their constituents in the interior by means of the post. In Madras the value-payable business has almost doubled itself within the last five years, and the present year's experience again proves that the use of the system in that Presidency is mainly for the purpose of obtaining articles from other parts of India. The value-payable business with Ceylon is steadily increasing. During the year, 7,095 value-payable articles, of the aggregate value of ₹82,893, on which a commission of ₹1,079 was realised, were despatched from India to Ceylon, as compared with 5,562* articles in the preceding year, while 177 articles of the aggregate value of ₹2,620 were received from Ceylon as compared with 150* articles of the aggregate value of ₹2,083*, received during the previous year. The system has only been in force for two complete years, and it will be observed that India already supplies Ceylon with a considerable quantity of goods, so that it may confidently be expected that the closer postal relations with that country, which I have consistently advocated, will bring increasing benefits to India, especially when the daily steamer service, which has lately been arranged for, is established between Tuticorin and Colombo.

Value-payable post.

Year.	Articles sent under the Value-payable system.	Value declared for realisation.	Commission.
	No.	₹	₹
1877-78 (from the commencement of the system in December 1877) 4 months	413	6,721	195
1878-79	7,408	1,32,109	3,942
1879-80	25,589	3,49,857	11,498
1880-81	49,389	5,76,574	13,413
1881-82	99,416	10,80,543	19,838
1882-83	174,301	16,86,098	32,568
1883-84	287,377	28,08,873	53,450
1884-85	338,930	34,35,045	65,571
1885-86	436,115	45,32,803	85,530
1886-87	596,296	58,78,016	1,17,247
1887-88	775,928	76,02,734	1,50,708
1888-89	999,731	92,67,984	2,04,015
1889-90	1,010,410	1,03,84,966	1,92,970
1890-91	1,108,888	1,16,41,972	2,12,200
1891-92	1,251,004	1,34,50,286	2,44,855
1892-93	1,415,595	1,51,64,846	2,77,845
Increase per cent. in 1892-93	13·15	12·74	13·46

At the Aden post office, to which the value-payable system was extended at the same time as the Inland Insurance system, 53 parcels and 2 unregistered

* Revised figures.

packets of the aggregate value of R1,052 were posted, most of the parcels, it is understood, containing cigarettes.

Classification of value-payable articles.

40. In the statement on the margin details are given of the different classes of articles sent through the post as value-payable. Compared with the figures of the previous year, the result is an increase of 8·20 per cent. in value-payable parcels, of 13·67 per cent. in value-payable railway receipts, of 11·51 per cent. in value-payable registered letters and packets, and of 18·47 per cent. in value-payable unregistered packets. The average value of each article, calculated on the whole business of the year in all classes, was R10-11-4 as compared with R10-12-0 in the preceding year, and except in the case of railway receipts, the average value of which rose from R24-11-2 to R26-5-11, the average commission on each article was practically the same as in the preceding year.

	Number.	Value.	Commission.	Average value of each article.	Average commision on each article.
		R	R	R a. p.	Annas.
Value-payable parcels	549,675	51,96,377	98,629	9 7 3	3
Value-payable Railway receipts	147,250	38,83,258	51,224	26 5 11	6
Value-payable registered letters and registered packets	130,287	37,02,567	47,808	28 6 8	6
Value-payable unregistered packets	588,383	23,82,644	80,184	4 0 9	2
TOTAL	1,415,595	1,51,64,846	2,77,845	10 11 4	3

Section IX.—Miscellaneous.

Post Office Security Fund.

41. The statements below show the position of the old and new security funds of the Department. The new fund was created in 1883, and all subscriptions realised are credited to it, whereas all charges are debited against the old fund. The balance at the credit of the old fund on the 31st March 1893 was R2,994 against R23,892 on the same date of the previous year, while the balance at the credit of the new fund, excluding the value of Government securities purchased in favour of the fund, had risen from R3,00,540 on the 31st March 1892 to R3,64,866 at the close of the year under report.

Old Fund.

RECEIPTS.	R	CHARGES.	R
Balance of 1891-92	23,892	Sums decreed against the fund	18,507
		Payments on account of refunds to subscribers	1,317
		Rewards to persons who gave information leading to important results in Post Office robbery cases	273
		Compensation to servants of the Post Office for loss of private property	81
		Cost of establishment	720
		TOTAL	20,898
		BALANCE at credit	2,994
TOTAL	23,892	TOTAL	23,892

New Fund.

RECEIPTS.	AMOUNT OF SUBSCRIPTION. First half-year.	Second half-year.	TOTAL.	CHARGES.	Amount.
	R	R	R		R
Balance of 1891-92	...	...	3,00,540*	Refunds on account of excess realisations	116
Interest on R3,00,000 at 4 per cent. from April 1892 to March 1893	...	...	12,000		
Interest on Government Securities of the nominal value of R1,39,000	...	...	4,890		
Imperial	21,328	21,164			
District Dâk	2,459	2,601			
	23,787	23,765	47,552	Balance on 31st March 1893	†3,64,866
TOTAL	...	...	3,64,982	TOTAL	3,64,982

* Revised figure after journal entry in the accounts for 1891-92.
† Exclusive of Government securities of the 4 per cent. loan of the nominal value of R1,39,000.

Complaints by the public.

42. The number of complaints made by the public, which came to the knowledge of the heads of postal circles, was 8,671 as compared with 8,306 in the previous year. These figures represent all complaints made by the public to heads of circles and to postmasters of Presidency offices, as well as all complaints received direct by postal superintendents and others and subsequently reported to heads of circles, and may be accepted as embracing not only all the serious complaints, but also the great majority of complaints which are not mere enquiries. There was an increase of 4·39 per cent. in the total number of complaints received during the year, but more than two-fifths of these proved to be groundless. Special instructions were issued during the year as to the necessity for thoroughness in the matter of enquiries regarding complaints, and the following extract from the circular orders on the subject may be quoted here :—

"As a first step towards this end, it requires to be more generally realised that complaints are, as a rule, due to some mistake or neglect on the part of postal servants that has given rise to dissatisfaction or anxiety. That the Post Office has at times to bear a good deal of unjust blame is, of course, true, but the majority of complaints are made by persons who have legitimate cause for feeling aggrieved. It must be remembered that, although the transactions of an individual with the Post Office may be unimportant in themselves, they touch very closely his personal comfort and convenience, and if we are to retain the confidence of the public, it is most desirable that complaints relating to these transactions should be treated with consideration, and that officials of the higher grades should prove by their action that the profession of the Department that well-founded complaints are welcomed, as furnishing a check on defective procedure, and on want of care, is an honest profession."

In many cases it is difficult, if not impossible, to carry through enquiries to a successful issue, especially when they relate to the loss of unregistered letters. But what has been particularly enjoined on the officers of the Department is that the circumstances of each complaint should be looked into with real care and intelligence so that the enquiry may be directed into the right course, and that a constant check should be kept on the progress of the enquiry. It has also been pointed out that when a number of individual complaints are received, from time to time, regarding the same post office, their collective weight must be taken into account as showing that something is wrong. Weekly returns of complaints are now submitted by all head offices to supervising officers or the heads of circles, and the whole subject is receiving careful attention.

Reckless complaints and want of care in posting letters.

43. It has already been stated that nearly 42 per cent. of the year's complaints were found to be groundless. Some number of these were due to misunderstanding, or were only proved to have no foundation after enquiry had been made, but there is always a certain proportion of reckless complaints. Among the instances of such complaints, which have been brought to notice, the following may be mentioned. A European official complained that he had not received a box of cigarettes which had undoubtedly been despatched from Port Said three months previously, and on the production of his own receipt for the box explained that it had been put away without his knowledge by a servant. But perhaps the most remarkable case of attributing blame to the Post Office, without verifying facts, was that of a secretary to a charitable institution who complained that one of the recipients of his charity, to whom monthly remittances were sent by means of money orders, had been subjected to hardship, because the postmaster at the place of payment had only paid these orders after an interval of several months. The receipts for the money orders were asked for, and an examination of them showed that regular monthly remittances had never been sent, and that the charges against the postmaster were absolutely devoid of justification. But quite apart from reckless complaints, there is reason for thinking that the miscarriage of a certain number of letters is due to the fact that any servant or hanger-on of an establishment is allowed to undertake the duty of posting them. It is a matter of common experience in many places in this country to meet coolies wandering about with letters, to be delivered by hand, and appealing casually to

any passer-by for suggestions as to what should be done with them, and persons of the same class are only too frequently employed to take letters to the post. This want of care is, at any rate, much more marked in India than elsewhere, and it seems desirable that public attention should be directed to the importance of seeing that more trustworthy messengers should be employed for the purpose of posting letters. In this connection another incident from the experience of the year under report may appropriately be mentioned. A European, while staying with a friend, sent to the post an ~~unregistered letter~~, containing a number of currency notes, which never reached its destination. The posting was entrusted to an old servant of the house who was said to be absolutely trustworthy, and the sender could only be informed that he had broken a plain rule of the Department in sending currency notes in an unregistered letter, and that the loss, if there had been a loss, was mainly due to his own action. Some months later, however, there were independent reasons for suspecting the honesty of this servant, and his house was searched by the police with the result that the missing notes were found in his possession.

Complaints regarding special classes of articles.

44. The number of complaints received during the year regarding registered letters, ordinary parcels, insured articles, and value-payable articles is shown in the statement below. The total number of these complaints rose from 465 in 1891-92 to 496 in 1892-93, and the number of cases in which blame was established against the Post Office was 150 as compared with 128 in the previous year, while there was practically the same number of cases in both years in which complaints proved groundless, or in which no definite conclusion was arrived at, or which were pending at the close of the year. Against the increase in the number of complaints it should be noted that there was an increase of about 37,000 in the number of registered letters, of about 61,000 in the number of parcels, and of nearly 165,000 in the number of value-payable articles; there was a slight decrease in the number of insured articles while the number of complaints rose from 12 to 17. Complaints which proved to be well founded were made by the public in respect of only 73 out of 6,453,773 registered articles, 43 out of about 2,170,715 parcels, 17 out of 2,63,811 insured articles, and 17 out of 1,415,595 value-payable articles.

	1892-93.			Total.	
	Registered letters and ordinary parcels.	Insured letters and insured parcels.	Value-payable parcels and value-payable registered articles.	1892-93.	1891-92.
I.—Cases in which enquiry showed either that no loss occurred or that the loss had not occurred through the fault of the Post Office	189	14	41	244	240
II.—Cases in which the Post Office was proved to be in fault, or in which there was strong ground for believing it to be so	116	17	17	150	128
III.—Cases in which no definite conclusion was arrived at or which were pending at the close of the year . .	87	5	10	102	97
Total .	392	36	68	496	465

Offences by servants of the Post Office.

45. The offences punishable by law, which were established against servants of the Post Office, are shown in Appendix VIII, and a summary of the figures is given on the margin. Of the 282 offences 35 were cases of misappropriation of office cash, 121 were money-order frauds, 14 were savings bank frauds, and most of the remaining

	1891-92.	1892-93.
Number of legal convictions . .	150	176
Number of cases punishable departmentally	110	106
Total .	260	282

offences were cases of thefts from the mails. Of the offenders, 75 were departmental postmasters and clerks, 38 were extraneous agents in charge of post offices, 92 were postmen and village postmen, and 9 were mail carriers. The total amount of defalcation and losses due to the dishonesty or negligence of Post Office servants was ₹38,712-6-2 (as compared with ₹23,990-4-9 in the previous year), of which ₹16,636-13-6 was recovered from the offenders or their sureties, ₹4,291-0-10 was written off against the guarantee fund, ₹17,722-10-4 remained unadjusted at the close of the year, and ₹61-13-6 was debited to Government as actual loss. Of the amount shown above as charged to the guarantee fund ₹2,098-5-9 was written off provisionally to enable the accounts to be adjusted during the year under report, and it is probable that the greater portion of this sum will be recovered. Of the total amount of defalcations by postal servants ₹11,651-12-2 was misappropriated by extraneous agents in charge of post offices, of whom there are now 3,932. They are not required under the general rules of the Department to furnish security, though in one or two circles this has been sanctioned, but they all subscribe to the guarantee fund. Of this amount ₹5,863-12-4 was recovered, ₹950-6-6 written off to the guarantee fund, and ₹4,837-9-4 remained unadjusted at the close of the year.

Special instances of fraud by Post Office servants.

46. Two serious frauds in connection with the Post Office Savings Bank were committed by postmasters in the Bengal circle during the year, and also two serious frauds in connection with the value-payable system. The latter are described as follows by the Postmaster General, Bengal:—

"Abala Bandhab Mukerjee, head master of the Kusumgram school in the Burdwan district, was appointed in August 1892 to act for a short time as postmaster of the branch post office, Kusumgram, during the absence of the permanent postmaster, the head pundit of the school. During the 13 days that Abala Bandhab Mukerjee was in charge of the post office he wrote to various well-known firms in Calcutta and elsewhere, ordering jewellery and numerous other articles to be sent to him by value-payable post. Some of the articles were ordered by the officiating postmaster without authority in the name of a neighbouring zamindar, living in the jurisdiction of his post office, and the rest of the goods were ordered in his own name with the added designation of secretary of a co-operative store and agency which had no existence. When the articles arrived, the branch postmaster took possession of them without paying the sums specified for recovery on delivery and then absconded. The total value of the articles thus misappropriated was ₹3,596, but all of them except a few articles to the value of ₹305-9-4 were subsequently recovered by the police. A reward of ₹500 was offered by the district authorities for the apprehension of the branch postmaster, but he has not yet been arrested. In the other case, Bolai Chand Rai, sub-postmaster of Chilmari in the Rungpur district, absconded on the 19th February 1893, after embezzling ₹1,691 of the cash and collections of the office. Two days before he absconded he misappropriated three value-payable insured parcels of sovereigns which he had himself under a false name ordered from a firm in Calcutta. The amount specified for recovery on the three parcels was ₹1,682, and although Bolai Chand Rai did not pay anything when he appropriated the parcels, he issued value payable money-orders in the usual course, and the senders of the gold were duly paid. By this device the absconding sub-postmaster avoided any complaint from the Calcutta firm while defrauding Government and increasing his own illegal gains by the value of the sovereigns sent in compliance with his order. A reward of ₹200 has been offered for the apprehension of Bolai Chand Rai, but he too up to now has evaded arrest."

There was also a serious case of misappropriation of money by a village postman of Yellamanchilli in the district of Vizagapatam in the Madras Presidency. It appears that he had been in the habit of misappropriating sums entrusted to him for payment of money orders, but as he received fresh funds he made a practice of paying the old orders, so that the matter did not come to light for some time. In the various cases against him he was sentenced to an aggregate term of imprisonment for 7 years. The striking feature in this case is that when the postal inspector visited some of the villages served by the village postman he received favourable replies to the enquiries as to his behaviour, and

the man was so popular that the residents of these villages were even willing to engage a pleader for his defence. Two postmasters committed suicide during the year. The sub-postmaster of Wun in the Central Provinces having misappropriated the value of certain money orders and savings bank deposits and his office cash to the amount of ₹696-9-9 drowned himself in a well on the day on which the postal superintendent arrived to inspect the post office. The sub-postmaster of Talup in the Lakhimpur district of Assam, who had embezzled Government money to the extent of ₹610-8-0 also committed suicide by taking an overdose of opium, after the arrival of the postal superintendent to inspect the post office.

Offences by persons not belonging to the Post Office.

47. Apart from these cases, three frauds in connection with the money order business and three frauds in connection with the Savings Bank were committed by persons not belonging to the Post Office. In one case the payee of the money order was a boy, and payment was improperly obtained by a resident of the same village, who knew that this money order was expected, and brought another boy to personate the real payee. In the second case the false personation was done by a cousin of the real payee who resided at the same address; while in the third case the swindler bore a similar name to that of the person for whom the money order was intended, and had had the letter of advice delivered to him owing to the similarity in name. In the first two cases the impostors were convicted and punished but in the last case the false personator had left the place before the fraud was discovered. In one of the savings bank cases the depositor altered the balance in his pass-book from ₹2-13-0 to ₹102-13-0 and fraudulently withdrew ₹100. The depositor has hitherto evaded arrest, although a warrant and proclamation have been issued against him. Excluding cases of highway robbery, which are separately dealt with, there were 24 cases of house-breaking and theft of Government money from post office safes and mails, as compared with 27 in the previous year; the total amount stolen was ₹3,441-15-8, of which ₹2,475-7-9 was recovered, ₹69-0-11 debited to Government as actual loss, and ₹897-7-0 was outstanding at the close of the year.

Highway robberies and attacks upon the mail.

48. From the abstract given in the margin it will be seen that there were 27 attacks by highway robbers on the mail during the year, as compared with 31 in 1891-92. Of this number 23 occurred in British territory and 4 in Native States. The following statement shows the postal circle and the district or Native State in which each attack on the mail was made. It will be seen that there was a satisfactory decrease in the number of cases in the North-Western Provinces and Bihar, only 8 robberies having occurred in the former and one in the latter circle, as compared with 13 and 5 respectively in the previous year; but, on the other hand, the number of mail robberies in Madras rose from 2 to 9. The Punjab, Central Provinces, and Rajputana had 2 cases each, while there was only one case in each of the

	1891-92.			1892-93.		
	Number of Highway Robberies.			Number of Highway Robberies.		
	British Territory.	Foreign Territory.	Total.	British Territory.	Foreign Territory.	Total.
Bengal	1	...	1	1	...	1
Madras	2	...	2	8	1	9
Bombay	1	2	3	...	...	...
N.-W. Provinces	13	...	13	8	...	8
Punjab	1	...	1	2	...	2
Bihar	5	...	5	1	...	1
Central Provinces	...	1	1	1	1	2
Burma	...	...	...	1	...	1
Central India	...	1	1	...	...	...
Rajputana	...	2	2	...	2	2
Sind and Baluchistan	2	...	2	1	...	1
Total	25	6	31	23	4	27

following circles, *viz.* Bengal, Bihar, Burma, and Sind. There were no cases in Assam, Central India, Oudh, Bombay and Eastern Bengal:—

		British Territory.			Foreign Territory.		
		Name of District.	Number of robberies.	Number of attempts.	Name of Native State.	Number of robberies.	Number of attempts.
Bengal		Birbhum	1	...		...	...
			1	...		...	...
Madras		Krishna	3	...	Travancore	1	...
		Tinnevelly	3	...		...	...
		Salem	2	...		...	...
			8	...		1	...
Bombay		Kaira	...	1	Cutch	...	1
			...	1		...	1
North-Western Provinces		Meerut	2	...		...	...
		Moradabad	1	...		...	...
		Muzzaffarnagar	2	...		...	...
		Bulandshahar	1	...		...	...
		Mainpuri	2	...		...	...
			8	...		...	...
Punjab		Rohtak	1	...		...	...
		Gurgaon	1	...		...	...
		Hissar	...	1		...	...
			2	1		...	...
Bihar		Gaya	1	...		...	...
			1	...		...	...
Central Provinces		Wun	1	...	Bastar	1	...
					Hyderabad (Nizam's dominions)	...	1
			1	...		1	1
Burma		Bhamo	1	...		...	...
			1	...		...	...
Eastern Bengal		Chittagong	...	1		...	...
			...	1		...	...
Rajputana			...	...	Marwar	1	1
			...	...	Jeypore	1	...
			...	...		2	1
Sind and Baluchistan		Zhob	1	...		...	...
			1	...		...	...
		Total	23	3	Total	4	3

Character of mail robberies.

49. In three cases only were the contents of the plundered mail of any considerable value. In the first case, which occurred in the Travancore State, the mail contained four parcels, which had been insured for ₹933, but no compensation was claimed from the State, because the spot, where the mail was attacked, was only just within the Travancore boundary, and had apparently been purposely selected on account of the cover afforded by trees standing there, and because the offenders belonged to neighbouring villages in British Territory. In the second case, which took place in the Marwar State, the mail contained a cash remittance of ₹150 and four parcels insured for ₹1,740. The loss was made good by the State. In the 3rd case which occurred in the Jeypore Native State, the mail contained four parcels, insured for ₹2,000, and the loss was made good after the close of the year under report. In 8 out of the 27 cases the entire mail, and in 10 other cases a portion of the mail, was recovered, and the total loss of Govern-

ment money amounted to only R363-14-3. In ten cases prosecutions were instituted but only four convictions were obtained. In the North-Western Provinces, police constables were implicated in two mail robberies; in one instance a conviction was secured, but in the other, though the robbery, which was committed by four men dressed as police chowkidars, is supposed to have been planned by a constable with the object of getting certain superior officials into trouble, there was not sufficient direct evidence to warrant a prosecution. On neither occasion was there anything of value in the mail. In the single case that occurred in Bengal the robbery is believed to have been committed by the friends of a peon who was being prosecuted at the time for making a false report that he had been robbed, with the object of showing that robberies were not of unusual occurrence in that locality. In one of the Madras cases, the intention of the robbers was to carry off rice which they believed to be stored in a cultivator's hut, and they only turned their attention to the mails because the runner happened to be waiting in this hut, instead of the stage hut and they were disappointed in their search for the rice. As they found nothing of value on opening the mail bags they left the contents intact, and contented themselves with beating the runner. In another Madras case the object of the robbers is supposed to have been to kill the runner, in order to get a rival faction into trouble. In 24 cases the mail carriers or their escorts were severely beaten or wounded, but no deaths were caused in the actual cases of highway robbery. There were six cases, however, of unsuccessful attempts to rob the mail, in one of which the mail carrier was killed. He was attacked from behind, felled to the ground by a blow from an axe on the back of his neck, and so seriously wounded that he died a few days later. With the greatest courage, however, despite his wounds, he succeeded in retaining possession of his mails. The mail from Demagiri for Lungleh in Eastern Bengal, while being conveyed under the escort of two sepoys, was attacked on the 10th April 1892 by some Lushai raiders. One of the mail runners was wounded, but the escort was re-inforced by some other sepoys and the raiders were beaten off. Two of the attempts were only technical attempts at highway robbery. In one instance a mail tonga was stopped and the driver and passengers ill-treated, though the mails were not touched, and in another a village postman, while returning from his beat, was assaulted and roughly handled, but not actually robbed.

Casualties of the year.

50. As usual, there were various casualties during the year, chiefly owing to flood and fire. Two village postmen were drowned, one in the Darjeeling district, and the other in Bihar, while attempting to ford streams that were in flood, and the mail cart, that runs between the Yaru-karez railway station and Pishin, was swept away by a sudden torrent while crossing the bed of a river on the 6th August 1892, the whole of the mails being lost. In April 1892, a boat conveying mails and passengers to the shore at Janjira on the Bombay coast was capsized, and five of the passengers were drowned. The mail guard, however, who was a strong swimmer, managed to reach the shore and saved the mail bag. In the following month a boat carrying mails to be placed on board the Cachar steamer was upset by a squall on the river Padma in the Faridpur district, but on this occasion also the mail guard escaped with his life, and was successful in saving most of the mails, though he was carried 4 miles down the river before he could gain the bank. In September 1892, a mail carrier in Burma while crossing one of the mouths of the Irrawaddy in a small boat was blown out to sea by a storm. He was picked up by a steamer bound for Tavoy, after three and a half days exposure, by which time the boat had drifted 50 miles off the coast and was on the point of sinking, and fortunately recovered. On the 23rd January 1893, the M.M. Steamer "*Niemen*" was wrecked off the coast of Ceylon near Trincomalee, and the mails which she

was carrying from Calcutta and Madras for Colombo and foreign places were all lost. Fires occurred during the year at fourteen post offices in different parts of the country, many of which were only bamboo and mat structures, and in most cases the buildings were destroyed, though there was no serious loss of property. In addition to these casualties, a mail runner was killed in the Baroda State in a passing altercation with two other men, and in two instances wild elephants were instrumental in destroying or detaining the mails. On the night of the 31st May 1892, the parcel mail runners on their way to Dimapur in Assam found the road blocked by a herd of wild elephants and had to abandon their mails and save their lives by flight. The mail bags were recovered the next day, but the contents of one of them, which had been trampled on, had been entirely destroyed. The mail line to Baksa-Duar in the Jalpaiguri district, Bengal, was also rendered unsafe for a number of days by the presence of wild elephants which killed several persons and demolished the mail runners' huts at one of the stages.

Post Office staff.

51. The staff of the Imperial Post Office in the different grades is shown circle by circle in Appendix IX, and an abstract of this Appendix is given on the margin. The total numerical strength of the Post Office staff was 46,857 on the 31st March 1893, as compared with 46,029 on the same date of the preceding year, the largest increase being under the head of extraneous agents. This was chiefly due to the opening of a number of new branch offices in the Punjab circle, almost all of which were placed in charge of school-masters. The increase under other heads is attributable to the general development of the work of the Post Office. Our postal staff, at present, comprises few women. Except in Burma it would be impossible, with regard to the condition of society with which we have to deal, to employ Native women in charge of post offices, and only a few European or Eurasian women are actually included among the servants of the Department. It may be noted, however, as a matter of interest, that, for the last twenty years, a Native woman has delivered letters at Sahiwal in the Shahpur district of the Punjab, with credit to herself and to the entire satisfaction of the inhabitants. She was originally appointed to discharge this duty, on payment of one pie a letter, when the postal arrangements of the district were managed by the Deputy Commissioner, and was subsequently brought upon the regular establishment of the Post Office. She is said to be quite illiterate, but her wonderful knowledge of the place and the residents enables her to deliver letters, when even the address has been read to her, with perfect correctness, and she has always been a general favourite.

Postal Officials.	1891-92.	1892-93.
Directorate and Heads of Circles and Account Office	23	24
Superintendents and Inspectors of Post Offices	396	395
Postmasters, including Deputy, Assistant, Sub, and Branch Postmasters	5,057	4,986
Extraneous Agents, such as School-masters and Station-masters	3,655	3,932
Clerks	6,560	6,740
Postmen and other servants	13,158	13,304
Road Establishment	12,383	12,477
Village Postmen	3,750	3,837
Signallers, Clerks and other servants employed for telegraph work in Combined Offices	1,047	1,162
TOTAL	46,029	46,857

Cost of printing by private presses.

52. The charges incurred during the year on account of printing work done by private presses amounted to R33,311, as compared with R35,655 in 1891-92 and R52,432 in the preceding year. Some unusual expenditure was incurred in the Bombay and Assam circles, owing to the printing of the revised Savings Bank rules in vernacular, and to the reproduction of a collection of circular orders; but, notwithstanding this, the total charges for the year were R2,344 less than the charges incurred in 1891-92.

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

Telegraph work of the Post Office.

53. During the year under review 102 combined post and telegraph offices were opened, and 11 such offices were closed. There was, therefore, an increase of 91 in the total number of combined offices, as compared with an increase of 65 during the previous year. Of the 102 new combined offices, 93 were at places which had previously been without a Government telegraph office, and 68 at places where there had previously been no Government or Railway telegraph office. The greatest progress in this direction during the year was made in the Madras circle, where 22 new combined offices were opened, while 15 new offices were opened in Bengal, 13 in Bombay, 11 in Assam and 10 in the Central Provinces. At the close of the year under report there were altogether 1,100 Government telegraph offices open, of which 255 were Departmental telegraph offices, and 845 were combined post and telegraph offices. During the year 166 servants of the Post Office qualified as signallers, while 94 were still under training when the year closed. The number of post offices under the charge of telegraph masters or regular signallers of the Telegraph Department was 8 as compared with 10 in the previous year.

Traffic statistics of combined offices.

54. The statement given below shows the traffic statistics of combined offices under the Post Office according to postal circles, and it will be seen that Madras again heads the list with a total of 174 combined offices and a revenue of over 2¾ lakhs of rupees derived from telegrams. On the total figures of the 845 combined offices, there was an increase of 94,654, or 8·93 per cent., in the number of messages sent, and 105,159, or 9·58 per cent., in the number of messages received. In revenue there was an increase of ₹57,061, or 4·96 per cent., over the figures of the previous year, while the total revenue from messages sent from combined offices exceeded the expenditure on the establishment of these offices by ₹9,13,147.

Names of Circles.	Number of combined offices open on 31st March 1893.	Total cost of Postal Establishment debitable to the Telegraph Department for working combined offices during the year.	Number of Messages.			Revenue realised during the year on sent messages (Inland and Foreign).	Remarks.
			Sent Inland and Foreign (excluding Free Messages).	Received.	Transit.		
		₹ a. p.				₹ a. p.	
1. Madras	174	51,602 10 3	270,927	272,486	95,206	2,79,336 12 5	Note.—At the close of the year there were 361 combined offices authorised to accept foreign messages, as compared with 283 offices at the end of the year 1891-92.
2. Punjab	112	36,012 0 9	138,179	143,072	26,805	1,58,260 4 4	
3. Bengal	106	23,025 13 6	96,565	87,273	10,104	99,392 8 10	
4. North-Western Provinces	96	33,371 15 7	127,879	157,557	65,809	1,28,506 12 5	
5. Bombay	87	38,784 2 1	140,876	159,363	45,717	1,42,902 15 9	
6. Assam	60	18,282 3 6	53,345	58,019	26,724	57,297 6 8	
7. Burma	47	33,368 4 1	73,528	74,488	14,851	82,691 4 11	
8. Bihar	46	15,004 2 0	45,102	54,234	38,459	49,626 1 4	
9. Central Provinces	43	13,747 7 9	64,721	73,639	7,541	67,963 0 1	
10. Central India	17	8,332 0 0	24,708	29,485	11,215	25,888 10 6	
11. Sind and Baluchistan	16	9,090 6 7	62,124	83,480	516	58,930 14 6	
12. Eastern Bengal	15	4,180 4 2	19,387	20,876	94	19,621 0 11	
13. Oudh	13	3,997 10 9	15,453	23,614	2,072	15,826 12 6	
14. Rajputana	11	4,139 12 6	21,791	25,073	...	19,841 6 4	
Total for 1892-93	**845**	**2,98,998 13 6**	**1,154,585***	**1,202,659**	**345,113**	**12,06,085 15 6**	
Total for 1891-92	754	2,67,693 3 3	1,059,931	1,097,500	262,856	11,49,024 14 9	
Increase	91	25,245 10 3	94,654	105,159	82,257	57,061 0 9	
Percentage of increase	12·06	9·43	8·93	9·58	31·29	4·96	

* Excluding 54,632 free messages.

Telegraph receiving offices.

55. In addition to the work done by combined offices, as shown in the statement above, the Post Office also renders assistance to the Telegraph Department by booking at all other post offices, except a few branch offices, telegrams tendered by the public, and sending them by post to the nearest telegraph office for onward transmission by wire. During the year under report there was an increase in the number of receiving offices at which telegrams were booked, the number being 1,787 at the close of the year as compared with 1,709 at the close of 1891-92. The revenue realised was slightly larger than in the previous year, being ₹38,073 as compared with ₹35,021,* while the number of messages was almost exactly the same in the two years, *viz.* 40,746 in 1892-93 and 40,731 in 1891-92.

The number of messages collected by post offices in the Persian Gulf on account of the Indo-European Telegraph Department was 380 against 372 in 1891-92 and fees to the amount of ₹2,635-1-0 were realised as compared with ₹2,246-10-0 in the previous year.

Post Office carrying agency and passenger service.

56. The management of the Government carrying agency, or bullock train, and passenger service between Kalka and Simla was attended with a good deal of difficulty during the year. There was great scarcity of grass before the rains set in, and subsequently the price of grain ruled high for several months, while a serious break in the road defied engineering skill for some time and was a constant source of anxiety. The bullock train receipts exceeded those of the previous year by ₹16,380, but the passenger service revenue showed a falling off of ₹12,057. This, however, was more apparent than real, as a large sum was received in 1891-92 for the use of a number of vehicles and horses from the Simla line on the occasion of the Viceroy's visit to Kashmir. As regards the charges it has been found impossible, in practice, to dissociate the working of the two services, and the separate charges debited in the past to the bullock train and passenger service have been largely arbitrary. The results of the year, therefore, can only be judged on the joint cost of the two services. The total charges were ₹71,362 in excess of the total receipts, as compared with an apparent deficit of ₹54,909 in 1891-92, when, however, the receipts were swelled by the special payment already referred to, and of ₹75,925 in 1890-91. The charges would have been materially less, had it not been that compensation had to be paid to the line contractors on account of the high prices of grass and grain, and that unusual expenses had to be incurred on account of the break. It may be added that some number of transport bullocks were employed on the line, in pursuance of Government policy of employing army transport in civil departments in times of peace.

Receiving Salt-revenue at post offices.

57. The system of receiving salt-revenue at post offices remained in force throughout the year in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and in the Punjab, but the conditions under which it is worked were materially modified with effect from the 1st October 1892. Since that date salt-revenue has only been received at post offices away from treasury and sub-treasury stations, where the work can be undertaken with due regard to considerations of postal convenience and safety, and a charge is made for the services rendered by the Department. The object of the change was to put a stop to the receipt of large sums of money by post offices at places where there were treasuries, and it was pointed out in last year's report that it was to be expected that the sums paid in at post offices in the interior of districts would probably be very small, though petty salt traders, living away from treasury stations, would be given the convenience of having their money received on the spot on payment of a small percentage. The modified system was extended, at the instance of the Commissioner, Salt Revenue, Northern India, to the Central Provinces, Rajputana and the Central India Agency with effect from the 1st January 1893, but was only taken advantage of to a very limited extent. The total amount received by

* In the Annual Report for 1891-92 this amount was shown as ₹35,860, owing to an incorrect return having been furnished by one of the postal circles.

the Post Office throughout the year was about 49 lakhs of rupees, as compared with 85 lakhs of rupees in the preceding year, but the greater part of this sum was paid in during the first two quarters of the year in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and in the Punjab. The actual payments during the last half of the year did not amount to much more than $3\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs of rupees.

Section XI.—Financial Results.

Receipts and Expenditure according to departmental accounts.

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

	Receipts.		Charges.	
	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.
	₹	₹	₹	₹
1. Postal Service Proper . .	1,41,27,843	1,45,46,185	1,14,90,195	1,15,56,908
2. Non-Postal Branches—				
(*a*) Bullock Train . .	71,330	96,185	1,35 516	96,185
(*b*) Passenger Service	1,71,172	1,58,854	1,71,172	1,58,854
(*c*) Mail Steamer Subsidies	...	...	6,19,109	6,66,394
(*d*) Contributions from Native States . .	11,245	11,295	...	...
Total .	1,43,81,590	1,48,12,519	1,24,15,992	1,24,78,341

Under the head of Postal Service proper, the receipts for the year were ₹4,18,342 in excess of the receipts for 1891-92. This is due to an increase of ₹3,41,844 in the revenue derived from the sale of ordinary postage stamps, to an increase of ₹1,22,694 in the revenue derived from service postage stamps, and to an increase of ₹58,763 in the income obtained from postage and commission paid in cash. Under the head of "Non-postal branches," the receipts were ₹12,587 more than in the preceding year; and the net revenue of the Post Office realised under both heads during the year under report was ₹4,30,929 in excess of the net revenue realised in 1891-92. The total charges of the year show an increase of ₹62,349 over the charges of the previous year. Under the head of "Postal Service proper," there was a marked diminution in the cost of stationery and printing, but no other items call for special notice. Under the head of "Non-postal branches," the charges for the bullock train and passenger services are entered at the same figure as the receipts, the additional expenditure being shown as a charge under the head of "Mail cart charges." The actual results of the working of the two services have been already dealt with.

Financial position of the Post Office.

59. In Appendix XI is given a comparative abstract of the receipts and charges for the year, and this appendix contains a third head of account comprising certain receipts and charges which find a place in the Finance and Revenue Accounts, although they are not shown in the Post Office Accounts. The entries under this head are quoted in the margin, and if these totals be added to the totals given in the preceding paragraph, the entire

Receipts, 1892-93.	₹	Charges, 1892-93.	₹
District Post collections, including zemindary dâk receipts in Bengal	76,108	District Post establishment, including zemindary dâks in Bengal .	11,75,134
		Stores from England . . .	3 57,580
		Payments under postal arrangements with Lords of the Treasury	5 99,000
		Exchange on charges in England .	5 75 500
Total .	76,108	Total .	27,07,214

receipts of the year will amount to ₹1,48,88,627, and the entire charges to ₹1,51,85,555. There was thus a deficit of ₹2,96,928 on the year's transactions as shown in the Finance and Revenue Accounts. The charge, however, on account of District Post establishments has to be excluded from the calculation. It is entirely met by grants from District Post funds, which, with the exception of the item shown in the marginal table, are not credited to the Post Office in the Finance and Revenue Accounts. The actual results of the year, therefore, show a surplus of ₹8,02,098. It has been usual, however, to take into account the indirect charges which are properly debitable to the Post Office in order that its real financial position may be ascertained, and these charges amounted to ₹6,07,041 as shown in the margin. If this sum be deducted from the amount of the surplus already stated, the net financial result will be a surplus of ₹1,95,057.

	1892-93.
	₹
Railway free service estimated	9[illegible],937
Rent of Government buildings	3,91,802
Gratuities	2,284
Leave allowances paid in Great Britain	20,,62
Pension (being the average of five years capitalized at 10·165 years' purchase)	3.24,435
	8,37,820
Deduct—Share of Marine subsidies charged in the Finance Accounts, which should have been borne by the Military, Political and other Departments	2,30,779
	6,07,041

The Post Office is now to receive a commission, calculated at the same percentage as the money order commission, for the payment of the pensions of military pensioners, though no actual credit was made on this account during the year under report, and also obtains some remuneration for receiving salt revenue which, has become a very small matter; but no allowance has been claimed on account of the services rendered by the Department to Government in the management of the Post Office Savings Bank, and in carrying official correspondence at exceptionally low postage rates.

Section XII.—Notice of Post Office Officials.

Mention of special services.

60. I have much pleasure in bringing to the notice of Government the good services of Mr. W. J. Ham, whom I have to thank for all he has done in the interests of efficiency and economy since his appointment as Inspector-General, Railway Mail Service, and of Mr. J. Cornwall, who, as Deputy Postmaster-General, Burma, has had to accept an onerous and responsible charge, and has shown vigour and thoroughness in the administration of posts in that province. Mr. F. Whymper acted as Deputy Postmaster-General, Burma, for six months, during Mr. Cornwall's absence, and has proved himself a trustworthy and able officer. Mr. Owens, as Presidency Postmaster, Bombay, did excellent work in carrying out successfully a large scheme of re-organising postal deliveries in that city, and Mr. C. J. Dease and Mr. G. A. T. Bennett deserve special credit, the first for his management of the field post office arrangements for the Isazai expedition, and the second for the successful conduct of an important enquiry at Zanzibar. The following officers also, whose names have been mentioned by the heads of circles, are entitled to special thanks: Rai Bahadur Daulat Ram, who had unusual difficulties and anxiety to contend with on account of the long-continued break in the Simla-Kalka road: Mr. Henry Smith, Superintendent of the Coconada postal division; Ghulam Raza Saheb, Superintendent of the Trichinopoly postal division; Mr. I. Hamilton, Superintendent of the Baluchistan postal division; and Mr. Cursetji Sorabji, Superintendent of the Kathiawar postal division, all of whom are reported to have displayed exceptional vigour and ability; and Mr. A. Franks Ryan, Superintendent, Railway Mail Service, who did particularly good work in making mail arrangements on the occasion

of the break in the North-Western Railway, and in the investigation and prosecution of a very important case of fraud. I have further to express my regret that the Department should have lost the services of two old and valued officers. Mr. Hutton, who had been Presidency Postmaster of Calcutta for 12 years, and had acted on various occasions as Postmaster-General, retired from Government employ in April 1893, and the death in May 1892 of Rai Bahadur Ramoutar Singh, who for many years past had managed the intricate sorting arrangements of the Railway Mail Service, has left a gap in the office of the Inspector-General of that branch of the Department which will not easily be filled.

SCHEDULE OF PRINCIPAL STEAM SERVICES.

By the British India Steam Navigation Company.	
(1) Weekly communication between Calcutta, Rangoon, and Moulmein. (2) Weekly communication between Calcutta and Rangoon *viâ* Chittagong, Akyab, Kyouk-Phyo, and Sandoway. (3) Weekly communication between Rangoon and Mergui *viâ* Tavoy. (4) Fortnightly communication between Madras and Rangoon, touching at certain intermediate ports on the north-east coast of Madras. (5) Weekly direct communication between Bombay and Karachi. (6) Weekly communication between Bombay and Karachi *viâ* the Coast ports. (7) Weekly communication between Karachi and Busrah *viâ* the Persian Gulf ports.	Under contract with the Post Office for ten years, from 1st May 1884, on an annual subsidy of ₹4,39,000.
(8) Fortnightly communication between Madras and Bimlipatam *viâ* Masulipatam, Coconada, and Vizagapatam. (9) Weekly communication between Tuticorin and Colombo.	Under supplementary contract with the Post Office, from 6th May 1886 to 30th April 1894, on an annual subsidy of ₹15,000.
(10) Bi-weekly communication between Tuticorin and Colombo.	There is no regular contract with the British India Steam Navigation Company for this supplementary service, which began on the 1st March 1892, but the understanding is that it may be used up to the 31st March 1893 by the Indian and Ceylon Post Offices, on payment of an annual subsidy of ₹3,000, to be shared equally between Governments of India and Ceylon.
(11) Weekly communication between Kyouk-Phyo, Cheduba, and Ramree.	Under contract with the Local Administration for ten years, from 18th November 1884, on a monthly subsidy of ₹1,500 for the first five years and ₹1,200 for the second period of five years, subject to other arrangements if intermediately made.
(12) Additional services between India and Burma and Burma and the Straits.	These additional services are not included in the contract with the British India Steam Navigation Company, but it has been arranged that the Post Office may use them until 30th April 1894 on payment of ₹50,000 annually.
By the Asiatic Steam Navigation Company.	
(13) Six-weekly communication between Calcutta and Port Blair, with extensions to Madras and Rangoon.	The consideration is not in the form of subsidy, but of guaranteed rates for the transport of Government stores, the contract is for five years, from 1st January 1888, and is terminable after the five years by a notice of six months.
By the Irrawaddy Flotilla Company.	
(14) A daily service between Mandalay and Myingyan to and fro each way (except on Sundays). (15) A daily service between Myingyan and Pokôkku to and fro each way (except on Sundays). (16) A daily service between Prome and Thayetmyo to and fro each way (except on Sundays). (17) A bi-weekly service between Thayetmyo and Pokôkku to and fro each way. (18) A weekly service between Pokôkku and Kindat to and fro each way. (19) A weekly express service between Mandalay and Bhamo to and fro each way.	Under contract with the Local Government for five years, from the 1st January 1891 to the 31st December 1895. The subsidy is ₹9,000 per mensem, towards which the Post Office contributes ₹3,500 per mensem.
(20) A tri-weekly service between Rangoon and Bassein. (21) A bi-weekly service between Bassein and Henzada.	Under contract with the Local Administration from 1st July 1880 and to continue in force until six months' notice is given by either party, the subsidy being ₹2,500 per mensem, towards which the Post Office contributes ₹500.
(22) A bi-weekly service between Rangoon and Pyapon.	Under contract with the Local Administration from 1st October 1882, and to continue in force until six months' notice is given by either party. The subsidy is ₹800 per mensem.
(23) A daily service between Rangoon and Kyauktan, and *vice versâ*.	The service is under contract with the Post Office from 1st September 1892; period not fixed, but terminable at any time by two months' notice. Monthly subsidy is ₹125.

By the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

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

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

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

By the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company.

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

By other Agencies.

(28) By River Steam Navigation Company.—Daily communication between Jatrapur and Dibrugarh on the Brahmaputra River. — Under contract with the Local Administration, from the 7th October 1883 to the 1st May 1893. Annual subsidy ₹1,00,000, towards which the Post Office contributes ₹30,000.

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

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

(31) By Messrs. Shepherd & Co.'s Steamers.—Daily communication between Bombay and Goa. — Under contract with the Local Government, from 1st October 1892 to 31st May 1893. The monthly subsidy is ₹3,000, towards which the Post Office contributes ₹969·6 and the Portuguese Government ₹200.

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

(33) By Bengal Central Flotilla Company.—Four times a week between Barisal and Taktakhali. — No contract has been entered into with the Company, but they have been carrying the mails since 1st April 1892 on a monthly subsidy of ₹100.

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

(35) By Messrs. Dawson and Thompson of Moulmein.—A tri-weekly steamer service between Buthidaung and Akyab and *vice versâ* from 1st October to 30th April in each year and during the remaining months of each year a bi-weekly service.

(36) By Messrs. Dawson and Thompson of Moulmein.—A bi-weekly steam launch service between Akyab and Paletwa from 1st October to 30th April in each year and a weekly service to and fro during the remaining months of the year and a weekly service between Akyab and Kyauktan (for the Paletwa mail) and *vice versâ*. — Under contract with the Local Administration for 5 years from 15th February 1890, but terminable at any time by either party giving six months' notice. Subsidy ₹15,000 a year.

(37) By Messrs. Dawson and Thompson of Moulmein.—A daily service except on Sundays from Moulmein to Denjinzeik and *vice versâ*, and a tri-weekly service from Moulmein to Shwegon and *vice versâ*. — Under contract with the Local Administration from 1st May 1891 to 1st May 1895 on a monthly subsidy of ₹500.

(38) By Salween Steam Navigation Company of Moulmein.—A bi-weekly service between Moulmein and Kayando and *vice versâ*, and a daily service between Moulmein and Natmaw and *vice versâ*. — Under contract with the Local Administration for two years from 1st February 1893. Local Government may terminate contract by giving six months' notice. Subsidy ₹3,000 a year.

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

Appendix No. I.

Statement showing the number of Post Offices and Letter-Boxes opened, and Village Postmen entertained during the year 1892-93, and the total number that stood at the end of the official years 1891-92 and 1892-93.

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

Names of Postal Circles.	Existing on the 31st March 1892.			Opened or Entertained in 1892-93.			Closed or Discontinued in 1892-93.			Balance on 31st March 1893.			Increase or Decrease.						Total of 1892-93.			Increase or Decrease.					
	Post Offices.	Letter-Boxes.	Village Postmen.	Post Offices.	Letter-Boxes.	Village Postmen.	Post Offices.	Letter-Boxes.	Village Postmen.	Post Offices.	Letter-Boxes.	Village Postmen.	Post Offices.		Letter-Boxes.		Village Postmen.		Post Offices.	Letter-Boxes.	Village Postmen.	Post Offices.		Letter-Boxes.		Village Postmen.	
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.		No.		No.		No.	No.	No.	No.		No.		No.	
Bengal	1,201	3,939	(b) 427	34	34	30	30	34	30	1,205	3,994	677	Increase	4	Increase	411	Increase	21	1,235	4,022	443	Increase	34	Increase	411	Decrease	16
Bombay	1,376	2,254		80	291		50	290		1,406	2,545	746	,,	69	,,	712	,,	13	1,406	2,545	746	,,	30	,,	712	Increase	35
Madras	1,814	1,660	911	45	113		45	113		1,859	1,773	932	,,	45	,,	919	,,	21	1,859	1,773	932	,,	45	,,	919	,,	8
North-Western Provinces	890	1,438	146	15	53		15	53		890	1,438	146	,,	15	,,	147	,,	7	905	1,498	156	,,	15	,,	147	,,	1
Punjab	831	544	353	158	89		158	89		831	544	353	,,	158	,,	426	,,	113	989	633	438	,,	158	,,	426	,,	73
Assam	221	186	224	5	7		5	7		221	186	224	,,	5	,,	216	,,	1	226	193	225	,,	5	,,	216	,,	8
Bihar	475	528	(a) 205	8	16		8	16		475	528	205	Decrease	37	Increase	197	Increase	9	483	544	214	Increase	8	Increase	197	Increase	5
Burma	171	184	37	22	47		22	47		171	184	37	Decrease	25	Increase	74	Decrease	7	193	231	44	Decrease	13	Decrease	74	Decrease	2
Central India	137	66	27	7	11		7	11		137	66	27	Increase	280	Decrease	462	Increase	24	144	77	27	Increase	7	Increase	462	Increase	2
Central Provinces	438	520	282	30	26		30	26		438	520	282	,,	131	Increase	456	Decrease	6	468	548	288	Increase	30	Increase	456	Increase	2
Eastern Bengal	356	1,001	(c) 129	10	45		10	45		356	1,001	129	,,	7	,,	302	,,	6	366	1,046	136	,,	10	,,	302	,,	1
Oudh	324	191	157	1	1		1	1		324	191	157	Increase	2	Increase	191	,,	...	325	192	159	Increase	1	,,	191	,,	...
Rajputana	215	136	122	8	14		8	14		215	136	122	,,	6	,,	149	Increase	4	223	150	128	,,	8	Increase	149	Increase	3
Sind	168	110	65	8	24		8	24		168	110	65	,,	3	,,	133	,,	3	176	134	68	,,	8	,,	133	,,	...
Railway Mail Service	...	89	...	...	36		...	36		...	125	...	,,	...	,,	112	,,	...	...	138	...	,,	...	,,	112	,,	...
TOTAL	8,617	12,848	3,762	381	856		381	856		8,617	12,848	3,762	Increase	236	Increase	3,837	Increase	215	8,998	13,774	3,998	Increase	236	Increase	3,837	Increase	75

(a) One Village Postman less shown in 1891-92. (b) Three Village Postmen less shown in 1891-92. (c) One Village Postman less shown in 1891-92.

Appendix No. II.

Statement showing the distances over which Mails were conveyed by Railway, Mail Carts, Horses, Camels, Runners, Boats, and Steamers during the years 1891-92 and 1892-93.

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

Names of Postal Circles.	Under Local Control.		Railway.						Under Inspector-General, Railway Mail Service.				Steamer services, sea and river.		Total.	
			Total.		Served by railway guards under weightment system.		Served by mail guards.		Served by Railway Mail Service sorting section.							
	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.			1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.
	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.			Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.
Bengal	...	709	4,487	4,541	107	107	174	174	907	907			9,235	9,443	14,807	14,899
Bombay	...	420	8,766	8,844	19	19	441	255	1,838	1,595			4,867	4,899	16,073	16,073
Madras	...	...	11,312	11,281	15	24	115	193	3,115	3,229			1,207	1,255	15,866	15,866
North-Western Provinces	...	...	1,613	1,572	26	26	220	220	1,987	1,987			4,246	4,255	6,626	6,626
Punjab	...	...	3,465	5,068	95	95	36	36	1,949	1,949			8,568	8,568	8,568	8,568
Assam	110	110	1,708	1,664	...	...	...	29	902	1,033			2,549	2,568	2,549	2,568
Bihar	...	...	1,086	1,094	...	...	...	...	1,183	...			2,183	2,207	2,183	2,207
Burma	694	709	1,465	1,717	...	...	...	...	444	731			6,153	6,585	6,153	6,585
Central India	...	...	1,721	1,639	...	...	12	12	1,311	...			2,397	2,224	2,397	2,224
Central Provinces	...	...	2,840	2,746	...	...	135	135	86	86			4,564	4,554	4,564	4,554
Eastern Bengal	...	...	1,721	1,711	...	...	...	...	...	...			2,062	2,052	2,062	2,052
Oudh	...	...	796	796	...	...	...	...	511	511			1,495	1,495	1,495	1,495
Rajputana	...	...	2,353	2,337	...	...	...	...	851	851			3,503	3,568	3,503	3,568
Sind	...	...	686	719	59	...	...	...	770	770			2,058	2,041	2,058	2,041
TOTAL	804	1,239	44,019	45,732	274	377	1,407	1,251	14,711	14,673			77,728	80,472	17,196	17,540

* Exclusive of Political lines in Baluchistan, *viz.*, 572 miles in 1891-92 and 602 miles in 1892-93.
There are Sorting Services at Sea between Calcutta and Rangoon, and between Bombay and Karachi.

Appendix

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

	Bengal.		Bombay.		Madras.		N.-W. Provinces.		Punjab.		Assam.		Bihar.	
	Number given out for delivery.		Number given out for delivery.		Number given out for delivery.		Number given out for delivery.		Number given out for delivery.		Number given out for delivery.		Number given out for delivery.	
	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.
Letters, paid	18,460,266	19,558,812	29,486,864	29,693,975	29,614,092	30,863,435	15,184,521	15,566,364	15,672,526	16,182,118	2,353 598	2,326,484	5,566,537	5,651,869
,, unpaid	4,317,734	4,488,699	3,150,865	2,304,060	2,606,926	2,629,094	0,080,370	6,027,022	2,272,334	1,988,051	765,927	695,325	2,213,177	2,092,363
,, registered	958,232	969,310	777,586	758,157	1,477,311	1,541,838	743,270	725,359	675,954	655,540	83,220	89,660	281,754	297,110
,, insured	26,410	27,062	12,045	12,645	31,807	35,561	10,611	9,725	24,377	7,952	1,460	3,989	3,598	4,197
,, value-payable	24,533	25,758	10,872	15,382	27,245	31,781	25,289	29,565	27,245	33,606	10,768	9,777	31,260	35,770
,, service, privileged	839,161	897,014	1,695	1,590	1,585,742	1,665,365	1,381,812	1,294,107	1,175,821	736,648	91,302	111,742	489,726	482,061
Post-cards	18,136,068	19,902,277	25,052,375	26,033,416	18,126,213	19,362,624	13,638,725	12,839,814	13,778,515	14,888,871	1,391,145	1,495,144	3,717,551	3,987,781
Reply post-cards	483,886	544,137	410,938	461,308	768,977	814,863	512,564	457,997	487,171	458,414	28,600	47,111	181,561	188,418
Total	43,446,341	46,408,369	58,909,254	59,960,531	54,327,173	56,954,391	34,157,168	34,190,854	34,113,943	34,951,200	4,726,030	4,779,232	12,485,164	12,739,569
Newspapers	4,072,774	4,057,861	4,365,713	4,237,728	4,159,722	4,498,417	2,933,036	2,927,587	2,920,704	3,084,954	760,582	770,698	863,199	905,148
Book and Pattern Packets. Unregistered	1,672,847	1,978,482	1,463,676	1,606,104	2,347,080	2,588,296	1,093,853	1,160,126	887,758	1 057,483	261,288	290.044	320,835	373,656
Book and Pattern Packets. Registered	41,558	60,434	12,201	12,723	32,746	35,640	27,818	14,470	35,874	27,844	2,503	3,859	5,397	5,657
Book Packets. Value-payable registered	8,708	8,838	5,840	6,388	16,399	19,449	10,064	12,931	9,255	9,386	1,981	3.076	4,197	4,015
Book Packets. Value-payable unregistered	117,608	150.954	81,395	76,806	111,455	146,574	69,037	73,965	62,306	84,915	23,517	28,209	36,265	38.977
Parcels, paid	113,209	124,022	154,838	150,432	134,164	122,796	95,161	85,291	158,697	161,591	18,615	20.075	26,513	30,634
,, unpaid	57,149	61,294	38,977	40,515	50,761	47,268	38,275	38,429	43,513	39,837	17,285	16.816	17,311	17,624
,, insured	21,848	20,179	35,118	46,616	42,888	37,908	15,043	14,026	15,930	12,384	3,963	5,788	5,379	5,006
,, value-payable	104,755	122,040	50,187	51,674	101,075	106,710	70,158	74,721	63,223	62,702	47,763	55,845	39,446	39,915
Total	49,656,790	52.992.473	65,817,109	66,189,517	61,323,467	64,537,449	38,509,611	38,602,400	38,311,103	39,492,296	5,863,517	5,174,242	13,803,908	14,160,201
Money Orders, Inland	1,033,969	2,043,997	772,322	811,301	1,021,271	1,094,798	945,333	999,011	582,278	636.492	251,475	262,810	499,186	621,556
Grand Total	51,590,759	55,036,470	65,889,521	67,000,818	62,344,738	65,632,247	39,454,944	39,601,411	38,893,381	40,128,788	6,114,992	6,237,052	14,303,094	14,681,757
Deduct—Number of articles returned undelivered	685,490	872,402	2,156,185	2,122,762	1,504,269	1,613,274	692,796	618,466	895,049	1,005.523	201,923	196,640	309,598	291,087
Net actually delivered	50,905,269	54,164,068	63,733,336	64,878,056	60,840,469	64,018,973	38,762,148	38,982,945	37,997,332	39,123,265	5,913,069	6,041,412	13,993,496	14,390,670
Add—Number of articles sent to Dead Letter Offices	692,531	658,202	662,456	611,776	337,377	316,187	355,883	338,834	302,153	304,536	85,739	78,549	168,980	156,590
Total	51,597,794	54,822,270	64,395,792	65,489,832	61,177,846	64,335,160	39,128,031	39,321,779	38,299,487	39,427,801	5,998,208	6,119.961	14,162,476	14,547,260

* Calculated from the actual figures of 14 days.

No. III.

number of Money Orders received in the Post Offices (both Imperial and District Post) under the Bengal, Bombay, Eastern Bengal, Oudh, Rajputana, and Sind Postal Circles, during the years 1891-92 and 1892-93.

Burma.		Central India.		Central Provinces.		Eastern Bengal.		Oudh.		Rajputana.		Sind.		Total.	
Number given out for delivery.		Number given out for delivery.		Number given out for delivery.		Number given out for delivery.		Number given out for delivery.		Number given out for delivery.		Number given out for delivery.		Number given out for delivery.	
1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.
5,784,181	6,480,653	1,704,055	1,700,587	6,381,373	6,656,531	4,387,430	4,726,750	3,774,986	3,941,114	4,178,025	4,091,207	4,549,699	4,568,079	147,098,153	152,007,978
2,914,942	3,326,714	478,489	498,227	1,375,450	1,267,071	908,146	872,533	1,185,807	1,111,138	651,525	566,167	513,294	500,102	27,309,873	26,202,595
201,610	209,275	58,035	54,802	300,108	273,411	97,638	107,258	177,755	169,986	119,981	126,707	139,795	127,020	6,092,293	6,105,433
860	4,041	1,173	1,017	7,039	5,162	2,842	2,555	1,642	1,851	1,460	1,304	547	443	125,871	117,534
3,937	8,812	4,693	5,632	13,949	13,740	3,415	4,875	6,075	6,075	4,927	5,892	4,224	4,171	198,432	230,833
392,662	344,117	145,322	144,331	521,194	457,293	227,186	216,184	172,934	170,429	22,135	26,306	...	...	7,046,742	6,547,137
642,843	675,172	980,494	1,072,526	3,754,077	3,904,900	4,493,254	4,965,590	2,602,685	2,706,084	2,404,385	2,563,812	1,580,007	1,799,007	109,298,337	116,197,013
39,681	57,983	18,876	20,127	149,807	185,551	182,500	166,701	115,705	126,238	38,664	40,489	31,181	36,161	3,450,111	3,605,498
9,980,716	11,106,767	3,391,137	3,407,249	12,502,997	12,763,659	10,302,411	11,062,446	8,037,639	8,232,915	7,421,102	7,421,884	6,818,747	7,034,983	300,619,812	311,011,043
1,946,467	2,018,659	352,720	386,900	1,015,508	1,084,546	749,893	794,084	701,843	787,852	356,918	379,183	711,307	704,346	25,910,386	26,637,963
586,659	743,140	60,433	69,376	377,488	401,891	217,592	222,754	196,631	248,852	114,558	127,072	203,748	267,258	9,804,446	11,115,134
8,812	11,080	600	2,842	3,780	6,022	7,013	6,935	2,268	3,832	1,721	1,955	4,380	4,302	186,671	197,595
5,136	5,501	1,121	1,434	5,605	6,440	1,799	2,711	2,346	2,816	2,529	1,669	1,069	1.695	76,049	86, 349
26,045	27,949	9,412	10.507	39,576	34,857	26,541	33,163	16,894	17,781	11,315	12,071	12,019	13,688	643,885	750,416
56,784	52,821	9,464	10,064	27,975	27,818	13,513	18,354	33,528	33,606	24,533	25,837	18,328	19,267	887,317	892,008
43,226	41,819	5,736	5,918	19,241	17,755	10,976	12,149	8,708	9,699	13,166	13,166	11,367	12,332	375,689	374,621
6,570	5,110	3,885	3,702	12,514	12,410	3,155	2,894	4,954	4,927	19,267	16,607	5,866	5.240	196,580	192,797
87,760	76,780	9,803	9,542	39,759	44,680	21,326	26,515	11,263	18,825	10,767	10,246	11,810	12,514	649,099	709,689
12,728,175	14,089,626	3,844,311	3,907,534	14,044,443	14,400,058	11,356,219	12,182,005	9,016,074	9,358,105	7,975,896	8,009,690	7,799,241	8,075,625	339,349,934	351,971,221
419,609	452,707	114,524	120,591	355,292	365,776	395,695	419,372	186,481	202,210	227,432	129,626	178,430	177,608	7,783,296	8,237,855
13,147,784	14,542,333	3,958,835	4,028,125	14,399,735	14,765,834	11,751,914	12,601,377	9,202,555	9,560,315	8,203,307	8,139,316	7 77,671	8,253,233	347,133,230	360,209,076
1,591,973	1,961,719	151,188	130,800	569,270	496,540	223,719	237,250	205,234	218,296	170,742	165,371	287,959	262,878	9,646,401	10,191,008
11,555,811	12,580,614	3,807,647	3,897,325	13,830,465	14,270,294	11,528,195	12,364,127	8,997,321	9,342,019	7,932,565	7,973,945	7,089,712	7,990,855	337,486,829	350,018,068
236,322	218,824	76,193	75.391	124,360	116,957	88,972	77,826	121,506	109,561	94,097	90.850	54,542	50,825	3,404,513	3,204,908
11,792,133	12,799,438	3,883,840	3,972,716	13,954,825	14,387,251	11,617,167	12,441,953	9,118,827	9,451,580	8,026,662	8,064,795	7,744,254	8,041,180	340,891,342	353,222,976

Appendix

No. IV.

Statement showing the Number of Articles received at, and disposed of by, the Dead Letter Offices at Ajmere, Allahabad, Bombay, Calcutta, Dinapur, Karachi, Lahore, Lucknow, Madras, Nagpur, and Rangoon, during the year 1891-92 and 1892-93.

		Ajmere.		Allahabad.		Bombay.		Calcutta.		Dinapur.		Karachi.		Lahore.		Lucknow.		Madras.		Nagpur.		Rangoon.		Total.			
		Number.		Number.		Number.		Number.		Number.		Number.		Number.		Number.		Number.		Number.		Number.		Number.		Proportion.	
		1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.
Received from Post Offices	Registered Articles	147	208	2,114	1,796	4,943	5,442	1,840	1,943	779	676	411	402	1,152	1,141	335	399	4,289	4,007	801	756	533	748	17,344	17,518	...	...
	Parcels	8	6	118	104	436	431	185	148	8	22	37	36	129	121	30	21	206	112	14	19	90	81	1,261	1,101	...	...
	Letters	87,569	83,499	397,613	371,716	555,819	501,353	73,054	716,579	158,374	146,158	46,015	43,210	246,917	253,773	109,587	99,499	281,985	271,628	14,082	106,031	215,575	199,053	2,986,590	2,792,499	...	...
	Newspapers	4,498	4,830	30,407	27,308	40,779	38,912	59,629	60,683	5,375	5,951	6,110	4,266	40,651	36,467	9,255	7,005	37,460	32,692	7,646	7,484	5,853	11,828	247,663	237,426	...	...
	Packets	1,875	2,307	11,824	13,301	60,479	65,638	31,934	35,224	4,444	3,783	1,963	2,911	13,306	13,034	2,299	2,637	7,437	7,748	1,817	2,667	14,271	7,114	151,655	156,364	...	...
	Total	94,097	90,850	*442,076	†414,225	662,456	611,776	‡866,642	§814,577	168,980	156,590	54,542	50,825	302,155	304,536	121,506	109,561	331,377	316,187	124,360	116,957	236,322	218,824	3,404,513	3,204,908	74·22	74·69
Received from other Dead Letter Offices.	Registered Articles	4	1	67	110	632	844	133	131	83	117	18	21	32	86	28	8	158	255	41	17	52	45	1,248	1,638	...	...
	Parcels	...	...	...	...	199	240	2	1	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	21	28	8	...	1	...	234	271	...	...
	Letters	44,181	40,385	263,988	233,247	73,890	65,729	112,005	108,409	169,273	160,226	15,197	14,191	80,222	75,786	110,597	90,195	82,557	76,748	35,007	33,179	14,981	14,903	1,001,898	913,298	...	...
	Newspapers	880	940	9,466	14,396	25,923	18,715	49,864	41,960	856	467	328	143	14,151	10,837	3,563	2,529	6,667	5,908	479	474	222	238	112,399	96,707	...	...
	Packets	111	153	3,077	3,423	47,994	49,933	7,733	10,729	2,112	2,502	419	316	3,414	1,706	336	429	2,986	4,456	172	196	228	130	66,582	73,973	...	...
	Total	45,176	41,479	276,598	251,176	148,638	135,461	169,737	161,233	172,325	163,312	15,963	14,971	98,820	88,516	114,524	93,162	92,389	87,395	35,707	33,866	15,484	15,316	1,182,361	1,085,887	25·78	25·31
Total Number of Articles received in the Dead Letter Office.		139,273	132,329	718,674	665,401	811,094	747,237	1,036,379	975,810	341,305	319,902	70,505	65,796	‡, 397,975	393,052	236,030	202,723	423,766	403,582	160,067	150,823	251,806	234,140	4,586,874	4,290,795	100	100
Deduct—Articles transferred to other Dead Letter Offices.	Registered Articles	3	6	268	289	1,231	1,422	180	196	56	72	31	30	74	93	60	102	91	151	10	12	64	92	2,068	2,465	...	...
	Parcels	1	...	30	41	16	10	56	47	2	...	28	29	39	69	22	6	25	12	8	2	41	25	268	241	...	...
	Letters	34,761	35,018	146,374	141,268	152,989	136,092	301,011	263,532	44,053	39,862	25,872	23,076	73,192	68,139	48,823	44,051	38,055	38,860	53,819	47,645	92,386	86,656	1,012,235	924,199	...	...
	Newspapers	3,704	3,817	22,600	17,007	31,303	26,354	8,855	9,073	4,010	4,788	4,691	3,687	15,124	15,347	6,621	5,341	22,527	17,954	6,070	5,942	4,033	7,910	129,538	117,220	...	...
	Packets	1,487	1,826	7,666	9,494	79,154	80,132	18,988	20,900	3,149	2,598	1,487	2,558	8,695	7,968	1,851	1,862	4,530	3,597	1,355	2,140	10,049	4,614	138,411	137,679	...	...
	Total	39,956	40,667	176,938	168,089	264,693	244,010	320,990	293,748	51,270	47,320	32,109	29,380	97,124	91,616	57,377	51,382	65,228	60,574	61,252	55,741	106,573	99,297	1,282,520	1,181,804	27·96	27·54
Balance remaining to be disposed of		99,317	91,662	541,736	497,312	546,401	503,227	706,389	682,062	290,035	272,582	38,396	36,416	300,851	301,436	178,653	151,361	358,538	343,008	98,805	95,082	145,233	134,843	3,304,354	3,108,991	72·04	72·46
Articles sent out by Dead Letter Offices. By redirection or retransmission to their addressees.	Registered Articles	3	11	274	126	449	530	191	161	225	243	17	16	114	150	16	8	76	124	35	38	33	94	1,433	1,500	...	...
	Parcels	2	2	31	15	52	159	31	23	1	5	1	4	38	22	...	4	26	17	4	7	11	31	187	289	...	...
	Letters	19,717	15,544	68,520	57,829	69,067	66,055	61,872	74,719	36,163	35,025	6,362	6,195	46,758	50,168	26,840	22,020	30,189	28,398	8,522	6,946	47,253	39,688	421,363	406,767	...	...
	Newspapers	295	331	2,949	1,967	3,238	4,070	5,477	5,561	538	630	405	182	3,909	3,967	785	638	1,387	1,058	784	551	1,192	2,976	20,959	21,931	...	...
	Packets	225	357	3,005	2,625	8,060	16,134	3,975	3,938	1,121	867	377	290	3,163	3,994	358	464	454	1,039	495	549	3,613	2,007	24,846	32,264	...	...
	Total	20,242	16,245	74,779	62,561	80,866	86,948	71,546	84,402	38,048	36,770	7,162	6,687	53,982	58,301	27,929	23,134	32,122	30,584	9,840	7,791	52,102	44,746	468,688	458,169	14·18	14·74
By return to their senders.	Registered Articles	50	89	1,070	939	3,352	3,715	1,393	1,449	440	363	287	295	706	633	136	145	2,985	2,847	584	578	230	301	11,273	11,354	...	...
	Parcels	...	...	17	20	471	388	81	49	1	...	4	...	26	15	1	3	47	36	2	4	12	1	662	516	...	...
	Letters	62,925	57,212	308,903	282,730	255,495	231,454	378,587	360,572	183,751	170,087	19,104	20,377	146,880	148,860	103,022	86,569	215,302	201,293	69,777	67,275	46,463	46,211	1,791,199	1,672,640	...	...
	Newspapers	1,377	1,609	13,726	21,982	32,097	27,159	94,764	88,009	1,387	1,000	1,332	521	35,589	27,514	5,193	3,555	19,575	19,588	1,271	1,183	545	1,041	206,856	193,161	...	...
	Packets	207	196	3,876	4,458	21,190	19,234	25,669	20,304	2,881	2,820	468	327	2,862	2,714	335	421	2,806	4,411	139	174	516	494	50,299	55,583	...	...
	Total	64,599	59,106	327,682	310,129	312,605	281,950	499,494	470,383	187,760	174,270	21,195	21,520	186,063	179,766	109,587	90,693	240,735	228,175	71,773	69,214	47,816	48,048	2,060,289	1,933,254	62·35	62·18
Articles undisposable and deposited as dead.	Registered Articles	55	103	569	553	543	619	209	271	141	115	94	82	290	351	151	152	1,295	1,140	213	145	258	306	3,818	3,837	...	...
	Parcels	5	4	40	28	96	114	19	30	5	17	5	3	27	16	7	9	139	75	8	6	27	24	378	326	...	...
	Letters	14,347	16,110	137,714	123,136	152,158	133,481	142,689	126,165	63,680	61,410	9,874	8,053	60,309	62,392	40,599	37,054	80,996	79,877	16,971	17,644	44,454	41,451	763,791	706,773	...	...
	Newspapers	2	13	598	748	64	44	397	...	296	...	10	19	180	576	219	...	638	...	...	282	305	139	2,709	1,821	...	...
	Packets	67	81	354	157	69	71	1,035	811	105	...	56	52	...	34	91	319	2,033	3,197	...	...	271	129	4,681	4,811	...	...
	Total	14,476	16,311	139,275	124,622	152,930	134,329	144,349	127,277	64,227	61,542	10,039	8,209	60,806	63,369	41,067	37,534	85,701	84,249	17,192	18,077	45,315	42,049	775,377	717,568	23·47	23·08
GRAND TOTAL		99,317	91,662	541,736	497,312	546,401	503,227	706,389	682,062	290,035	272,582	38,396	36,416	300,851	301,436	178,653	151,361	358,538	343,008	98,805	95,082	145,233	134,843	3,304,354	3,108,991	100	100
Articles issued by Dead Letter Offices for delivery to the addressees or senders and returned as undeliverable.	Registered Articles	5	10	228	228	273	326	237	246	104	100	42	21	62	54	11	20	416	349	172	186	66	111	1,616	1,651	...	...
	Parcels	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	2	...	...
	Letters	7,706	6,876	25,350	27,677	51,844	47,238	58,824	58,871	33,680	32,956	1,641	826	17,353	17,670	6,034	5,152	37,946	38,653	11,184	10,561	11,857	9,862	263,219	256,342	...	...
	Newspapers	1	...	4	...	...	...	124	68	17	39	7	...	71	11	2	15	109	55	16	5	38	55	389	248	...	...
	Packets	1	...	19	...	...	...	135	65	11	16	7	4	75	35	2	12	60	53	3	3	22	17	335	205	...	...
	Total	7,713	6,886	25,601	27,907	52,117	47,564	59,320	59,250	33,812	33,111	1,697	851	17,363	17,770	6,049	5,199	38,531	39,110	11,376	10,755	11,983	10,045	265,562	258,448	10·50	10·80

	*1891-92.	†1892-93.		‡1891-92.	§1892-93.
From North-Western Provinces	365,883	338,834	From Bengal	692,331	658,202
,, Central India	76,193	75,391	,, Assam	85,139	78,549
	442,076	414,225	,, Eastern Bengal	88,972	77,826
				866,642	814,577

Appendix

Statement showing the number of Ordinary Postage Stamps of each denomination sold in

Names of Postal Circles.	½-anna Post-cards.	½-anna Inland Reply Post-cards.	1-anna Foreign Post-cards.	1½-anna Foreign Post-cards.	2-anna Foreign Reply Post-cards.	3-anna Foreign Reply Post-cards.	½-anna Envelopes.	½-anna Envelopes, square.	1-anna Envelopes.	1-anna Envelopes, square.	2-anna Registration Envelopes, small size.	2-anna Registration Envelopes, large size.	2½-anna Envelopes.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Bengal	13,815,005	2,062,326	20,720	192	1,760	...	9,772,368	23,120	736	7,136	60,312	2,840	72,197
Bombay	22,919,984	1,381,940	34,660	489	2,208	3	14,356,832	28,352	1,440	6,464	54,415	4,736	77,316
Madras	13,997,442	1,522,776	27,640	1	2,024	½	13,262,856	39,184	624	11,944	169,024	7,544	112,168
North-Western Provinces	9,689,472	657,176	10,460	...	551	...	6,122,918	33,544	7,866	6,944	29,584	2,816	55,883
Punjab	10,179,807	1,494,356	16,544	...	820	...	6,247,490	38,080	6,086	9,080	53,408	2,860	89,156
Assam	1,072,496	166,040	3,824	...	240	...	962,736	12,880	336	2,192	9,792	548	15,436
Bihar	2,759,209	450,986	3,059	...	541	...	2,580,784	10,000	512	584	16,186	848	3,172
Burma	379,642	33,107	6,431	...	620	...	1,494,381	13,408	3,673	6,090	6,512	1,504	28,914
Central India	802,640	87,224	528	...	96	...	1,015,808	3,392	48	544	3,696	232	4,452
Central Provinces	2,658,516	402,320	3,424	...	480	...	3,012,098	13,808	1,440	3,480	17,712	2,088	24,829
Eastern Bengal	2,888,400	322,480	1,312	...	56	...	1,490,400	5,968	192	576	7,312	472	3,576
Oudh	1,841,536	172,288	2,278	...	88	...	1,194,784	9,856	160	1,664	6,256	632	8,180
Rajputana	2,035,664	238,368	1,648	...	480	1	2,793,168	7,856	192	1,208	6,480	716	7,620
Sind	1,366,560	180,288	2,768	...	376	...	2,382,752	6,728	736	1,576	8,192	968	11,956
Total of 1892-93	86,406,372	9,171,675	135,296	682	10,343	41	66,689,375	246,176	24,041	59,482	448,881	28,802	525,855
Total of 1891-92	80,829,863	8,066,035	61,400	78,940	9,957	2,385	65,348,415	267,200	21,936	65,062	386,571	19,711	405,197

* The total value of stamps shewn in this Return does not agree with the aggregate of the value of the different
† Includes R27 on account of discount

Gross value of ordinary stamps sold as per this statement
Ditto ditto ditto as per Appendix X

Difference

Value of unsold stamps held by Postmasters on 31st March 1893
Telegraph revenue realised in stamps
Refund of excess realisations not deducted from the Returns of the Superintendent of Stamps
Short credits in Postal Accounts under reference

Deduct.—Excess credits in Postal Accounts for which stamp returns have not been received
Excess credits in Postal Accounts under reference
Excess credits in Postal Accounts in adjustment of short credits in previous years
Excess credits in Postal Accounts to be adjusted in 1892-93 by journal entries

Discount as per this statement
Ditto as per Appendix X

Difference

Discount on stamps affixed to Telegraph messages deducted from Postal Accounts
Refund of discount not deducted from the Returns of the Superintendent of Stamps
Amounts shown in excess by the Superintendents of Stamps under reference

Deduct.—Excess debits in Postal Accounts for which Stamp Returns have not been received
Excess debits in Postal Accounts under reference

No. V.

each Postal Circle, and the gross value thereof, during the years 1891-92 and 1892-93.

4½-anna Envelopes.	½-anna Stamps.	9-pie Stamps.	1-anna Stamps.	1½-anna Stamps.	2-anna Stamps.	2½-anna Stamps.	3-anna Stamps.	4-anna Stamps.	4½-anna Stamps.	6-anna Stamps.	8-anna Stamps.	12-anna Stamps.	1-rupee Stamps.	Gross value.	Discount.
No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	R	R
...	10,453,370	40,206	1,787,449	43,915	1,322,130	410,335	81,706	419,803	240	20,883	188,231	47,832	173,148	17,15,278	26,652
...	9,488,782	78,473	1,440,749	44,651	740,691	606,566	177,706	298,498	...	29,671	190,124	59,837	258,057	19,73,361	30,533
...	10,392,702	103,918	1,813,805	47,007	1,102,498	299,702	151,518	312,108	...	35,164	257,855	70,134	231,359	18,91,536	29,098
...	3,605,617	103,299	743,157	4,092	706,854	91,877	33,283	169,900	...	7,260	159,587	24,867	110,019	8,93,020	13,617
...	3,194,316	152,812	770,595	7,495	519,213	147,652	66,190	165,612	...	10,030	155,395	31,154	162,960	9,90,416	15,441
...	845,806	4	196,557	1,008	88,224	31,262	16,595	59,581	...	2,235	59,715	23,213	61,057	2,37,822	3,546
...	1,277,421	11,155	233,866	1,492	221,978	35,690	5,237	58,335	...	799	38,859	12,246	49,485	3,26,228	4,966
...	2,048,722	39,142	330,314	5,429	134,836	128,035	35,974	109,631	11,105	14,619	88,548	44,048	147,760	4,45,609	6,828
...	337,411	31,964	55,098	1,047	29,655	20,509	9,117	18,495	...	2,315	18,751	6,487	20,366	1,13,038	1,765
...	1,033,258	17,950	222,064	2,484	145,417	26,220	38,942	55,263	...	4,131	46,994	17,748	62,718	3,46,895	5,393
...	714,316	134	115,951	152	98,604	12,931	8,358	51,853	...	2,154	29,743	4,280	19,473	2,00,837	3,136
...	868,377	33,781	177,421	994	130,767	81,890	9,306	46,256	...	1,993	28,282	5,638	21,218	1,86,661	2,870
...	507,827	1,948	96,237	1,236	74,542	13,014	15,722	34,941	...	5,009	33,607	14,021	39,215	2,43,341	4,000
...	944,950	36,419	166,550	3,390	71,055	85,651	29,295	31,982	...	3,902	41,996	16,492	50,754	2,68,508	4,125†
...	45,728,875	651,203	8,149,823	164,422	5,386,464	1,941,274	678,949	1,832,178	11,345	140,057	1,328,636	377,521	1,407,389	98,32,770*	1,51,984
611	43,678,895	637,199	7,818,059	381,249	5,130,701	1,811,127	740,402	1,809,904	70,785	148,761	1,245,088	345,379	1,370,028	94,19,877	1,45,877

denominations of stamps separately worked out, owing to incorrect Returns furnished by the Superintendent of Stamps, Calcutta.
on large-sized Registration Envelopes.

		R
		98,32,770
		86,66,874
		11,65,896
	R	
	76,738	
	11,31,103	
	223	
	51	
	12,07,614	
R		
34,093		
1,381		
16		
6,228		
	42,718	
	11,65,896	
		1,51,934
		1,35,683
		16,301
	17,674	
	52	
	15	
	17,741	
1,383		
57		
	1,440	
	16,301	

Appendix No. VI.

Statement showing the number of Service Postage Stamps of each denomination sold in each Postal Circle, and the gross value thereof, during the years 1891-92 and 1892-93.

Names of Postal Circles.	½-anna Post-cards.	9-pie Soldiers' Envelopes.	½-anna Stamps.	1-anna Stamps.	2-anna Stamps.	4-anna Stamps.	8-anna Stamps.	Gross Value.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	₹
Bengal	327,693	1,232	1,296,182	2,246,517	166,913	171,884	62,931	2,81,652
Bombay	128,158	12,468	1,795,015	3,870,835	353,136	162,348	68,641	4,19,720
Madras	420,665	9,408	3,151,950	3,312,426	253,543	83,041	49,567	3,89 797
North-Western Provinces	102,900	7,104	1,183,395	1,762,687	161,259	84,775	34 357	2,07,707
Punjab	284,434	15,136	882,038	3,548,934	267,252	260,973	224,550	4,66,624
Assam	31,776	...	134,177	346,480	19,265	13,402	5 101	34,627
Bihar	62,008	164	327,875	510,705	26,925	16,250	4,975	53,084
Burma	39,563	6,104	449,166	1,039,336	59,856	38,401	7,441	1,00,262
Central India	3,328	...	77,230	128,519	6,967	3,476	1,638	13,070
Central Provinces	35,104	800	602,030	733,107	73,648	34,704	16,498	91,356
Eastern Bengal	48,212	...	132,176	310,244	11,305	9,498	3,579	29,825
Oudh	27,197	368	293,584	496,450	45,181	24,242	9,094	56,922
Rajputana	9,664	7,200	151,950	159,394	11,374	4,818	2,780	19,260
Sind	43,552	...	635,781	724,777	36,968	16,746	7,357	78,333
Total of 1892-93	**1,564,254**	**59,984**	**11,112,549**	**19,190,411**	**1,493,592**	**924,558**	**498,509**	**22,42,239***
TOTAL OF 1891-92	1,486,528	37,652	10,931,525	19,190,123	1,438,149	820,835	367,377	21,30,954

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

	₹	₹
Sale of Service Stamps as per Appendix X		22,56,204
Ditto ditto as per this Statement		22,42,239
Difference		13,965
Credits in Postal Accounts for which Stamp returns have not been received	13,732	
Excess credits in Postal Accounts under reference	315	
	14,047	
Deduct—Short credits in Postal Accounts in adjustment of excess credits in the previous year	5	
Short credits in Postal Accounts under reference	48	
Short credits in Postal Accounts to be adjusted by journal entries in 1892-93	29	
	82	13,965

Appendix No. VII.

Statement showing the correspondence sent to and received from the District Post in each Postal Circle during the years 1891-92 and 1892-93.

Names of Postal Circles.	Articles received from the Imperial Post or from the District Post for delivery by the District Post.								Articles posted in the District Post for despatch to the Imperial Post or to the District Post.								Articles returned by the District Post to the Imperial Post undelivered.							
	Paid.					Unpaid.			Paid.					Unpaid.			Paid.					Unpaid.		
	Money Orders.	Registered Articles.	Letters including Post-cards	Packets including Newspapers.	Parcels.	Letters including Post-cards.	Parcels and Packets including Newspapers.	Total.	Money Orders.	Registered Articles.	Letters including Post-cards.	Packets including Newspapers.	Parcels.	Letters including Post-cards.	Parcels and Packets including Newspapers.	Total.	Money Orders.	Registered Articles.	Letters including Post-cards.	Packets including Newspapers.	Parcels.	Letters including Post-cards.	Parcels and Packets including Newspapers.	Total.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Bengal	41,386	19,072	1,143,817	118,627	6,590	197,615	9,987	1,537,094	73,827	14,097	1,066,057	13,642	1,356	163,916	1,266	1,334,161	1,601	1,974	19,608	4,444	471	25,605	759	54,462
Bombay	22,026	23,088	1,062,078	63,996	4,014	177,924	2,202	1,355,328	516	2,85[illegible]	419,820	2,838	90	57,804	390	484,308	936	5,838	24,960	1,038	294	27,462	372	60,900
Madras	63,792	131,724	1,893,906	103,798	13,746	397,224	9,114	2,613,304	7,764	26,14[illegible]	936,230	20,826	624	175,506	2,412	1,169,504	6,786	33,708	47,838	2,400	1,986	72,852	1,146	166,716
N.-W. Provinces	170,039	66,229	1,498,928	41,681	7,966	589,075	6,409	2,383,327	128,260	30,57[illegible]	1,299,538	16,664	1,552	633,940	2,875	2,113,405	6,821	8,194	18,919	1,080	312	45,470	210	81,006
Punjab	84,000	103,104	1,587,226	18,126	5,976	313,094	3,468	2,114,994	9,702	30,37[illegible]	986,044	5,956	1,056	219,824	1,542	1,254,494	4,864	16,260	45,288	1,338	528	44,226	216	112,720
Assam	7,860	3,714	256,742	31,326	2,520	51,390	4,786	358,338	8,204	1,80[illegible]	210,260	4,554	534	45,782	1,056	272,196	486	402	8,850	996	228	9,708	378	21,048
Bihar	55,170	16,458	410,670	29,298	2,346	196,974	3,960	714,876	36,978	8,40[illegible]	370,794	8,520	540	234,828	750	660,816	2,292	1,962	9,372	870	228	27,978	192	42,894
Burma	4,128	10,632	314,736	38,118	4,602	233,664	6,414	624,294	24,462	10,14[illegible]	266,563	9,330	1,158	163,894	1,398	476,956	174	540	4,982	652	60	24,146	138	30,692
Central Provinces	2,698	25,800	247,821	21,484	3,349	81,061	2,973	375,186	7,973	12,31[illegible]	208,185	6,450	653	60,082	1,598	297,253	363	3,895	10,740	320	337	17,805	286	33,746
Eastern Bengal	8,412	4,278	561,600	24,840	2,346	51,120	3,186	655,782	30,258	3,57[illegible]	512,376	8,046	846	60,630	570	616,302	420	348	4,830	942	108	8,004	90	14,748
Oudh	107,839	38,466	549,099	10,907	9,816	260,373	3,173	979,673	8,089	4,28[illegible]	193,933	4,086	198	166,446	1,450	378,486	4,731	3,464	10,746	247	367	21,602	314	41,47
Rajputana	558	1,596	37,958	1,374	180	6,288	72	48,026	372	74	25,688	732	30	4,308	...	31,874	24	228	2,292	102	...	1,236	12	3,894
Sind	6	27	3,923	75	6	78	5	4,120	49	3[illegible]	4,087	25	...	118	...	4,311	...	2	32	3	...	10	2	49
Total of 1892-93	**567,914**	**444,188**	**9,568,504**	**508,550**	**63,457**	**2,555,880**	**55,749**	**13,764,342**	**336,454**	**145,34[illegible]**	**6,499,580**	**101,669**	**8,637**	**1,987,078**	**15,307**	**9,094,066**	**29,498**	**76,815**	**208,463**	**14,432**	**4,919**	**326,104**	**4,115**	**664,346**
TOTAL OF 1891-92	534,101	371,923	8,900,139	491,[illegible]38	52,936	2,572,215	45,750	12,968,292	318,392	124,45[illegible]	5,829,813	101,299	8,915	1,799,232	12,249	8,194,355	27,519	60,905	184,845	13,870	5,334	312,981	3,578	608,249

Appendix No. VIII.

Statement showing the offences punishable by law committed by Post Office Officials and established against them during the years 1891-92 and 1892-93.

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

Names of Postal Circles.	Number of ascertained cases of dishonesty on the part of Post Office Employés.		Total.
	Number of legal convictions.	Number of cases departmentally punished.	
Bengal	18	11	29
Bombay	5	13	18
Madras	54	33	87
North-Western Provinces	14	11	25
Punjab	15	6	21
Assam	4	2	6
Bihar	11	5	16
Burma	8	1	9
Central India	6	...	6
Central Provinces	15	4	19
Eastern Bengal	4	5	9
Oudh	9	3	12
Rajputana	3	3	6
Sind	4	1	5
Railway Mail Service	6	8	14
Total of 1892-93	176	106	282
Total of 1891-92	150	110	260

NOTE.—The figures in this Appendix show the cases in which punishment was awarded during the year, as it is only when a case is closed that it can be entered with certainty as having been committed by a Post Office servant.
Besides the 282 cases shown above, there were in 1892-93, 52 cases in which offences were apparently established against the Post Office Officials, but no punishment was imposed on them owing to the cases not being concluded, or to the death or escape of the offenders.

Appendix No. IX.

Statement showing the Staff of Officers, Clerks, and other servants of the Imperial Post Office in British India on the 31st March 1892 and 1893.

	Director-ate.		Office of Accounts.		Bengal.		Bombay.		Madras.		North-Western Provinces.		Punjab.		Assam.		Bihar.	
	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.
Director General of the Post Office	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deputy Director General of the Post Office	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assistant Director General of the Post Office	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assistant Director General, Foreign Post	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Comptroller, Post Office	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deputy Comptroller, Post Office	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assistant Comptroller, Post Office	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Postmasters General and Deputy Postmasters General	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Superintendents, Probationary Superintendents, Assistant Superintendents and Inspectors of Post Offices and Railway Mail Service	2	2	...	...	53	54	38	39	62	62	52	52	35	35	10	10	18	18
Postmasters, including Deputy, Assistant, Sub and Branch Postmasters	...	...	...	...	775	779	621	613	723	727	756	755	476	431	182	177	367	367
Miscellaneous Agents, Schoolmasters, Station-Masters, etc.	...	...	...	...	444	461	705	781	1,107	1,134	190	161	270	315	33	44	115	115
Clerks (Head and Vernacular)	63	67	758	766	767	776	750	866	623	655	391	422	445	453	103	105	173	173
Permanent other Servants	31	33	61	64	2,602	2,396	1,889	1,886	1,906	1,966	2,114	2,098	1,333	1,355	221	163	856	856
Village Postmen	...	...	...	...	128	411	677	712	911	919	186	147	941	926	224	216	204	204
Road Establishment, consisting of Overseers, Runners, Clerks and Booking Agents, Coachmen, Syces, Beetmen, Bearers and others	...	...	...	...	1,759	1,728	1,958	2,015	3,453	3,238	507	496	785	1,105	710	644	316	312
Constable Orderlies	...	...	...	...	53	50	82	68	100	118	70	69	83	92	15	15	30	30
Signallers	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	64	1	6	13	16	...	24
Clerks	...	...	...	...	86	77	65	67	139	152	78	64	60	68	1,450	1,516	2,108	2,108
Messengers and other Servants	...	...	...	...	5,771	5,796	5,747	5,979	8,987	9,466	4,376	4,464	3,981	4,461	2,796	2,740	4,189	4,189
Total	100	104	823	836	6,771	6,796	5,747	5,979	8,987	9,466	4,376	4,464	3,981	4,461	2,796	2,740	4,189	4,189

	Burma.		Central India.		Central Provinces.		Eastern Bengal.		Oudh.		Rajputana.		Sind.		Railway Mail Service.		Total.	
	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.
Director General of the Post Office	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Deputy Director General of the Post Office	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Assistant Director General of the Post Office	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
Assistant Director General, Foreign Post	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Comptroller, Post Office	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Deputy Comptroller, Post Office	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
Assistant Comptroller, Post Office	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Postmasters General and Deputy Postmasters General	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	15	15
Superintendents, Probationary Superintendents, Assistant Superintendents and Inspectors of Post Offices and Railway Mail Service	8	8	2	2	12	12	9	9	12	12	10	10	5	5	58	59	396	395
Postmasters, including Deputy, Assistant, Sub and Branch Postmasters	106	105	104	106	230	213	226	229	211	190	146	150	96	92	...	...	5,057	4,986
Miscellaneous Agents, Schoolmasters, Station-Masters, etc.	25	23	25	26	214	255	131	138	114	136	69	69	74	81	...	...	3,655	3,932
Clerks (Head and Vernacular)	253	253	56	57	165	183	139	147	144	144	88	98	83	80	1,563	1,520	6,560	6,740
Permanent other Servants	364	373	146	144	453	433	505	528	406	406	222	248	180	185	611	572	13,158	13,304
Village Postmen	37	37	27	25	282	282	129	131	157	158	122	105	65	65	...	...	*3,750	3,837
Road Establishment, consisting of Overseers, Runners, Clerks and Booking Agents, Coachmen, Syces, Beetmen, Bearers and others	170	219	363	351	788	703	658	703	180	178	570	556	169	162	3	3	12,383	12,477
Constable Orderlies	13	20	16	18	25	33	7	9	12	11	7	7	8	9	...	...	500	556
Signallers	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	4	7
Clerks	23	28	13	12	29	39	...	12	13	13	...	5	6	8	...	...	543	599
Messengers and other Servants	1,661	1,744	767	747	2,139	2,156	1,815	1,907	1,250	1,346	1,240	1,349	688	666	2,236	2,156	46,078	46,857
Total	1,661	1,744	767	747	2,139	2,156	1,815	1,907	1,250	1,346	1,240	1,349	688	666	2,236	2,156	46,078	46,857

* 14 Village Postmen omitted in 1892.

Appendix No. X.

Comparative Statement showing Receipts and Charges of the Postal Department for the years 1891-92 and 1892-93.

Heads of Receipts.	1891-92.	1892-93.	Increase.	Decrease.
	R	R	R	R
Postal Service.				
*Postage realised in Cash and Commission.**				
Bengal	7,67,272	7,99,165	31,893	...
Bombay	4,43,997	4,39,128	...	4,869
Madras	4,39,349	4,60,289	20,940	...
North-Western Provinces	4,59,060	4,63,472	4,412	...
Punjab	2,91,193	2,92,861	1,668	...
Assam	1,08,038	1,00,219	...	7,819
Bihar	2,25,867	2,23,753	...	2,114
Burma	2,63,252	2,83,663	20,411	...
Central India	62,653	61,016	...	1,637
Central Provinces	1,76,306	1,74,987	...	1,319
Eastern Bengal	1,53,890	1,55,083	1,193	...
Oudh	1,06,600	1,11,718	5,118	...
Rajputana	77,361	72,853	...	4,508
Sind	85,333	80,727	...	4,606
TOTAL	36,60,171	37,18,934	85,635	26,872
Sale of Ordinary Postage Stamps.				
Bengal (including Postage Stamps used for Telegraph Message Revenue)	16,71,056	17,05,933	34,877	...
Bombay	18,72,183	19,66,294	94,111	...
Madras	17,83,972	18,62,905	78,933	...
North-Western Provinces	9,37,300	9,93,399	56,099	...
Punjab	9,26,471	10,00,232	73,761	...
Assam	2,45,268	2,43,383	...	1,885
Bihar	3,08,296	3,24,047	15,751	...
Burma	4,34,394	4,51,018	16,624	...
Central India	1,06,725	1,13,546	6,821	...
Central Provinces	3,29,954	3,45,772	15,818	...
Eastern Bengal	1,84,595	1,98,187	13,592	...
Oudh	1,74,356	1,85,146	10,790	...
Rajputana	2,31,895	2,43,126	11,231	...
Sind	2,61,149	2,64,989	3,840	...
	93,87,614	97,97,977	4,12,248	1,885
Deduct—Postage Stamps used for Telegraph Message Revenue	10,62,584	11,31,103	68,519	...
TOTAL	83,25,030	86,66,874	3,43,729	1,885
Deduct—Discount on Sale of Postage Stamps	1,29,644	1,35,683	6,039	...
NET TOTAL	81,95,386	85,31,191	3,37,690	1,885
Sale of Service Postage Stamps.				
Bengal	2,78,538	2,81,653	3,115	...
Bombay	4,06,471	4,19,731	13,260	...
Madras	3,69,064	3,89,802	20,738	...

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

Appendix No. X—*continued.*

Heads of Receipts.	1891-92.	1892-93.	Increase.	Decrease.
	₹	₹	₹	₹
Postal Service—*contd.*				
Sale of Service Postage Stamps—contd.				
North-Western Provinces	2,03,734	2,08,490	4,756	...
Punjab	4,11,297	4,77,790	66,493	...
Assam	35,778	34,630	...	1,148
Bihar	50,416	53,092	2,676	...
Burma	96,535	1,02,034	5,499	...
Central India	12,615	13,070	455	...
Central Provinces	87,657	91,355	3,698	...
Eastern Bengal	28,099	29,843	1,744	...
Oudh	59,396	57,177	...	2,219
Rajputana	17,853	19,260	1,407	...
Sind	76,057	78,277	2,220	...
Total	21,33,510	22,56,204	1,26,061	3,367
Steam Postage due by the London Post Office.				
Bombay	1,53,594	84,012	...	69,582
Payments by Colonial and Foreign Administrations.				
Bombay	10,657	17,656	6,999	...
Total	1,64,251	1,01,668	6,999	69,582
Miscellaneous.				
Bengal	36,278	20,733	...	15,545
Bombay	7,965	6,899	...	1,066
Madras	6,763	5,905	...	858
North-Western Provinces	14,178	18,083	3,905	...
Punjab	3,943	3,110	...	833
Assam	1,323	1,090	...	233
Bihar	1,410	968	...	442
Burma	7,028	3,748	...	3,280
Central India	813	503	...	310
Central Provinces	1,539	1,619	80	...
Eastern Bengal	654	527	...	127
Oudh	1,059	1,330	271	...
Rajputana	2,386	1,071	...	1,315
Sind	1,279	960	...	319
Total	86,618	66,546	4,256	24,328
Total Postal Service.				
Bengal	27,53,144	28,07,484	54,340	...
Bombay	28,94,867	29,33,720	38,853	...
Madras	25 99,148	27,18,901	1,19,753	...
North-Western Provinces	15,34,272	15,83,444	49,172	...
Punjab	16,32,904	17,73,993	1,41,089	...
Assam	3,90,407	3,79,322	...	11,085
Bihar	5,85,989	6,01,860	15,871	...
Burma	8,01,209	8,40,463	39,254	...
Central India	1,82,806	1,88,135	5,329	...
Central Provinces	5,95,456	6,13,733	18,277	...
Eastern Bengal	3,67,238	3,83,640	16,402	...
Oudh	3,41,411	3,55,371	13,960	...

Appendix No. X—*continued.*

Heads of Receipts.	1891-92.	1892-93.	Increase.	Decrease.
	₹	₹	₹	₹
Total Postal Service—*concld.*				
Rajputana	3,29,495	3,36,310	6,815	...
Sind	4,23,818	4,24,953	1,135	...
	1,54,32,164	1,59,41,329	5,20,250	11,085
Deduct—Telegraph Message Revenue collected in stamps	10,62,584	11,31,103	68,519	...
Total	1,43,69,580	1,48,10,226	4,51,731	11,085
Deduct—Discount on Sale of Postage Stamps	1,29,644	1,35,683	6,039	...
Net Total	1,42,39,936	1,46,74,543	4,45,692	11,085
Deduct—*Amount due to the London Post Office.*				
Bombay	1,78,329	2,49,106	70,777	...
Payments to Colonial and Foreign Administrations.				
Bombay	63,408	14,935	...	48,473
Total	2,41,737	2,64,041	70,777	48,473
Net Amount.				
Bengal	27,53,144	28,07,484	54,340	...
Bombay	26,53,130	26,69,679	16,549	...
Madras	25,99,148	27,18,901	1,19,753	...
North-Western Provinces	15,34,272	15,83,444	49,172	...
Punjab	16,32,904	17,73,993	1,41,089	...
Assam	3,90,407	3,79,322	...	11,085
Bihar	5,85,989	6,01,860	15,871	...
Burma	8,01,209	8,40,463	39,254	...
Central India	1,82,806	1,88,135	5,329	...
Central Provinces	5,95,456	6,13,733	18,277	...
Eastern Bengal	3,67,238	3,83,640	16,402	...
Oudh	3,41,411	3,55,371	13,960	...
Rajputana	3,29,495	3,36,310	6,815	...
Sind	4,23,818	4,24,953	1,135	...
Total	1,51,90,427	1,56,77,288	4,97,946	11,085
Deduct—Telegraph Message Revenue collected in stamps	10,62,584	11,31,103	68,519	...
Total	1,41,27,843	1,45,46,185	4,29,427	11,085
Deduct—Discount on Sale of Postage Stamps	1,29,644	1,35,683	6,039	...
Net Amount	1,39,98,199	1,44,10,502	4,23,388	11,085

Appendix No. X—*continued.*

Heads of Receipts.	1891-92.	1892-93.	Increase.	Decrease.
	₹	₹	₹	₹
Non-Postal Branches.				
Bullock Train.				
Punjab	71,330	96,185	24,855	...
Passenger Service.				
Bengal	414	407	...	7
Punjab	1,70,537	1,58,204	...	12,333
Burma	209	231	22	...
Central Provinces	12	12	...	...
Total	1,71,172	1,58,854	22	12,340
Contributions from Native States.				
Madras	85	60	...	25
Punjab	6,000	6,000	...	...
Assam	...	75	75	...
Central India	5,160	5,160	...	...
Total	11,245	11,295	75	25
Total Non-Postal Branches.				
Bengal	414	407	...	7
Madras	85	60	...	25
Punjab	2,47,867	2,60,389	12,522	...
Assam	...	75	75	...
Burma	209	231	22	...
Central India	5,160	5,160	...	...
Central Provinces	12	12	...	...
Total	2,53,747	2,66,334	12,619	32

Appendix No. X—*continued.*

Heads of Charges.	1891-92.	1892-93.	Increase.	Decrease.
	₹	₹	₹	₹
Postal Service.				
Fixed Establishment and Charges.				
Director General of the Post Office	1,25,645	1,27,295	1,650	...
Comptroller, Post Office	3,87,910	4,21,258	33,348	...
Bengal	11,32,906	11,36,670	3,764	...
Bombay	11,97,812	12,33,389	35,577	...
Madras	9,94,738	10,21,399	26,661	...
North-Western Provinces	7,02,249	6,99,915	...	2,334
Punjab	5,99,538	6,38,803	39,265	...
Assam	2,46,884	2,57,949	11,065	...
Bihar	3,25,012	3,23,988	...	1,024
Burma	4,18,425	4,33,337	14,912	...
Central India	1,04,427	1,07,540	3,113	...
Central Provinces	3,21,988	3,24,961	2,973	...
Eastern Bengal	2,51,038	2,56,661	5,623	...
Oudh	1,78,770	1,77,618	...	1,152
Rajputana	1,99,243	1,97,794	...	1,449
Sind	1,51,675	1,58,117	6,442	...
Railway Mail Service	8,31,230	8,11,916	...	19,314
Total	81,69,490	83,28,610	1,84,393	25,273
Miscellaneous and Contingencies.				
Director General of the Post Office	21,599	27,217	5,618	...
Comptroller, Post Office	23,868	14,732	...	9,136
Bengal — Law Charges	137	380	6,368	...
Bengal — Payments to State Railway	387	380		
Bengal — Payments to Guaranteed Railway	10,260	10,260		
Bengal — Compensation for loss of insured parcels	120	255		
Bengal — Fixed Stationery and Rent	56,261	63,090		
Bengal — Other Charges	1,89,618	1,88,786		
Bombay — Law Charges	2	...	10,293	...
Bombay — Payments to Guaranteed Railway	6,000	6,448		
Bombay — Compensation for loss of insured parcels	918	779		
Bombay — Fixed Stationery and Rent	65,653	71,403		
Bombay — Exchange on Continental Money Orders	...	750		
Bombay — Other Charges	1,19,935	1,23,421		
Madras — Law Charges	1,456	58	5,738	...
Madras — Payments to Guaranteed Railway	...	413		
Madras — Compensation for loss of insured parcels	431	2,369		
Madras — Fixed Stationery and Rent	52,875	53,561		
Madras — Other Charges	1,01,590	1,05,689		
North-Western Provinces — Law Charges	362	214	8,306	...
North-Western Provinces — Compensation for loss of insured parcels	666	336		
North-Western Provinces — Fixed Stationery and Rent	38,151	38,114		
North-Western Provinces — Other Charges	65,706	74,527		
Punjab — Law Charges	...	5	13,121	...
Punjab — Compensation for loss of insured parcels	110	665		
Punjab — Fixed Stationery and Rent	30,416	30,568		
Punjab — Other Charges	69,369	81,778		
Assam — Law Charges	1	3	...	5,746
Assam — Payments to Guaranteed Railway	4,670	4,812		
Assam — Compensation for loss of insured parcels	...	90		
Assam — Fixed Stationery and Rent	6,389	6,624		
Assam — Other Charges	33,613	27,398		

Appendix No. X—*continued.*

Heads of Charges.	1891-92.	1892-93.	Increase.	Decrease.
	₹	₹	₹	₹
Postal Service—*contd.*				
Miscellaneous and Contingencies—contd.				
Bihar . Law Charges	170	...		
Bihar . Compensation for loss of insured parcels	...	—105		
Bihar . Fixed Stationery and Rent	19,871	20,038	...	4,387
Bihar . Other Charges	26,882	22,603		
Burma . Law charges	97	3		
Burma . Payments to State Railway	34,597	29,914		
Burma . Compensation for loss of insured parcels	100	...	...	8,934
Burma . Fixed Stationery and Rent	21,008	19,594		
Burma . Other Charges	73,929	71,286		
Central India . Compensation for loss of insured parcels	1,242	—117		
Central India . Fixed Stationery and Rent	4,181	4,378	...	451
Central India . Other Charges	8,135	8,846		
Central Provinces . Law Charges	7	...		
Central Provinces . Compensation for loss of insured parcels	170	1,225		
Central Provinces . Fixed Stationery and Rent	17,647	18,276	3,509	...
Central Provinces . Other Charges	34,288	36,120		
Eastern Bengal . Law Charges	15	...		
Eastern Bengal . Compensation for loss of insured parcels	...	153		
Eastern Bengal . Fixed Stationery and Rent	10,212	10,228	...	7,421
Eastern Bengal . Other Charges	35,826	28,251		
Oudh . Compensation for loss of insured parcels	7	...		
Oudh . Fixed Stationery and Rent	6,900	6,904	874	...
Oudh . Other Charges	15,199	16,076		
Rajputana . Law Charges	7	2		
Rajputana . Compensation for loss of insured parcels	800	850		
Rajputana . Fixed Stationery and Rent	10,203	10,447	...	1,294
Rajputana . Other Charges	19,900	18,317		
Sind . Compensation for loss of insured parcels	30	—15		
Sind . Fixed Stationery and Rent	9,485	8,636	...	14
Sind . Other Charges	13,610	14,490		
Railway Mail Service. Law Charges	...	7		
Railway Mail Service. Payments to State Railway	8,23,615	7,93,831		
Railway Mail Service. Payments to Guaranteed Railway	1,35,276	1,39,256		
Railway Mail Service. Special Train Hire	78,200	63,110	...	31,557
Railway Mail Service. Fixed Stationery and Rent	22,653	18,950		
Railway Mail Service. Other Charges	1,32,722	1,45,755		
Total	24,57,547	24,42,434	53,827	68,940
Stationery and Printing.				
Bengal . Cost of Stationery supplied by Central Stores and of Stationery used for Printing	1,77,009	96,242		
Bengal . Printing at Government Presses	1,20,339	81,968	...	1,39,279
Bengal . Printing at Private Presses	90	72		
Bengal . Other Charges	118	2		
Bombay . Cost of Stationery supplied by Central Stores and of Stationery used for Printing	44,232	31,975		
Bombay . Printing at Government Presses	339	35	...	10,038
Bombay . Printing at Private Presses	3	514		
Bombay . Other Charges	4,020	6,032		
Madras . Cost of Stationery supplied by Central Stores and of Stationery used for Printing	4,237	7,341		
Madras . Printing at Government Presses	1,464	3,702	5,321	...
Madras . Printing at Private Presses	1	1		
Madras . Other Charges	56	35		

Appendix No. X—*continued.*

Heads of Charges.	1891-92.	1892-93.	Increase.	Decrease.
	₹	₹	₹	₹
Postal Service—*contd.*				
Stationery and Printing—contd.				
North-Western Provinces. Cost of Stationery supplied by Central Stores and of Stationery used for Printing	1,06,047	62,531		
North-Western Provinces. Printing at Government Presses	3,306	352	...	46,237
North-Western Provinces. Printing at Private Presses	97	203		
North-Western Provinces. Other Charges	5,479	5,606		
Punjab . Cost of Stationery supplied by Central Stores and of Stationery used for Printing	2,826	1,289		
Punjab . Printing at Government Presses	1,937	..	...	4,301
Punjab . Printing at Private Presses	1,075	250		
Punjab . Other Charges	40	38		
Assam . Cost of Stationery supplied by Central Stores and of Stationery used for Printing	162	142		
Assam . Printing at Government Presses	3	...	578	...
Assam . Printing at Private Presses	514	1,115		
Bihar . Cost of Stationery supplied by Central Stores and of Stationery used for Printing	527	348	...	204
Bihar . Printing at Private Presses	509	484		
Burma . Cost of Stationery supplied by Central Stores and of Stationery used for Printing	910	871		
Burma . Printing at Government Presses	4,001	2,478	...	1,578
Burma . Printing at Private Presses	18	2		
Central India . Cost of Stationery supplied by Central Stores and of Stationery used for Printing	230	196	...	151
Central India . Printing at Private Presses	670	553		
Central Provinces . Cost of Stationery supplied by Central Stores and of Stationery used for Printing	866	264		
Central Provinces . Printing at Private Presses	67	357	...	321
Central Provinces . Other charges	30	21		
Eastern Bengal . Cost of Stationery supplied by Central Stores and of Stationery used for Printing	370	469	...	12
Eastern Bengal . Printing at Private Presses	683	572		
Oudh . Cost of Stationery supplied by Central Stores and of Stationery used for Printing	169	52	4	...
Oudh . Printing at Private Presses	875	996		
Rajputana . Cost of Stationery Supplied by Central Stores and of Stationery used for Printing	106	175	...	290
Rajputana . Printing at Private Presses	454	95		
Sind . Cost of Stationery supplied by Central Stores and of Stationery used for Printing	60	255	239	...
Sind . Printing at Private Presses	350	394		
Railway Mail Service. Cost of Stationery supplied by Central Stores and of Stationery used for Printing	10,838	19,373		
Railway Mail Service. Printing at Government Presses	...	108	6,089	...
Railway Mail Service. Printing at Private Presses	30,249	27,703		
Railway Mail Service. Other Charges	8	...		
	5,25,384	3,55,211	12,231	1,82,404
Deduct—Proportion debitable to the Telegraph Department	14,568	15,980	1,412	...
Total	5,10,816	3,39,231	10,819	1,82,404

Appendix No. X—*continued.*

Heads of Charges.	1891-92.	1892-93.	Increase.	Decrease.
	₹	₹	₹	₹
POSTAL SERVICE—*contd.*				
Mail-cart (after deducting charges for Passenger Service).				
Bengal	5,564	4,466	...	1,098
Bombay	40,450	40,505	55	...
Madras	16,347	15,946	...	401
North-Western Provinces	30,189	33,521	3,332	...
Punjab	48,524	1,34,431	85,907	...
Assam	3,802	5,384	1,582	...
Bihar	501	541	40	...
Burma	8,101	8,283	182	...
Central India	6,587	6,321	...	266
Central Provinces	21,132	22,042	910	...
Oudh	4,681	4,656	...	25
Sind	4,218	3,485	...	733
TOTAL	1,90,096	2,79,581	92,008	2,523
Bounty Money.				
Bombay	2,531	2,857	326	...
Madras	7,082	8,062	980	...
Burma	314	683	369	...
TOTAL	9,927	11,602	1,675	...
Construction and Repairs of Post Office Buildings.				
Bengal	11,554	9,668	...	1,886
Bombay	412	255	..	157
Madras	675	320	...	355
North-Western Provinces	809	1,054	245	...
Punjab	36	—43	...	79
Assam	1,845	1,694	...	151
Bihar	1,491	702	...	789
Burma	1,031	728	...	303
Central India	88	27	...	61
Central Provinces	362	325	...	37
Eastern Bengal	3,594	4,276	682	...
Oudh	627	506	...	121
Rajputana	65	66	1	...
Sind	...	80	80	...
Railway Mail Service	86	109	23	...
TOTAL	22,675	19,767	1,031	3,939
TOTAL POSTAL SERVICE.				
Director General of the Post Office	1,47,244	1,54,512	7,268	...
Comptroller, Post Office	4,11,778	4,35,990	24,212	...
Bengal	17,04,363	15,92,239	...	1,12,124
Bombay	14,82,307	15,18,363	36,056	...
Madras	11,80,952	12,18,896	37,944	...
North-Western Provinces	9,53,061	9,16,373	..	36,688
Punjab	7,53,871	8,87,784	1,33,913	...
Assam	2,97,883	3,05,211	7,328	...
Bihar	3,74,963	3,68,599	...	6,364
Burma	5,62,531	5,67,179	4,648	...
Central India	1,25,560	1,27,744	2,184	...
Central Provinces	3,96,557	4,03,591	7,034	...
Eastern Bengal	3,01,738	3,00,610	...	1,128
Oudh	2,07,228	2,06,808	...	420

Appendix No. X—*concluded.*

Heads of Charges.	1891-92.	1892-93.	Increase.	Decrease.
	₹	₹	₹	₹
TOTAL POSTAL SERVICE—*concld.*				
Rajputana	2,30,778	2,27,746	...	3,032
Sind	1,79,428	1,85,442	6,014	...
Railway Mail Service	20,64,877	20,20,118	...	44,759
	1,13,75,119	1,14,37,205	2,66,601	2,04,515
Deduct—Printing Charges debitable to the Telegraph Department	14,568	15,980	1,412	...
TOTAL	1,13,60,551	1,14,21,225	2,65,189	2,04,515
NON-POSTAL BRANCHES.				
Bullock Train.				
Punjab	1,35,516	96,185	...	39,331
Passenger Service.				
Bengal	414	407	...	7
Punjab	1,70,537	1,58,204	...	12,333
Burma	209	231	22	...
Central Provinces	12	12	...	...
TOTAL	1,71,172	1,58,854	22	12,340
Subsidy Payments.				
British India Steam Navigation Company and River Steamer Companies and Ferries in Bengal	5,10,274	5,22,874	12,600	...
Bengal Central Flotilla (Eastern Bengal)	580	1,140	560	...
Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company and for conveyance of Mails between Bombay and Goa (Bombay)	26,755	61,755	35,000	...
Irrawaddy Flotilla Company (Burma)	48,000	48,000	...	...
Subsidy for the Daily Mail Service between Dhubri and Dibrugarh (Assam)	33,500	31,000	...	2,500
Subsidy to Ceylon Government (Madras)	...	1,625	1,625	...
TOTAL	6,19,109	6,66,394	49,785	2,500
TOTAL NON-POSTAL BRANCHES.				
Bengal	5,10,688	5,23,281	12,593	...
Bombay	26,755	61,755	35,000	...
Madras	...	1,625	1,625	...
Punjab	3,06,053	2,54,389	...	51,664
Assam	33,500	31,000	...	2,500
Burma	48,209	48,231	22	...
Central Provinces	12	12	...	...
Eastern Bengal	580	1,140	560	...
TOTAL	9,25,797	9,21,433	49,800	54,164

Appendix

Comparative Abstract of Receipts and Charges of the

Post Office Receipts.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.
	₹	₹	₹	₹
I.—Postal Service.				
Postage on Letters and Parcels, etc.	12,71,900	12,28,488		
Cash realised on privileged Newspapers	2,80,610	2,80,150		
Reciepts on account of Money Orders	21,11,968	22,14,401		
Ditto ditto British Postal Orders	1,852	1,717		
	36,66,330	37,24,756		
Deduct—				
Refund of Postage Collections	6,159	5,822		
			36,60,171	37,18,934
Sale of Postage Stamps, Ordinary (gross value)	...	...	83,25,030	86,66,874
Ditto ditto Service „	...	...	21,33,510	22,56,204
Miscellaneous Receipts (i.e., *sale of waste paper, etc.*).				
Fees for Window Delivery Tickets	8,632	9,032		
Other petty receipts	79,145	58,491		
	87,777	67,523		
Deduct—Refund of Window Delivery Tickets	...	12		
Refund of petty receipts	1,159	965		
	1,159	977	86,618	66,546
			1,42,05,329	1,47,08,558
Deduct—				
Amount of Foreign Postage due to London	24,735	1,65,094		
Payments to Colonial and other Foreign Administrations	52,751	—2,721	77,486	1,62,373
Total	...	...	1,41,27,843	1,45,46,185

No. XI.

Postal Department during the years 1891-92 and 1892-93.

Post Office Expenditure.			1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.
			₹	₹	₹	₹
I.—Postal Service.						
Salaries and Establishments.						
Chief Office, Calcutta.		Director General's Office, Salaries	84,359	82,058		
		Establishment	41,286	45,237		
		Comptroller's Office, Salaries	35,939	33,154		
		Establishment	3,51,971	3,88,104		
Presidency and District Offices.		Postmasters General, Deputy Postmasters General, and Inspector General, Railway Mail Service, Salaries	1,99,872	2,06,637		
		Presidency Postmasters, Superintendents, and Inspectors, Salaries	7,28,524	7,26,565		
		Establishment	57,02,002	57,70,408		
Conveyance of Mails.		Road Establishment	9,41,009	9,86,906		
		Ferry Establishment	2,341	2,209		
		Boat Establishment	19,634	24,047		
		Railway Charges	4,932	5,859		
Stationery and Printing		Printing Establishment	43,010	42,896		
Post Office, Miscellaneous		Aligarh Workshop Establishment	14,611	14,530		
					81,69,490	83,28,610
Chief Office, Calcutta.	Miscellaneous and Contingent Charges—					
	Director General's Office	Temporary Establishment	535	160		
		Office Expenses	10,715	12,925		
		Travelling Expenses	3,036	7,877		
		Hill Journey Allowances	7,313	6,255		
	Comptroller's Office	Temporary Establishment	13,967	440		
		Office Expenses	9,713	9,403		
		Travelling Expenses	187	4,889		
Presidency and District Offices.		Experimental and Temporary Establishment	30,328	24,179		
		Office Expenses	8,34,266	8,43,503		
		Travelling Expenses	3,50,412	3,82,602		
		Construction and repair of Post Offices	22,675	19,767		
Conveyance of Mails.		Road Establishment, Temporary	4,758	5,033		
		Ferry ditto ditto	346	436		
		Contingent Road Charges	54,393	49,016		
		Payments to P. and O. Company	2,925	6,318		
		Boat Contingencies	3,080	3,814		
		Special Train Hire	78,200	63,110		
		Payments to State Railways	8,58 599	8,24,125		
		Payments to Guaranteed Railways	1,56,206	1,61,189		
Stationery and Printing		Printing, Miscellaneous	5,10,816	3,39,231		
Post Office, Miscellaneous.		Aligarh Workshop Charges	670	570		
		Other Miscellaneous Charges	37,898	35,840		
		Loss by Exchange on Overland Continental Money Orders	...	750		
					29,91,038	28,01,432
Conveyance of Mails.	Mail Cart (after deducting Passenger Van Service).	Mail Cart Establishment and Charges	3,61,268	4,38,435		
		Deduct—Mail Cart and Passenger Service	1,71,172	1,58,854		
					1,90,096	2,79,581
	Bounty Money		...	...	9,927	11,602
Discount on sale of ordinary stamps			...	...	1,29,644	1,35,683
		Total	...	...	1,14,90,195	1,15,56,908

Appendix

Comparative Abstract of Receipts and Charges of the

Post Office Receipts.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1982-93.
	₹	₹	₹	₹
II.—Non-Postal Branches.				
Bullock Train Collections	71,366	96,187		
Deduct—Refund of ditto	36	2	71,330	96,185
Mail Cart, Parcel Van, and Passenger Service . .	1,71,172	1,58,854		
Contribution from Native States	11,245	11,295	1,82,417	1,70,149
Total .	...	...	2,53,747	2,66,334
III.—Receipts not shown in Post Office Accounts, but credited to Post Office in Finance and Revenue Accounts.				
District Post collections, including Zemindary Dâk receipts in Bengal	..	...	77,663	76,108
GRAND TOTAL .	...	...	1,44,59,253	1,48,88,627

No. XI—*concld.*

Postal Department during the years 1891-92 and 1892-93—concld.

Post Office Expenditure.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892 93.
	₹	₹	₹	₹
II.—Non-Postal Branches.				
Conveyance of Mails. — Bullock Train Establishment and Charges	...	...	1,35,516	96,185
Conveyance of Mails. — Mail Cart and Parcel Van Passenger Service	...	...	1,71,172	1,58,854
Conveyance of Mails. — Subsidy to B. I. S. N. and other Companies	...	...	6,19,109	6,66,394
Total .	...	...	9,25,797	9,21,433
III.—Charges not dealt with in the Postal Department, but debited to Post Office in Finance and Revenue Accounts.				
District Post Establishments, including Zemindary Dâks in Bengal	...	...	11,66,682	11,75,134
Stores from England	...	...	3,59,640	3,57,580
Payments under Postal Arrangements with Lords of the Treasury	...	...	5,99,000	5,99,000
Other Payments	...	...	4,570	...
Exchange on Charges in England	...	...	4,18,290	5,75,500
Total .	...	...	25,48,182	27,07,214
GRAND TOTAL .	...	...	1,49,64,174	1,51,85,555

Appendix

No. XII.

Accounts showing the Gross Revenue, Cost of Management, and Net Revenue, etc., of the Post Office Department in India from 1853-54 to 1892-93.

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

Year.	Postage Revenue Proper.			Miscellaneous cash receipts.	Total receipts.	Net receipts after deduction of postage due to foreign countries.	Net receipts deducting also official postage.	Disbursements.	Excess of receipts.	Deficit, if official postage be not reckoned as a receipt.	Proportion of postage revenue proper realised in cash.	Postal tacles at the of each
	Sale of stamps to public.	Official postage.	Cash on unpaid and insufficiently paid letters, etc.									Post Offices.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹		No
1853-54	...	24,71,176	19,92,870	55,584	45,19,630	45,19,630	20,48,454	24,37,209	20,82,421	3,88,755	...	...
1854-55 (estimated)	...	13,00,000	22,72,910	...	35,72,910	32,86,910	19,86,910	27,39,376	5,47,534	7,53,466	...	645
1855-56	8,52,750	16,20,662	7,72,744	60,300	33 06,456	32,11,186	15,90,524	29,44,501	2,66,685	13,53,977	...	753
1856-57	8,70,610	18,62,006	9,94,934	1,69,710	38,97,260	37,12,850	18,50,844	29,03,289	8,09,561	10,52,445	...	779
1857-58	8,53,500	18,53,210	8,25,284	1,75,470	37,07,464	36,03,024	17,49,814	35,92,848	10,176	18,43,034	...	830
1858-39	11,98,870	25,25,189	12,26,002	1,93,230	51,43,291	49,40,141	24,14,952	35,20,092	14,20,049	11,05,140	...	835
1859-60	14,49,040	27,47,012	12,35,683	92,260	55,23,995	53,39,245	25,92,233	37, 7,911	16,01,334	11,45,678	...	852
1860-61	15,99,349	23,84,734	12,23,860	83,860	52,91,803	51,19,013	27,34,879	38,60,798	12,58,215	11,26,519	...	889
1861-62	17,50,920	28,68,833	12,54,826	62,760	59,46,339	56,73,679	28,04,846	37,99,755	18,73,924	9,94,909	...	942
1862-63	18,93,089	31,92,983	13,30,174	56,555	64,73,501	62,13,665	30,20,682	37,37,535	24,76,130	7,16,853	...	1,011
1863-64	21,00,107	35,58,545	14,43,410	35,588	71,37,651	67,65,591	32,07,041	38,76,162	28,89,429	6,69,117	...	1,091
1864-65	22,80,090	40,20,822	14,67,745	53,970	78,22,627	74,37,401	34,16,379	39,30,579	35,06,822	5,14,000	...	1,191
1865-66	44,46,105	50,08,003	14,91,707	47,600	89,93,415	85,67,271	35,59,268	41,88,625	43,78,646	6,89,357	...	1,538
1866-67 (11 months)	23,18,930	26,56,260	13,16,468	49,336	64,20,994	60,27,873	29,63,013	40,29,481	19,98,392	9,63,868	...	2,738
1867-68	25,42,261	23,09,839	15,32,952	63,128	64,48,180	60,84,416	37,74,607	47,54,940	13,29,516	9,80,133	...	2,205
1868-69	28,59,802	27,55,016	16 35,976	44,224	72,85,018	68,60,720	41,05,704	53,70,201	14, 90,519	12,64,497	...	2,589
1869-70	26,90,557	28,87,627	16,13,383	67,550	72,59,117	68,16,010	39,28,383	55,96,779	12,19,231	16,68,396	...	2,629
1870-71	27,95,220	42,30,124	17,80,020	56,424	88,70,858	79,82,895	37,43,771	51,77,567	28,05,328	14,33,796	...	2,736
1871-72	28,94,628	34,95,569	18,57,037	46,820	82,94,054	78,34,332	43,38,763	50,97,695	27,36,637	7,58,932	...	2,884
1872-73	29,70,417	10,63,847	18,86,950	1,08,779	60,30,003	55,16,109	44,52,262	52,33,089	2,83,480	7,83,427	31·85	3,006
1873-74	31,44,210	10,54,204	19,06,351	88,107	61,92,962	55,78,656	45,24,362	54,21,251	1,57,405	8,96,889	31·23	3,138
1874-75	33,77,668	10,82,570	20,25,126	38,974	65,24,338	59 48,732	48,06,162	55,70,968	3,77,864	7,04,706	31 23	3,408
1875-76	35,98,3 6	11,44,901	21,28,245	36,382	69,07,834	63,35,301	51,90,400	56,39,310	6,95,991	4,48,910	30·97	3,631
1876-77	37,13,288	12,06,884	21,80,904	37,183	71,38,259	66,88,656	54,81,772	57,87,667	9,00,989	3,05,895	30·71	3,852
1877-78	41,22,910	12,86,136	22,44,948	53,845	77,07,839	72,97,171	60,12,035	60,82,704	12,14,467	71,669	29·33	4,107
1878-79	45,00,924	12,63,017	20,91,107	42,720	78,97,768	74,72,592	62,09,375	65,87,308	9,15,284	3,47,733	26·62	4,392
1879-80	48,37,899	13,48,874	20,47,289	63,822	82,97,884	79,89,726	66,40,852	68,93,435	10,96,291	2,52,583	24·86	4,410
1880-81	48,83,567	13,41,149	25,11,030	53,384	87,89,130	85,33,595	71,92,446	74,14,125	11,19,470	3,21,679	28·74	4,521
1881-82	43,91,285	13,88,929	31,36,104	98,800	90,15,·18	87,04,259	73,15,330	79,58,765	7,45,494	6,43,435	35·17	4,819
1882-83	44,50,471	14,90,802	33,77,402	53,207	93,71,972	91,06,935	76,16,133	85,49,226	5,57,709	9,33,093	36·84	5,310
1883-84	47,92,161	15,72,756	35,24,817	57,835	99,47,569	96,62,300	80,89,544	89,43,790	7,18,810	8,53,246	35·64	5,879
1884-85	50,24,334	16,17,614	35,87,102	43,640	1,02,72,690	99,89,659	83,72,055	90,72,350	9,17,309	7,00,295	35·07	6,488
1885-86	64,08,218	17,19,768	26,8 ,929	96,317	1,09,'3,232	1,06,05,220	88,85,452	94,26,282	11,78,938	5,40,830	24·86	6,849
1886-87	66,96,849	17,49,152	28,12,035	86,791	1,13,44,827	1,10,82,590	93,33,438	97,26,901	13,55,689	3,93,463	24·98	7,097
1887-88	70,85,553	18,11,058	29,68,076	82,914	1,19,17,601	1,16,65,355	98,54,297	99,58,084	17,07,271	1,03,787 Surplus.	25·02	7,363
1888-89	73,88,092	18,98,749	31,66,829	1,33,102	1,25,86,772	1,23,05,004	1,04,06,255	99,39,693	23,65,331	4,66,582	25·43	7,531
1889-90	75,39,968	19,51,452	32,31,025	78,977	1,28,01,422	1,25,01,060	1,05,49,608	1,04,42,047	20,58,113	1,06,661	25·39	8,103
1890-91	80,08,707	20,35,436	35,34,333	75,790	1,36,54,266	1,34,05,888	1,14,60,452	1,06,34,219	28,61,669	8,26,233	26 02	8,394
1891-92	81,95,386	21,33,510	36,60,171	86,618	1,40,75,685	1,39,08,199	1,18,64,089	1,13,60,551	26,37,648	5,04,138	26·16	8,617
1892 93	85,31,191	22,56,204	37,18,934	66,546	1,45,72,875	1,44,10,502	1,21,54,298	1,14,21,225	29,89,277	7,33,073	25·63	8,822

Receptacles open end of year.		Postal Lines.					Total Number of Articles given out for delivery.						Articles finally undelivered after passing through the Dead Letter Offices.		Number of registered periodicals at the end of each year.	European Letters.		Indian share of loss upon subsidy to the P. & O. Co., i.e. of subsidy after deduction of sea postage receipts.
Letter boxes.	Village Postmen.	Railway.	Mail-cart, horses, camels, etc.	Runner or boat lines.	Steamer services, sea and river.	Total mileage.	Letters.*	Newspapers.	Parcels.	Packets.	Money orders.	Total.	Number.	Percentage on total in column 26.		Sent to Europe by P. & O. Co.'s steamers.	Received from Europe by P. & O. Co.'s steamers.	
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
No.	No.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.				No.	No	₹
							Three digits omitted in these columns.											
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,260	1,824	29	93	...	19,473						
...	...	...	6,127	24,467	...	30,594	26,392	2,689	463	133	...	29,6·8						
...	...	146	5,657	30,470	...	36,313	29,303	3,133	477	172	...	33,286						
...	...	No information available for this year.					33,863	3,772	492	173	...	38,302						
...	...	273	5,508	31,152	...	36,933	37,453	5,272	533	177	...	43,441						
...	...	532	5,766	33,232	...	39,530	45,743	6,326	625	243	...	52,938						
...	...	711	5,862	32,765	...	39,333	42,637	5,262	564	268	...	48,733						
...	...	1,046	5,740	36,784	...	43,570	42,981	4,652	563	292	...	48,490						
...	...	1,798	4,722	39,034	...	45,554	42,347	4,229	561	321	...	47,459						
...	...	2,382	5,247	34,318	5,137	47,084	44,245	4,558	556	341	...	49,702						
...	...	2,473	5,156	33,853	5,137	46,619	46,907	4,648	556	349	...	52,462						
...	...	2,904	5,319	33,321	5,332	46,875	51,069	4,917	591	391	...	56,968						
...	...	3,275	4,967	33,311	5,444	46,997	54,707	5,134	579	402	...	60,913						
...	...	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]						
...	...	3,995	5,740	34,930	5,613	49,678	52,567	5,412	683	395	...	59,057						
...	...	4,235	5,460	34,973	5,613	50,281	68,891	5,773	699	623	...	75,987						
...	...	4,433	5,333	35,498	5,613	50,877	76,867	6,265	764	736	...	84,534	...	...	...	...	...	73,110
1,422	...	4,993	4,175	36,911	6,284	52,263	77,303	6,585	694	1,127	...	85,689	...	...	...	...	...	69,156
1,608	...	5,063	4,278	35,929	6,367	51,637	80,635	6,840	675	1,409	...	89,561	...	...	430	...	...	68,110
1,885	...	5,368	3,915	33,406	6,367	49,056	83,127	7,928	653	1,448	...	93,157	...	...	478	...	...	61,072
3,299	...	5,738	4,003	32,947	11,928	54,616	98,531	8,762	605	1,336	...	109,2 5	1,035,440	·94	542	...	...	54,770
3,554	...	6,138	4,226	31,847	13,687	55,898	104,383	9,355	792	1,568	...	116,119	922,002	·79	610	...	...	57,170
3,938	1,463	6,549	4,176	32,632	13,687	57,044	107,576	9,423	851	1,618	...	119,470	781,487	·66	633	...	...	53,125
4,447	1,695	6,938	4,383	33,412	13,687	58,370	110,031	9,880	990	1,619	...	122,541	691,261	·56	644	2,678,592 (a)	2,548,795 (a)	66,685
5,434	1,950	7,338	3,781	33,757	13,687	57,963	115,089	10,999	909	1,827	...	128,826	667,170	·51	633	2,626,364	2,978,819	70,749
5,574	2,243	8,133	3,269	32,875	13,687	57,954	118,599	10,276	998	2,023	...	13 ,899	638,901	·48	...	2,862,213	2,873,819	71,051
6,167	2,601	8,606	3,042	32,284	14,308	58,240	128,567	11,251	1,074	2,085	...	142,977	658,068	·46	...	3,021,980	2,935,403	88,160
6,426	2,702	9,455	3,020	31,977	14,308	58,760	143,535	11,042	1,080	2,105	...	158,666	673, 08	·43	...	2.797,421	3,138,473	71,052
6,720	2,833	9,745	3,303	32,321	14,308	59,677	153,003	12,827	1,152	2,387	2,645	171,804	621,451	·36	...	3,243.047	3,170,123	70,000
7,190	3,211	9,901	3,648	33,135	14,520	61,204	165,553	14,076	1,312	3,113	2,566	186,620	578,606	·31	...	3,272,930	3,176,926	70,000
7,936	3,470	10,631	3,580	34,805†	14,520	63,536	179,480	15,848	1,286	3,691	3,035	203,340	608,967	·29	...	3,336.127	3,251,652	70,000
8,426	3,843	11,632	4,049	34,482	10,785	60,888	193,513	17,307	1,338	4,425	3,55	220,333	639,390	·29	...	3,521,·71	3,429,865	70,000
8,731	4,039	11,862	4,827	35,281	12,117	64,087	211,983	20,342	1,476	5,119	4,163	243,083	672,076	·28	...	3,668,270	3,310,681	68,000
9,086	4,253	12,710	3,933	35,729	11,683	64,055	235,811	21,607	1,58	5,752	4,821	259,571	708,817	·27	...	3,758,148	3,6 3,664	68,000
9,386	4,455	14,043	3,963	36,471	12,483	65,960	838,6 8	21,833	1,621	6,740	5,512	274,398	707,352	·26	...	4,411789	4,427,507	68,000
9,704	4,725	15,073	3,976	36,539	12,438	68,026	254,491	22,696	1,798	8,102	6,137	293,224	718,170	·24	...	4,416,392	4,569,876	50,000
10,067	3,297	15,780	3,980	39,189	12,224	71,113	271,359	23,287	1,882	8,701	6,759	311,988	776,602	·24	...	4,653,919	4,612,823	40,000
11,093	3,690	16,514	4,826	41,476	12, 77	74,393	280,741	24,935	1,902	10,375	7,326	325,279	75 ,703	·23	...	4,771,879 (b)	6,837,183 (b)	45,000
11,999	3,707	17,196	4,198	44,019	12,321	77,728	300,620	25,910	2,109	10,711	7,785	347,133	775,377	·22	...	3.976.354	4,214,466	59,000
12,848	3,737	17,196	4,650	45,732	12,550	80,472	311,014	26,638	2,170	12,149	8,238	360,209	717,568	·19	...	4,252,499	4,452,058	60,000
13,292	3,837	17,540																

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

Column 3.—The great differences observable in this column are due mainly to changes of system in the treatment of official correspondence, which was charged at full letter rates up to 1865-66, at the same rates as ordinary correspondence (letters, packets, etc.) from that year to 1872-73, and afterwards at a low privileged letter rate of one anna for 10 tolahs (about 4 oz.).

Column 8.—The figures in this column show the revenue undisturbed by the changes of system in respect of official correspondence detailed in the note regarding Column 3.

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

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

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

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

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

(b) Revised so as to show the number of articles exchanged with the United Kingdom instead of the number of postage rates.

* Including post cards from 1879-80.

† 1,322 miles of lines under this head have in 1884-85 been included in column 19.

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SUPPLEMENT TO

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No. 51.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1893.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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

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

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weather Review of India for the week ending at 8 a.m. on Saturday, December 9th, 1893.

During the whole of the week under review the pressure has at times changed considerably, but the general distribution has remained unaltered in all important respects. High and fairly uniform pressures have prevailed over North-Western and part of Central India, and high pressures over the Assam Valley, while readings have been low over the Arabian Sea off the Malabar Coast and over the south-west of the Bay. Calms and variable light breezes have been experienced within the high pressure area in the north-west, northerly winds over the Bay area and easterly winds elsewhere. Moderate to rather heavy rain has been received on some days on the Coromandel Coast, but in other parts of India the weather has been steadily fine. Over Burma the weather has been steadily and considerably cooler than usual, but over the greater part of India, on most days of the week, the mean temperature has been high for the season.

On Sunday, December 3rd, pressure was decreasing in all places except Upper Burma. The fall was generally small and the distribution was fairly normal and such as described above. The winds blew from the usual cold weather directions and the force was generally moderate. There was no rain anywhere. On Monday, the 4th, the barometric fall was disappearing, and pressure was increasing slowly over a large part of the country. The distribution of pressure and the winds were unchanged. Slight rain was reported from the stations at the mouth of the Godaveri, but in all other places the weather remained fine. On the 6th the barometric rise had become general.

The rise was greater in the north than in the south, and gradients had hence become steeper, but this was the only important change. The winds were unaltered. Light showers had fallen at Chittagong, Colombo, Rajahmundry and Tinnevelly. The chart of the 7th showed that the barometer was falling everywhere. The fall had been brisk in the north, and small in the south, hence the barometric gradient had again decreased. Slightly disturbed conditions prevailed off the Coromandel Coast, and rain had fallen at a few places in the south of the Peninsula. Cuddalore received 5·78 inches, Negapatam 2·77 inches, Trevandrum 0·52 inch, and Colombo, and Tinnevelly small amounts. On the 8th the barometer was generally rising, but the pressure distribution was unaltered. The winds were fairly normal, and the only rainfall reported was light showers at Chittagong, Colombo, and Negapatam. On the 9th the pressure changes were again small and the distribution unaltered. Light rain was falling at Cuddalore and Negapatam, and Simla had received a light shower of soft hail.

Temperature.—The following table shows the variations of the mean temperature from the normal on each day of the week for the different Provinces of India :—

Province.	December 1893. 3rd.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	Mean variation of week.
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
Burma	−4·4	−4·3	−4·2	−5·1	−6·6	−6·1	−7·3	−5·4
Bengal and Assam	+0·4	+0·7	+1·1	+0·9	0	−1·3	−1·7	0
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	+0·9	+1·5	+1·8	+2·4	+2·1	+1·5	+0·7	+1·6
Punjab	−1·6	−1·6	−0·5	+1·9	+1·0	+0·4	−0·4	−0·2
Bombay	+2·4	+1·9	+1·7	+1·8	+1·7	+0·8	+1·0	+1.6
Central Provinces and Berar	+0·6	+0·5	+0·7	+2·0	+1·4	+1·7	+2·2	+1·3
Central India and Guzerat	+2·6	+1·6	+1·4	+1·6	+2·3	+1·4	+0·9	+1·7
Sind and Rajputana	+1·7	+1·0	+1·2	+2·8	+1·0	−1·2	−1·6	+0·7
Madras	+1·0	+0·9	+0·8	+1·1	−0·1	−0·3	+0·1	+0·5
Mean for whole of India	+0°4	+0°2	+0°4	+0°9	+0°3	−0°2	−0·7	+0°2

On the mean of the whole week and for the whole country the temperature was 0°·2 in excess of the normal. On five days of the week, *viz.*, from the 3rd to the 7th, the mean of the whole country was in excess of the average, while on the 8th and 9th it was in defect. The provincial variations show that in Burma there has been a very marked depression of temperature throughout the week, in the Punjab there has been a trifling deficiency, in Bengal there has been no departure from the normal, while in all other provinces the mean has been higher than usual.

Rain.—The table at the close of the summary shows that hardly any rain has been received throughout the country. In the division of the East Coast (South) the average actual rainfall of the week was 0·67 inch, in Madras (south) 0·17 inch, in Malabar 0·09 inch, in the East Coast (North) 0·05 inch, in the East Coast (South) and Eastern Bengal 0·02 inch, and in Central Bengal 0·01 inch, but in no other part of the country was there any rainfall. Even where rain fell the amount received was less than the normal.

Notwithstanding the lightness of the rainfall of the present week, the average actual total rainfall for the period, October 15th to December 9th, is still in excess of the average.

The only heavy totals for the week were 7·67 inches at the Sudder station, South Arcot, and 4·98 inches at Vedarainam in Tanjore.

Province.	Division.	Rainfall data for week ending December 9th, 1893. Average actual rainfall of Division.	Average normal rainfall of Division.	Excess or defect in inches.	Rainfall data from October 15th, to December 9th, 1893. Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall, October 15th to December 9th.	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a percentage.
		Inch.	Inches.	Inch.	Inches.	Inches.	Per cent.
Burma	Tenasserim	0	0	0	1·48	5·26	− 72
	Lower Burma	0	0·06	−0·06	5·59	7·13	− 22
	Central ditto	0	0·02	−0·02	5·20	4·50	+ 16
	Upper ditto	0	?	?	4·68	?	?
	Arakan	0	0·07	−0·07	7·56	7·13	+ 6
Bengal and Assam	Eastern Bengal	0·02	0·35	−0·33	5·06	4·37	+ 16
	Assam (Surma)	0	0·30	−0·30	5·06	3·86	+ 31
	Ditto (Brahmaputra)	0	0·07	−0·07	2·26	2·36	− 4
	Deltaic Bengal	0	0·14	−0·14	2·22	2·73	− 19
	Central ditto	0·01	0·09	−0·08	2·55	2·24	+ 14
	North ditto	0	0·03	−0·03	3·14	2·37	+ 32
	Orissa	0	0·19	−0·19	6·65	4·99	+ 33
	Chota Nagpur	0	0·05	−0·05	2·56	1·62	+ 58
	Bihar (South)	0	0	0	3·54	1·43	+148
	Ditto (North)	0	0·01	−0·01	5·75	1·17	+391
North Western Provinces and Oudh.	North-Western Provinces (East).	0	0	0	5·39	0·92	+486
	North-Western Provinces (Submontane) (*a*).	0	0·01	−0·01	6·26	0·86	+628
	Oudh (South)	0	0·01	−0·01	4·06	0·42	+867
	Ditto (North)	0	0·01	−0·01	4·78	0·30	+1,493
	North-Western Provinces (Central).	0	0·02	−0·02	2·27	0·22	+932
	North-Western Provinces (West).	0	0·05	−0·05	1·15	0·13	+785
	North-Western Provinces (Submontane) (*b*).	0	0·02	−0·02	4·28	0·19	+2,153
Punjab	Punjab (South)	0	0·02	−0·02	0	0·17	−100
	Ditto (Central)	0	0·02	−0·02	0·08	0·15	− 47
	Ditto (Submontane)	0	0·03	−0·03	0·07	0·24	− 71
	Ditto (Hill Districts)	0	0·04	−0·04	0·10	0·13	− 25
	Ditto (North-West)	0	0·04	−0·04	0·00	0·18	−100
	Ditto (West)	0	0·01	−0·01	0	0·18	−100
Bombay and Malabar Coast Districts (Madras).	Malabar	0·09	0·31	−0·22	11·06	9·45	+ 17
	Madras (South Central)	0	0·30	−0·30	13·95	8·81	+ 58
	Coorg	0	0·14	−0·14	8·48	7·78	+ 9
	Mysore	0	0·09	−0·09	4·48	5·42	− 17
	Konkan	0	0·01	−0·01	1·97	3·49	− 44
	Bombay-Deccan	0	0	0	2·57	3·82	− 33
	Hyderabad (North)	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khandesh	0	0·01	−0·01	1·25	2·32	− 46
Central Provinces and Berar.	Berar	0	0·16	−0·16	4·76	2·23	+113
	Central Provinces (West)	0	0·08	−0·08	4·39	1·43	+207
	Ditto ditto (Central)	0	0·08	−0·08	5·31	1·20	+343
	Ditto ditto (East)	0	0·05	−0·05	2·46	1·34	+ 84
Bombay (North)	Guzerat	0	0	0	0·94	0·59	+ 59
	Kattywar	0	0	0	0·82	0·34	+141
	Sind	0	0·02	−0·02	0·06	0·13	− 54
Rajputana and Central India.	Central India (East)	0	0·14	−0·14	2·54	0·66	+285
	Rajputana (East), Central India (West).	0	0·14	−0·14	1·29	0·46	+180
	Rajputana (West)	0	0·01	−0·01	1·63	0·11	+1,382
Madras	East Coast (North)	0·05	0·61	−0·56	12·39	8·56	+ 45
	Ditto (ditto) (*a*)	0	0·05	−0·05	4·45	5·29	− 16
	Hyderabad (South)	0	0·13	−0·13	3·56	1·29	+176
	Madras (Central)	0	0·08	−0·08	5·52	5·20	+ 6
	East Coast (Central)	0·02	0·34	−0·32	21·06	12·08	+ 74
	Ditto (South)	0·67	1·38	−0·71	22·42	15·90	+ 41
	Madras (South)	0·17	0·95	−0·78	12·12	11·35	+ 7

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

Simla, the 14th December, 1893.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

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

Madras.—*For week ending 16th December.*—A few showers fell in parts of the Carnatic and Southern districts; no rain elsewhere. Sowings still proceeding briskly in parts. Standing crops generally good. Harvest of early sowings has yielded fully average. Pasture and fodder abundant. Cattle in good condition. General prospects very favourable. Prices almost stationary though slightly easier in the Carnatic.

Bombay.—*For week ending 20th December.*—Rain required in parts of the Deccan. Standing crops withering for want of moisture or damaged by insects, cold or blight in parts of six districts; otherwise good. Sowing of late crops progressing in ten, and reaping of early crops in twelve, districts. Cotton-picking continues in three districts. Prices steady except in two districts. Fodder sufficient, and agricultural stock good.

Bengal.—*For week ending 16th December.*—No rain fell during the week, except slight showers in Darjeeling, where a slight snowfall also occurred. The rice harvest is in full progress, and a satisfactory outturn continues to be anticipated. The spring crops and poppy promise well, and the prospects of sugarcane and tobacco are also good. Prices are falling, new rice being now in the market. Fodder and water-supplies are sufficient. The number of persons receiving gratuitous relief during the week were:—*Faridpur (Madaripur Sub-division)*—Men 27, women 140, and children 112, total 298, against 231 in the previous week; *Backergunge (Sadar and Pirojpur Sub-divisions)*—Men 332, women 1,325, and children 1,673, total 3,330, against 3,073 in the previous week.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 20th December.*—Weather clear and seasonable. Irrigation and sugarcane-pressing going on. Spring crops flourishing. Poppy healthy and crop being weeded. Prospects promise well. Supplies and fodder plentiful. Prices generally steady.

Punjab.—*For week ending 20th December.*—No rain. Harvesting of autumn crops is over, except in Hissar and Mooltan. Sugarcane is being pressed. Irrigation of spring crops commenced, but rain is needed badly. Field rats are doing harm to young crops in parts of the Umballa and Lahore districts. Cattle are generally in good condition, and pasturage is sufficient in all districts, except in parts of Shahpur. Poppy crops have germinated well. Prices rising in one district, falling in two others; stationary elsewhere.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 20th December.*—Weather clear and cold. Prospects of winter crops good, except linseed which is reported to be affected by rust in parts of three districts. Prices slightly falling in one district; stationary elsewhere.

Burma.—*For week ending 16th December.*—Slight showers fell in Bhamo and Katha. Reaping of the main paddy crop progressing throughout Lower Burma. No change in crop prospects, which are generally good. In Upper Burma reaping of wet-weather paddy continues, and ploughing and planting of dry-weather crops progressing. Some damage has been done by insects to the crops in Magwe and Myingyan. The price of paddy has fallen in six districts; the fluctuations elsewhere are unimportant. The price of rice has generally followed the drop in the prices of paddy.

Assam.—*For week ending 19th December.*—Weather seasonable. Reaping of late rice continues. Condition of cattle fair. Fodder and water sufficient.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 20th December.*—MYSORE: Crops and prospects good. Harvesting of *ragi* (*Eleusine coracana*) continues in all districts. Prices fallen in three districts.

COORG: Standing crops in good condition. Picking of coffee continues. Water and forage for cattle sufficient. Prices stationary.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 20th December.*—BERAR: Weather pleasant. State of crops satisfactory. Cotton-picking and harvesting of *jowar* (*Sorghum vulgare*) progressing. Sowings continue in one taluka. Weeding operations still progressing in Akola. Fodder and water sufficient. The price of *jowar* has risen in the Daryapur taluka. Cattle in good condition.

HYDERABAD: No rain during the week. Harvesting of irrigated crops continues. Standing crops in good condition. Fields are being prepared for sowings for the hot-weather crops. Prices stationary.

Central India.—*For week ending 20th December.*—No rain. Harvesting of autumn crops completed in Baghelkhand and Bhopawar, and thrashing commenced. Spring sowings completed in Gwalior, Bhopal, and Bundelkhand; in progress in other parts. Cotton collection in Bhopawar nearly over. Condition of standing crops and probable outturn generally good. Agricultural stock and pasturage good. Prices of food-grains falling in Bundelkhand and Goona; steady elsewhere. Opium sowings continue in parts of Gwalior. The condition of the crop in Neemuch is reported to be fair.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 20th December.*—Agricultural operations and standing crops satisfactory. Prospects generally good. Agricultural stock and pasturage or fodder good and sufficient. Prices falling in two States, fluctuating in two others, and steady elsewhere.

Kashmir.—*For week ending 19th December.*—Weather cloudy. Spring sowings still going on. Prices stationary.

Nepal.—*For week ending 16th December.*—Weather cold. Prospects normal.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY STATISTICS.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS FROM 1ST JULY TO 10TH DECEMBER 1892, AND FROM 1ST JULY TO 9TH DECEMBER 1893.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Receipts from 1st July 1893*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

Railway.	Average earnings per mile per week during the 2nd-half of 1892.	Week ending 10th December 1892. Mean mileage worked.	Week ending 10th December 1892. Earnings. Total.	Week ending 10th December 1892. Earnings. Per mile open per week.	Week ending 9th December 1893. Mean mileage worked.	Week ending 9th December 1893. Earnings. Total.	Week ending 9th December 1893. Earnings. Per mile open per week.	Earnings from 1st July to 10th December 1892.	Earnings from 1st July to 9th December 1893.	Increases during the 2nd-half of 1893.	Decreases during the 2nd-half of 1893.
State lines worked by companies.	₹	*Miles.*	₹	₹	*Miles.*	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
Standard gauge—											
East Indian	521	1,639	10,72,167	654	1,634	10,17,396	623	1,95,14,166	2,02,86,975	7,72,809	...
Bengal-Nágpur	101	831	1,11,987	135	863	1,15,281	134	18,00,703	10,45,897	1,45,194	...
Indian Midland	106	752	98,624	131	752	1,12,319	149	17,79,480	18,25,294	45,808	...
Bezwada Extension (*a*)	95	21	2,334	111	112	5,348	48	40,102	1,35,487	89,325	...
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa (*b*)	216	1,674	4,39,917	263	1,699	5,01,511	295	80,44,683	79,26,224	...	1,18,459
South Indian	135	1,106	1,74,257	158	1,043	1,10,003	105	33,43,304	33,01,206	...	42,158
Southern Mahratta (*c*)	78	1,044	95,003	91	1,156	1,02,933	89	18,03,470	22,90,495	4,87,025	...
Bengal and North-Western (*d*)	111	755	95,926	127	756	92,660	123	19,05,709	18,47,482	...	58,227
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Lucknow-Bareilly section)	56	199	10,297	52	223	12,900	58	2,36,819	2,42,510	5,691	...
Pálanpur-Deesa	...	...	...	...	16	510	32	...	(*e*)1,980	1,980	...
TOTAL	213	8,021	21,00,512	262	8,254	20,70,861	251	3,84,74,562	3,98,03,550	13,28,988	...
State lines worked by the State.											
Standard gauge—											
North Western (state) (*f*)	178	2,511	5,15,426	205	2,509	5,78,813	231	98,23,448	1,22,48,009	24,24,561	...
Oudh and Rohilkhand (state)	193	692	1,47,623	213	740	1,58,673	214	29,80,956	32,71,452	2,90,496	...
Eastern Bengal (state) (including metre and 2′ 6″ gauges)	344	777	2,21,538	285	778	2,55,540	328	62,16,933	62,40,919	23,986	...
Bengal Central (*g*)	121	125	14,751	118	125	15,050	125	3,48,087	3,48,331	...	356
East Coast (state)	...	...	...	...	175	11,198	64	...	(*h*)2,23,884	2,23,884	...
Metre gauge—											
Burma (state)	157	715	1,18,258	165	730	82,097	112	25,56,799	22,02,755	...	3,54,044
Special gauges—											
Jorhát (state provincial)	55	28	1,373	49	28	1,208	43	33,889	33,882	...	7
Cherra-Companyganj (state provincial)	44	8	580	72	8	443	55	7,346	9,666	2,320	...
TOTAL	202	4,856	10,19,549	210	5,093	11,03,622	217	2,19,68,058	2,45,78,898	26,10,840	...
Lines worked by guaranteed companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Great Indian Peninsula (*i*)	333	1,490	8,36,809	562	1,490	8,05,007	608	1,25,00,212	1,21,84,319	...	3,21,893
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	444	461	2,75,365	597	461	2,78,000	603	45,05,386	48,13,588	3,08,202	...
Madras	224	840	2,16,161	257	840	1,67,106	199	41,95,081	45,45,799	3,50,118	...
TOTAL	353	2,791	13,28,425	476	2,791	13,51,013	484	2,12,07,279	2,15,43,706	3,36,427	...
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	234	15,668	44,48,486	284	16,138	45,25,496	280	8,16,49,809	8,59,26,154	42,76,255	...
Assisted companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	126	162	19,764	122	161	21,239	132	4,78,022	5,32,879	54,857	...
Tarkessur	226	22	4,824	219	22	4,918	224	1,10,393	1,08,882	...	7,511
Metre gauge—											
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Company's section)	115	67	5,308	79	67	6,698	100	1,88,041	1,86,713	...	1,328
Dibru-Sadiya	121	78	7,565	97	78	8,393	108	2,28,822	2,38,842	10,020	...
TOTAL	129	329	37,461	114	328	41,248	126	10,11,278	10,07,316	56,038	...
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.											
Standard gauge—											
The Nizam's guaranteed state	148	333	55,431	166	333	54,622	164	10,88,083	10,71,576	...	16,507
The Gaekwar's Petlád	78	13	1,264	97	13	1,010	78	23,623	23,838	215	...
Rájpura-Bhátinda	92	108	9,211	85	108	9,160	85	2,10,584	2,92,280	81,696	...
Metre gauge—											
Southern Mahratta (Mysore section) (*j*)	95	311	35,201	113	370	31,525	85	6,62,588	7,63,870	1,01,282	...
The Gaekwar's Mehsána	44	93	5,320	57	93	8,300	89	86,142	1,07,432	21,290	...
Kolhapur	61	29	1,682	58	29	1,503	52	39,920	48,844	8,924	...
Special gauge—											
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	49	72	4,704	65	72	3,320	46	77,374	80,225	2,851	...
TOTAL	103	959	1,12,813	118	1,018	1,09,440	107	21,88,314	23,88,065	1,99,751	...
Lines owned and worked by native states.											
Metre gauge—											
Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágarh-Porbandar	70	334	26,969	81	334	40,915	123	5,13,733	6,27,058	1,13,325	...
Jetalsar-Rájkot	...	...	...	...	46	3,128	68	...	63,140	63,140	...
Jodhpur-Bickaneer	55	291	14,824	51	364	17,000	47	3,68,298	3,60,745	...	7,553
Special gauge—											
Morvi	57	94	5,999	64	94	6,988	74	1,22,581	1,34,362	11,781	...
TOTAL	62	719	47,792	66	838	68,031	81	10,04,612	11,85,305	1,80,693	...
GRAND TOTAL	218	17,675	46,46,552	263	18,322	47,44,215	259	8,58,54,103	9,05,06,840	47,12,737	...

(*a*) Includes the Bezváda-Godavari section of the East Coast (state) railway.
(*b*) Includes the Godhra-Rutlam railway.
(*c*) Includes the Guntakal-Mysore frontier section from 1st April 1893.
(*d*) Includes the Tirhoot state railway. Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company.
(*e*) Total receipts from 8th November to 9th December 1893.
(*f*) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Umarkot Railways.
(*g*) Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company.
(*h*) Total receipts from 15th July to 9th December 1893.
(*i*) Includes the Wardha Coal, Dhond-Manmád, Khámgaon, and Amráoti railways.
(*j*) Includes the Bangalore-Nanjangúd and the Bangalore-Mysore frontier sections.

CALCUTTA,
The 22nd December 1893.

F. B. HEBBERT,
Under Secretary.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT,

RAILWAY STATISTICS.

No. XXXV OF 1893-94.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Receipts from 1st April 1893* audited figures have been used, as far as possible.

Railway.	Average earnings per mile per week in 1893-94.	Week ending 10th December 1892. Mean mileage worked.	Week ending 10th December 1892. Earnings. Total.	Week ending 10th December 1892. Earnings. Per mile open per week.	Week ending 9th December 1893. Mean mileage worked.	Week ending 9th December 1893. Earnings. Total.	Week ending 9th December 1893. Earnings. Per mile open per week.	Earnings from 1st April to 10th Dec. 1892.	Earnings from 1st April to 9th Dec. 1893.	Increases in 1893-94.	Decreases in 1893-94.
State lines worked by Companies.	₹	*Miles.*	₹	₹	*Miles.*	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
Standard gauge—											
East Indian	580	1,639	10,72,167	654	1,634	10,17,396	623	3,35,08,579	3,34,57,212	...	51,367
Bengal-Nágpur	140	831	1,11,987	135	863	1,15,281	134	36,21,851	38,90,388	2,68,537	...
Indian Midland	129	752	98,624	131	752	1,12,319	149	32,87,989	32,31,136	...	56,853
Bezváda Extension (*a*)	80	21	2,334	111	112	5,348	48	64,851	2,27,489	1,62,638	...
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa (*b*)	258	1,674	4,39,917	263	1,699	5,01,511	295	1,47,13,776	1,45,55,084	...	1,58,692
South Indian	139	1,106	1,74,257	158	1,043	1,10,003	105	53,27,703	55,37,726	2,10,023	...
Southern Mahratta (*c*)	87	1,044	95,003	91	1,156	1,02,933	89	30,16,866	40,50,583	10,33,717	...
Bengal and North Western (*d*)	137	755	95,926	127	756	92,660	123	35,53,392	34,70,938	...	82,454
Rohilkhand and Kumaon (Lucknow-Bareilly section)	66	199	10,297	52	223	12,900	58	4,36,293	4,54,474	18,181	...
Pálanpur-Deesa	...	...	...	...	16	510	32	...	(*e*)1,980	1,980	...
TOTAL	243	8,021	21,00,512	262	8,254	20,70,861	251	6,75,31,300	6,88,77,010	13,45,710	...
State lines worked by the State.											
Standard gauge—											
North Western (state) (*f*)	201	2,511	5,15,426	205	2,509	5,78,813	231	1,68,36,888	1,97,93,441	29,56,553	...
Oudh and Rohilkhand (state)	235	692	1,47,623	213	740	1,58,673	214	56,23,396	58,09,106	1,85,770	...
Eastern Bengal (state) (including metre and 2′ 6″ gauges)	292	777	2,21,538	285	778	2,55,540	328	84,67,358	86,82,533	2,15,175	...
Bengal Central (*g*)	120	125	14,751	118	125	15,650	125	5,32,032	5,36,204	4,172	...
East Coast (state)	...	...	...	...	175	11,198	64	...	(*h*)2,23,884	2,23,884	...
Metre gauge—											
Burma (state)	194	715	1,18,258	165	730	82,097	112	43,70,122	39,09,718	...	4,60,404
Special gauges—											
Jorhát (state provincial)	46	28	1,373	49	28	1,208	43	50,151	52,219	2,068	...
Cherra-Companyganj (state provincial)	47	8	580	72	8	443	55	11,554	15,286	3,732	...
TOTAL	217	4,856	10,19,549	210	5,093	11,03,622	217	3,58,91,501	3,90,22,451	31,30,950	...
Lines worked by Guaranteed Companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Great Indian Peninsula (*i*)	513	1,490	8,36,809	562	1,490	8,05,007	608	9,53,82,956	3,42,39,764	...	10,42,292
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	444	461	2,75,365	597	461	2,78,000	603	96,15,703	99,17,108	3,01,405	...
Madras	226	840	2,16,161	257	840	1,67,106	199	65,35,971	71,84,260	6,48,289	...
TOTAL	442	2,791	13,28,425	476	2,791	13,51,013	484	4,14,33,790	4,13,41,132	...	92,658
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	271	15,668	44,48,486	284	16,138	45,25,496	280	14,48,56,591	14,92,40,593	43,84,002	...
Assisted Companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	132	162	19,764	122	161	21,239	132	7,58,428	8,53,605	95,177	...
Tárakessur	252	22	4,824	219	22	4,918	224	1,96,588	1,90,848	...	5,740
Metre gauge—											
Rohilkhand and Kumaon (Company's section)	118	67	5,308	79	67	6,698	100	3,26,500	3,24,077	...	2,423
Dibru-Sadiya	123	78	7,565	97	78	8,393	108	3,61,067	3,70,683	9,616	...
TOTAL	135	329	37,461	114	328	41,248	126	16,42,583	17,39,213	96,630	...
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies											
Standard gauge—											
The Nizam's guaranteed state	151	333	55,431	166	333	54,622	164	17,56,266	18,18,607	61,341	...
The Gaekwar's Petlád	96	13	1,264	97	13	1,010	78	43,382	41,473	...	1,909
Rajpura-Bhatinda	92	108	9,211	85	108	9,160	85	3,40,114	4,51,354	1,11,241	...
Metre gauge—											
Southern Mahratta (Mysore section) (*j*)	94	311	35,201	113	370	31,525	85	9,87,626	12,19,002	2,31,376	...
The Gaekwar's Mehsána	59	93	5,320	57	93	8,300	89	1,72,820	2,06,747	33,927	...
Kolhápur	67	29	1,682	58	29	1,503	52	63,083	79,985	16,902	...
Special gauge—											
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	68	72	4,704	65	72	3,320	46	1,66,921	1,61,022	...	4,899
TOTAL	107	959	1,12,813	118	1,018	1,09,440	107	35,30,212	39,78,190	4,47,978	...
Lines owned and worked by native states.											
Metre gauge—											
Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágarh-Porbandar	102	334	26,969	81	334	40,915	123	11,01,880	13,33,739	2,31,859	...
Jetalsar-Rajkot	...	...	...	...	46	3,128	68	...	(*k*)92,425	92,425	...
Jodhpur-Bickneer	60	291	14,824	51	364	17,000	47	6,33,413	5,87,301	...	46,112
Special gauge—											
Morvi	65	94	5,999	64	94	6,988	74	2,20,842	2,24,801	3,959	...
TOTAL	80	719	47,792	66	838	68,031	81	19,56,135	22,38,266	2,82,131	...
GRAND TOTAL	251	17,675	46,46,552	263	18,322	47,44,215	259	15,19,85,521	15,71,96,262	52,10,741	...

(*a*) Includes the Bezváda-Godavari section of the East Coast (state) railway.
(*b*) Includes the Godhra-Rutlam railway.
(*c*) Includes the Guntakal-Mysore frontier section from 1st April 1893.
(*d*) Includes the Tirhoot State railway. Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North Western Railway Company.
(*e*) Total receipts from 8th November to 9th December 1893.
(*f*) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Umarkot railways.
(*g*) Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company.
(*h*) Total receipts from 15th July to 9th December 1893.
(*i*) Includes the Wardah Coal, Dhond-Manmádi, Khámgaon and Amráoti railways.
(*j*) Includes the Bangalore-Nanjangúd and the Bangalore-Mysore frontier sections.
(*k*) Total receipts from 12th April to 9th December 1893.

CALCUTTA,
The 22nd December 1893.

F. B. HEBBERT,
Under-Secretary.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF NOVEMBER 1893.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice, best sort.		Rice, common.		Jawar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).		Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or thur, cadian pea (*Cajanus indicus.*)		Firewood.		Salt.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
Burma—	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Tenasserim—																										
Mergui	...	...	...	...	10 10	10 10	11 11	11 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	256 12	256 12	12 0	12 0
Tavoy	...	...	...	...	10 12	10 5	12 0	11 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	399 3	399 3	10 15⅝	10 15⅝
Moulmein and Amherst	9 2	9 2	...	...	11 3	11 3	14 9	14 9	6 5	6 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 2	10 2	12 2	12 2	7 12	7 12	220 0	220 0	18 11	18 11
Pegu (deltaic)—																										
Pegu	...	...	...	...	10 2	10 2	14 3	14 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 2	11 2	...	...	9 0	9 3	143 0	143 0	14 3	14 3
Rangoon	13 0	13 0	...	...	13 8	13 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	133 0	133 0	15 0	15 0
Thôngwa	...	...	...	...	9 6	9 6	11 7	11 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100 0	100 0	14 4	14 4
Bassein	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	14 4	14 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 1	13 1	...	...	...	...	150 13	150 13	17 8	17 8
Pegu (inland)—																										
Shwegyin	...	...	...	...	9 13	9 13	10 6	10 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	200 0	200 0	14 2	14 2
Tharrawaddy	...	...	...	...	12 5	12 5	14 13	14 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	8 12	8 12	450 0	450 0	14 3	14 3
Henzada	...	...	...	...	11 1	11 1	11 1	11 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	5 12	5 12	183 8	183 8	16 2	16 2
Prome	10 6	10 6	...	...	11 12	12 14	14 12	14 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 13	13 3	...	...	9 6	9 6	193 3	193 3	14 3	14 3
Toungoo	...	...	...	...	12 2	12 2	13 8	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 10	13 10	...	...	...	...	326 8	326 8	14 3	14 3
Thayetmyo	11 10	12 3	...	...	11 3	11 11	13 13	13 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 9	13 9	28 3	...	8 10	8 10	196 0	196 0	12 14	12 14
Upper Burma—																										
Mandalay	23 1	26 4	...	...	11 4	11 8	12 4	12 0	26 15	28 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 5	11 13	30 3	30 3	9 13	10 0	82 0	82 0	15 2	14 6
Bamo	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	8 0	...	...	6 0	6 0	182 0	182 0	7 8	7 8
Pakôkku	...	...	...	...	9 13	9 2	12 0	11 9	30 0	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	5 9	5 9	113 0	113 0	14 3	14 3
Meiktila	...	...	...	...	8 0	7 2	9 6	9 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 4	14 4	25 10	25 10	4 3	4 3	222 10	222 10	10 11	10 11
Arakan—																										
Sandoway	...	...	...	...	11 6	9 3	12 5	9 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	469 11	469 11	16 0	14 0
Kyaukpyu	...	...	...	...	8 8	8 13	9 8	9 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	...	...	...	...	340 0	340 0	15 12	15 0
Akyab	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	8 8	8 8	200 0	200 0	12 0	12 8
Assam—																										
Surma—																										
Sylhet	...	...	...	...	6 12	6 2	8 12	8 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 6	13 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 6	9 0
Cachar	6 6	8 0	...	...	7 0	6 6	8 4	7 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	10 4	...	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	7 12	7 8
Khási and Jaintia Hills	6 4	6 4	...	...	3 14	4 0	5 3	5 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 0	7 2	9 0	8 4	...	...	80 0	80 0	6 5	7 0
Garo Hills	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	9 8	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	7 0	6 8
Brahmaputra—																										
Goálpára	16 0	16 0	...	...	6 0	6 0	8 8	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	120 0	130 0	10 0	10 0
Kámrúp	8 8	8 8	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	9 8	9 8
Darráng	9 0	9 0	...	...	8 0	7 8	10 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Nowgong	...	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0
Sibságar	...	...	...	...	10 0	8 0	13 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	120 0	9 8	9 8
Lakhimpur	7 0	7 0	...	...	6 8	6 8	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	160 0	140 0	9 8	9 8
Eastern Hill tracts—																										
Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 14	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	--	...	...	...	...	...	240 0	240 0	8 0	8 0
Hill Tippera(a)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nágá Hills	...	...	...	...	4 0	4 0	4 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0	4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0	3 8
Eastern—																										
Backergunge	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 6	8 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 8	13 5	...	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	9 0	9 4
Noakhali	...	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	9 0 to 10 4	8 0 to 8 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 8	6 8
Chittagong	11 0	10 0	...	...	8 8	8 8	11 13	10 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	...	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	10 0	10 0
Tippera	9 12	9 12	...	...	8 0	7 8	8 8	8 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 4	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 12	8 12
Dacca	13 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	7 8	8 0	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	6 14	6 12	...	...	8 0	9 4
Mymensingh	9 8	9 8	...	...	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 8*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	...	...	15 0	15 0	140 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Deltaic—																					13 0	13 0	120 0	120 0		
Khulna	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24-Parganas	13 4	13 4	16 0	16 0	7 0	7 0	11 8	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	20 0	20 0	17 0	16 0	26 0	20 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0
Midnapore	11 0	11 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	15 10	15 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 8	14 8	...	...	19 0	19 0	100 0	100 0	10 8	10 8
Howrah	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 4	11 8	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	200 0	200 0	10 12	10 12
Calcutta	12 9	12 4	16 3	16 7	7 4	7 2	9 12	9 8	18 4	18 2	...	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	14 0	14 0	19 5	19 6	17 12	17 12	105 0	105 0	10 0	10 0
Hooghly	12 0	13 0	12 8	13 0	9 0	8 0	10 8	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	14 0	...	...	12 0	11 8	85 0	85 0	10 13	11 2
Nadia (Krishnagar)	15 3½	14 3½	...	...	7 9	8 0	12 1	11 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 13	22 13	...	...	22 13½	22 13½	128 0	128 0	9 2½	9 13½
Jessore	8 0	10 8	...	13 4	8 0	8 8	10 0	11 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	18 0	...	...	20 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Faridpur	14 8	15 0	...	18 0	9 0	8 0	11 8	12 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 8	13 0	...	...	...	13 0	...	...	9 0	10 4
Central—																										
Bankura	15 4	14 8	...	...	9 6	9 6	17 8	13 14	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 13	...	...	13 6	13 6	300 0	300 0	10 2	10 5
Burdwan	13 4	13 4	...	...	9 12	10 0	12 12	13 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	20 0	...	...	18 12	19 8	90 0	99 0	10 0	11 4
Birbhum	10 8	12 0	...	..	10 8	11 0	13 8	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	...	...	12 0	14 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Murshidabad	14 0	14 0	...	...	10 0	9 8	13 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	19 0	...	...	20 0	18 0	200 0	200 0	10 8	10 8
Sonthal Parganas	13 8	13 8	...	...	11 0	11 0	14 8	14 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	20 0	20 0	23 0	23 0	120 0	130 0	10 0	10 0
Pabna	16 14	16 8	21 0	21 0	6 0	6 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 8	...	...	22 8	22 8	200 0	200 0	9 12	9 12
Bogra	13 8	12 0	...	...	7 8	8 4	12 0	11 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	15 0	...	...	...	...	90 0	90 0	8 7	9 0
Rajshahi	15 12	15 12	18 12	24 0	10 8	8 4	11 4	11 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	19 12	...	...	20 12	20 10	240 0	240 0	9 9	9 9
Malda	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	...	15 0	15 0	20 0	25 0	12 8	12 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0
Northern—																										
Rangpur	13 5	14 0	...	14 0	8 0	8 8	10 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	17 0	...	...	10 0	11 4	52 0	50 0	10 0	10 0
Dinajpur	15 10	15 10	...	12 0	9 8	9 8	13 3	13 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 12	13 4	...	...	25 0	24 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Jalpaiguri	13 0	13 0	13 6	13 0	8 0	7 8	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	16 0	...	...	9 0	10 0	200 0	160 0	8 0	9 8
Darjeeling	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	5 8	5 0	11 8	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	21 0	21 0	8 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0
Orissa—																										
Puri	9 3	10 8	...	...	8 0	8 0	14 7	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 2*	17 2*	...	...	17 0	17 2	80 0	80 0	11 2	12 0
Cuttack	11 13	11 13	...	...	10 8	10 8	13 13	13 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 5*	20 5*	...	...	21 0	21 0	80 0	80 0	10 12	10 12
Balasore	14 0	13 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	10 0	18 4	16 0 and 18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	130 0	124 0	10 0	10 8
Chota-Nagpur—																										
Singhbhum	12 0	12 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	100 0	100 0	8 0	8 0
Manbhum	14 0	14 8	...	...	9 8	9 8 to 10 0	16 0 to 18 0	12 0 to 16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	32 0	28 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	9 2	9 2
Lohardaga	8 0 to 11 0	8 0 to 12 0	16 0	16 0	13 0 and 16 0	12 0 to 13 0	22 0	14 0 to 17 0	...	...	...	...	35 0	32 0	...	...	12 0 to 13 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	13 0 and 20 0	13 0 and 20 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 6
Palámau	13 8	14 1	25 9	23 10	14 10	12 6	18 9	15 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 4	20 4	23 10	...	20 0	...	...	...	8 8	8 2½
Hazáribágh	12 0 to 14 0	12 8	16 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	13 4 to 18 0	10 8 to 15 8	...	...	...	...	23 0 to 24 8	23 0	...	...	15 0 to 16 0	15 8	18 0 to 19 8	18 0	18 0	18 0	240 0	240 0	8 0	8 0

* Kalai.

(a) Not stated.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF NOVEMBER 1893—*continued*.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

DISTRICTS.	WHEAT.		BARLEY.		RICE, BEST SORT.		RICE, COMMON.		JAWAR OR CHOLUM (*Sorghum vulgare*).		BAJRA OR CUMBU (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).		MARUA OR RAGI (*Eleusine coracana*).		KANGNI OR KAKUN, ITALIAN MILLET (*Setaria italica*).		GRAM, CHENNA, CHOLA, KADALAY OR SUNAGA (*Cicer arietinum*).		MAIZE (*Zea Mays*).		ARHAR, OR THUR, CADIAN PEA (*Cajanus indicus*).		FIREWOOD.		SALT.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Bengal—*continued*.																										
Bihár, south—																										
Monghyr	15 3 to 17 13	15 12 to 17 14	18 14 to 19 15	18 14 to 19 15	10 8	10 8	14 11	15 12	15 12 to 16 13		...	...	...	...	14 11	14 11	22 0 to 25 3	22 0 to 24 2	21 0 to 25 3	21 0 to 23 1	21 0 to 25 3	23 9	126 0	126 0 to 148 0	10 8	9 15
Gaya	15 0	14 8	19 0	19 0	9 8	9 8	14 4	14 8	17 8	18 4	...	...	21 0	21 0	15 0	16 4	19 0	19 0	19 8	18 8	19 8	20 0	120 0	120 0	9 12	9 8
Patna	16 0 and 17 0	16 0 and 17 0	24 0	22 0	11 0	11 0	19 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	28 0	28 0	20 0	20 0	28 0	28 0	25 0	23 8	27 0	27 0	130 0	130 0	11 0	11 0
Shahabad	13 0	13 0	20 0	...	9 0	9 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	120 0	140 0	10 0	10 8
Bihár, north—																										
Purnea	16 0	16 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	16 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	...	...	16 0	20 0	320 0	320 0	9 4	10 4
Bhágalpur	15 2	15 2	20 3	20 0	10 12	11 4	15 2	15 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 3	20 0	24 0	24 8	20 3	20 3	151 8	150 0	10 1	10 1
Darbhanga	14 0	15 8	13 0	18 10	13 0	12 0	15 0	16 8	...	...	...	...	24 0	25 0	17 0	16 9	19 8	22 0	20 0	20 14	21 0	22 0	176 0	176 0	10 0	11 0
Muzaffarpur	13 0	15 8	20 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	12 8	14 [illegible]	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	...	...	22 0	21 0	21 8	20 8	22 0	22 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Saran	14 8	15 0	19 0	21 0	11 12	11 8	15 0	14 8	...	...	...	...	22 0	24 8	18 0	18 0	23 12	23 0	22 12	22 12	22 12	22 8	200 0	200 0	9 12	10 0
Champaran	12 12	12 8	22 2	22 0	8 0	8 4	16 12	17 8	...	...	...	...	24 8	24 8	...	...	22 0	22 0	21 4	21 8	21 8	21 4	180 0	180 0	10 4	10 0
N.-W. Provinces—																										
Eastern—																										
Mirzapur	14 0	14 0	20 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	13 0	20 0	19 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	10 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	22 0	22 0	80 0	80 0	10 0	10 0
Benares	15 0½	15 0	20 5	19 12	9 3½	8 15	13 0	12 11	21 6½	21 6½	19 12	11 10	...	23 14	15 9½	15 5	20 7½	20 3	22 4	22 0	21 0	21 2½	105 0	105 0	9 3	9 3
Ghazipur	13 4	13 4	20 8	20 8	7 8	7 8	11 8	11 8	...	...	13 0	18 0	...	...	18 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	20 8	20 8	20 0	20 0	150 0	150 0	9 14	9 14
Jaunpur	15 4	15 8	22 8	23 0	7 0	7 0	13 8	13 8	...	...	...	...	24 0	25 0	...	...	22 8	23 8	22 0	22 8	24 0	24 8	170 0	170 0	10 0	10 4
Allahabad	14 2	14 4	19 8	19 4	10 8	9 12	14 8	14 0	22 0	22 12	22 0	21 0	23 0	24 0	16 0	18 8	24 0	23 12	19 8	23 0	21 0	21 0	105 0	105 0	10 4	10 4
Central—																										
Bánda	13 0	13 0	16 8	16 0	7 8	7 8	11 8	11 8	20 0	20 0	23 0	20 0	...	...	30 0	30 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	24 0	24 0	180 0	180 0	9 12	9 12
Fatehpur	14 0	14 8	20 0	20 0	7 0	13 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 8	23 0	...	...	33 0	24 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Hamírpur	14 0	14 0	20 8	20 8	7 8	7 8	12 0	12 10	26 8	21 14	24 0	22 8	...	...	...	...	27 0	25 12	...	...	...	...	140 0	140 0	10 0	10 0
Jalaun	15 0	15 0	21 0	21 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	21 0	21 0	22 0	20 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	25 0	25 0	18 0	18 0	24 0	24 0	200 0	200 0	10 8	10 8
Cawnpore	17 0	17 8	25 0	25 0	7 0	7 8	13 0	14 0	24 0	21 8	24 0	22 0	...	...	21 0	21 0	25 8	24 8	26 0	26 0	23 8	24 0	120 0	120 0	11 8	11 8
Etáwah	16 12	16 12	22 8	22 4	5 0	5 0	13 0	12 0	25 8	25 8	22 8	23 8	20 0	22 0	16 0	16 0	25 8	25 8	24 4	24 4	27 0	27 0	140 0	140 0	11 0	11 0
Farukhabad	14 8	14 8	19 12	21 4	5 4	5 4	6 4	6 4	23 12	23 12	21 0	20 8	...	...	...	23 12	21 0	21 0	23 12	26 8	21 0	23 12	130 0	130 0	10 0	10 0
Mainpuri	17 8	17 0	23 0	23 0	4 8	4 8	10 0	10 0	21 0	20 8	22 8	20 0	...	...	...	...	25 0	25 8	25 8	26 8	25 8	26 0	160 0	160 0	10 4	10 8
Etah	19 8	18 8	24 8	25 8	6 0	6 0	11 8	10 8	...	...	21 8	20 8	21 8	21 8	10 8	10 8	23 8	23 8	27 8	28 12	10 8	17 8	100 0	110 0	10 0	10 0
Western—																										
Jhánsi	16 4	16 8	21 0	20 0	6 12	7 0	12 0	12 0	23 0	23 0	20 8	20 8	...	...	...	...	23 12	23 4	25 8	23 0	26 8	26 8	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 4
Agra	16 0	16 0	26 0	27 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	25 8	27 0	22 0	23 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	20 8	26 8	26 0	20 0	10 0	15 0	95 0	95 0	11 0	11 0
Muttra	17 0	16 8	28 0	26 0	7 0	7 0	12 8	10 8	30 0	28 0	22 0	25 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	30 0	29 0	27 0	26 0	29 0	28 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
Aligarh	18 0	18 0	25 0	26 0	6 0	5 8	9 0	9 0	26 0	27 0	25 0	22 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	27 0	28 0	28 0	160 0	140 0	11 8	11 8
Bulandshahr	20 4	19 4	28 0	28 0	6 0	6 0	10 0	10 5	33 0	30 0	24 0	24 8	...	...	14 0	15 0	32 0	31 12	29 0	29 8	22 0	21 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	10 12
Sub-montane—																										
Ballia	14 8	14 8	21 0	21 0	9 8	9 8	15 0	15 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	24 0	...	...	...	22 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	24 0	24 0	115 0	115 0	11 0	11 0
Azanigarh	15 8	14 12	22 12	22 2	8 14	9 12	16 4	14 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 2	22 2	...	...	15 8	15 8	177 8	177 8	9 13	9 13
Gorakhpur	13 8	13 8	21 8	20 13	9 0	9 0	16 3	15 4	...	...	...	...	25 3	25 3	21 8	21 9	21 0	22 1	21 8	23 6	21 0	21 9	140 0	140 0	9 10	8 12
Basi	17 8	17 8	19 0	19 0	8 12	8 12	32 0‡	32 0‡	13 0	13 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	10 8	10 8	20 0	20 0	24 0	24 0	25 0	25 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Sháhjahánpur	17 4	17 0	28 0	23 0	8 0	8 0	8 4	8 8	...	...	23 0	...	26 0	32 0	26 0	28‡ 0	26 4	26 4	28 0	23 8	24 0	24 0	120 0	120 0	10 4	10 4
Budaun	16 12	17 0	25 0	26 0	10 0	10 0	15 0	15 0	25 0	24 0	21 8	24 0	...	...	12 0	18‡ 0	25 8	26 0	27 0	28 0	25 0	25 0	144 0	144 0	10 4	10 4
Pilibhit	15 8	16 4	25 8	25 0	10 8	10 0	16 4	15 12	...	...	19 8	...	...	...	...	...	26 14	26 4	27 8	27 8	...	...	130 0	130 0	10 0	10 4
Bareilly	14 11	14 5	20 10	23 3	7 0	5 14	12 14	13 8	24 10	24 10	21 1	18 12	...	...	10 0	13 12	23 8	23 8	25 4	25 4	21 1	21 0	125 0	125 0	9 6	8 2
Moradabad	16 4	16 6	24 0	26 8	6 0	6 0	12 8	12 8	25 0	25 0	20 0	17 0	...	...	15 0	17 3	26 0	25 0	27 4	27 12	21 0	22 2	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0
Naini Tal	12 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	4 0	4 0	8 0	8 0	28 12	32 8	20 0	18 12	...	...	25 0	27 8	17 8	17 8	30 0	32 8	9 0	9 0	160 0	160 0	7 0	7 8
Almora	11 0	11 0	15 4	16 0	8 0	9 8	9 8	10 0	...	...	...	...	20 0	15 0	22 0	18 0	14 8	14 8	...	...	10 0½	10 0	160 0	140 0	7 8	7 8
Bijnor	18 0	18 0	31 8	31 8	11 4	11 4	12 15	...	...	12 10	21 6	18 0	...	...	...	...	25 6	25 4	...	...	20 4	20 4	135 0	135 0	10 11	10 6
Muzaffarnagar	21 0	20 0	30 12	29 12	5 8	5 8	12 3	9 14	22 0	22 0	26 6	17 9½	...	...	6 9	6 9½	25 12	26 6	24 6	22 0	13 3	15 6	132 0	132 0	11 0	11 0
Meerut	18 12	18 8	26 8	20 8	5 0	5 0	12 0	12 0	25 0	25 0	20 8	12 0	30 0	25 0	10 0	10 0	28 0	27 0	24 0	23 8	26 0	25 8	100 0	100 0	10 11	10 12
Saháranpur	18 0	18 0	28 0	28 0	6 0	6 0	11 0	11 0	25 0	25 0	22 0	18 0	25 0	20 0	20 0	25 0	28 0	27 0	27 0	30 0	10 0	20 0	120 0	100 0	10 0	10 0
Dehra Dún	15 8	15 11	25 0	21 0	8 8	8 8	10 8	9 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	15 0	20 0	16 0	...	...	25 0	24 6	22 0	24 0	...	...	160 0	160 0	10 0	9 0
Garhwál	14 0	14 0	15 0	15 0	7 0	7 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	20 0	17 0	26 0	26 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	160 0	160 0	7 0	6 8
Oudh—																										
Southern—																										
Partabgarh	16 4	16 8	22 0	23 0	9 0	9 0	16 8	16 8	...	...	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	21 8	22 0	...	...	14 0	16 0	140 0	140 0	9 12	9 12
Sultanpur	16 0	15 8	22 0	21 8	8 0	8 0	16 0	16 8	24 0	24 0	12 0	11 8	32 0	32 0	18 0	18 0	23 0	22 0	21 0	21 0	23 0	23 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Rae-Bareli	16 0	16 8	20 0	20 0	7 0	7 0	15 0	14 12	26 0	...	22 0	21 0	28 0	28 0	20 0	20 0	22 8	23 0	20 0	20 0	23 0	23 0	180 0	180 0	10 0	9 0
Unao	16 0	15 8	21 0	21 0	8 0	7 0	15 0	16 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	28 0	28 0	16 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 8
Lucknow	17 0	17 8	28 0	28 0	6 0	6 0	15 0	17 0	25 0	26 0	24 0	24 0	...	32 0	...	...	28 0	32 0	24 8	38 0	23 8	24 0	110 0	110 0	10 0	10 6
Hardoi	19 0	18 8	26 0	26 0	7 0	7 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	30 0	30 0	32 0	35 0	16 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	11 0
Northern—																										
Fyzabad	16 0	16 5	23 11	23 11	11 3	10 14	16 2	16 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 13	25 11	25 5½	26 11	23 2	23 3	120 0	140 0	10 8	10 8
Barabanki	16 0	16 8	21 0	21 0	8 0	6 0	13 0	15 8	21 0	21 0	18 0	15 0	26 0	26 0	16 0	18 0	24 0	26 0	22 0	24 8	22 0	23 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
Gonda	16 1	16 12	19 0	19 12	12 1	12 7	14 0	14 0	21 0	21 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	12 0	10 11	22 14	24 4	28 2	28 8	23 8	23 8	200 0	200 0	10 2	10 0
Bahraich	16 0	16 0	25 0	25 0	10 8	10 8	13 8	13 0	27 0	27 0	16 0	16 0	41 0	41 0	10 0	10 0	25 0	25 0	29 0	29 0	25 0	25 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Sítapur	17 0	17 0	28 0	28 0	10 0	10 0	17 0	17 0	28 0	28 0	22 0	22 0	32 0	32 0	24 0	24 0	32 0	32 0	28 0	28 0	26 0	26 0	145 0	145 0	10 0	10 0
Kheri	18 0	17 8	...	25 0	8 0	8 0	16 0	16 8	...	29 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	28 0	28 0	...	...	27 0	26 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	10 4
Rajputana—																										
Eastern—																										
Partábgarh	15 0	15 0	25 0	25 0	7 8	8 2	11 4	11 4	22 8	25 0	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	26 4	25 0	20 0	20 0	25 0	25 0	...	...	14 7	12 13
Bánswara	20 0	20 0	25 0	25 0	8 12	8 12	15 0	17 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33 12	30 0	21 4	23 12	17 8	18 12	...	...	9 5	9 6
Meywar (Oodeypore)	13 4½	13 4½	32 13	31 4	9 6	8 9½	10 2½	9 6	28 2	28 2	17 15½	18 12	*Nil*	*Nil*	16 6½	15 10	21 14	21 14	29 11	28 2	10 2½	10 8¾	160 0	160 0	9 6	8 15¾
Sirohee	14 0	14 0	25 0	25 0	5 8	5 8	6 0	6 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	150 0	150 0	11 8	11 8
Erinpura	16 8	16 8	27 7	27 7	...	6 0	8 0	8 0	20 0	20 0	18 9½	18 9½	...	...	...	...	33 6½	33 6½	...	...	...	...	150 0	150 0	12 0	12 0
Ajmere	16 0	16 0	31 5	31 5	5 0	5 0	8 5	8 5	31 0	31 0	23 5	26 0	...	...	...	...	28 0	29 0	29 8	29 8	...	...	90 0	90 0	12 8	12 8
Abu	13 7	13 7	21 8	20 12	5 8	5 8	6 12	6 8	...	17 12	13 11	13 8	...	...	...	...	18 8	18 8	17 0	17 0	10 0	10 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	12 4
Kishengarh	16 4	16 8	31 12	32 0	7 8	7 8	9 0	9 0	31 8	31 0	25 8	25 0	†	†	†	†	33 0	33 4	33 0	33 4	†	†	*	*	12 4	12 4
Boondee	20 0	20 0	38 8	32 8	7 8	7 8	8 0	8 0	45 0	42 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	38 8	25 8	40 5	42 8	...	...	160 0	160 0	9 8	10 10
Kotah	12 8	12 8	27 8	27 8	5 0	5 0	6 0	6 0	26 0	26 0	14 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	30 0	29 0	30 0	30 0	27 0	27 0	240 0	240 0	10 0	10 0
Jhallawar	13 11	12 12	15 13	16 1½	7 1	7 1	9 6	9 6	19 9	19 4	14 9½	...	...	...	15 8	15 8	21 4	21 13	23 12	24 5	9 6	9 6	175 0	175 0	9 14½	9 12
Tonk	16 4	16 0	32 8	32 6	6 12	6 12	6 12	9 8	36 0	37 8	25 14	29 0	...	...	...	...	31 8	32 6	36 0	34 0	...	...	100 0	100 0	10 10	10 10
Jeypore	15 8	15 12	29 0	29 0	5 0	5 0	7 4	7 4	29 0	30 8	22 0	23 8	†	†	13 0	13 0‖	27 0	28 0	30 8	31 8	26 0	26 0	95 0	95 0	11 0	11 0
Kerowlee	17 13	17 8	26 4	26 4	8 12	8 12	10 0	9 4	26 4	26 4	26 7	22 8	...	...	18 12	20 0	30 10	30 0	...	...	37 8	37 8	200 0	200 0	10 0	9 7
Dholpur	17 3¼	17 4½	27 0	26 12½	8 2½	8 2½	9 9	9 9	24 12	25 7½	25 14	26 5½	...	...	16 14	16 14	29 6½	28 14¾	...	...	29 9¼	29 6¾	90 0	90 0	0 15½	10 15½
Bhurtpore	17 8	17 8	26 13¾	26 12	5 2½	5 2½	5 5½	5 5½	28 4	29 6	22 8	24 9	...	...	11 12	11 12	29 9	29 4	24 0	25 8	25 8	25 0	120 0	120 0	11 8	11 8
Ulwur	17 12	18 12	29 10	30 4	6 10	6 10	8 14	8 14	31 4	31 3	28 0	29 9	...	...	16 0	16 0	30 9	30 8	29 1	29 15	31 9	32 0	120 0	120 0	11 4	11 0
Deoli Cantonment	14 14	15 11½	41 11	39 10	4 0	4 0	7 0	7 0	33 0	32 13	28 8	22 8	...	...	...	...	32 9	33 6	...	...	...	...	200 0	200 0	11 4	11 0
Nusseerabad Cantonment	15 0	15 0	...	...	6 4	6 4	6 8	6 8	29 0	29 0	22 0	22 0	†	†	...	...	32 0	31 0	...	...	23 0	23 0	100 0	100 0	12 0	11 0
Hilly Tracts of Meywar	15 8	15 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	16 0	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 8	24 0	21 0	24 8	...	...	‖	‖	11 0	11 0
Bálmer	15 7	15 7	...	...	5 3	5 3	7 8	7 8	...	...	29 4	29 4	...	...	...	...	19 8	19 8	...	...	...	...	260 0	260 0	12 8	13 4
Anádra	15 2	15 2	22 0	22 0	6 0	5 8	7 4	7 0	...	...	14 8	14 8	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	12 0	12 0
Shahpoora	11 8	11 8	40 8	40 8	7 0	7 0	7 0	11 0	38 0	33 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	33 3	33 2	38 2	38 0	...	...	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Western—																										
Jodhpore	13 12 and 17 8	15 0 and 17 8	25 0	27 8	6 4	6 4	6 14	6 14	23 12	25 11	17 8 and 21 4	19 6 and 22 8	...	...	...	...	25 12 and 26 6	25 5 and 26 0	21 4	21 4	11 4	11 4	...	...	12 8	12 8
Jeysulmere	15 0	15 0	...	...	6 0	7 0	9 4	9 4	24 0	24 8	24 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	17 8	...	...	...	...	240 0	240 0	21 0	21 0
Bickaneer	12 11¾	13 5	...	...	3 0	3 0	6 4	6 0	...	...	19 8	19 6	...	...	...	...	26 12¾	26 14	...	...	11 0	11 0	80 0	80 0	12 0	12 0
Central India—																										
Indore	14 8	14 4	20 0	17 0	8 8	8 8	9 8	9 8	23 0	21 8	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	23 0	19 8	30 0	30 0	19 8	19 8	120 0	120 0	10 8	10 8
Nimach Cantonment	14 0	13 8	...	...	7 8	7 0	10 0	9 8	26 8	28 0	20 0	20 0	†	†	...	...	24 8	24 0	...	...	22 0	22 0	160 0	160 0	11 8	11 8
Goona	17 8	17 4	20 0	22 0	7 8	7 0	8 8	8 0	30 0	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	29 0	28 0	32 0	32 0	...	...	200 0	200 0	10 0	10 0
Gwalior	14 9¾	14 7¾	21 13½	21 4	5 5	5 5	8 8	8 8	20 11½	19 10½	21 4	21 13½	...	...	13 13	10 10	19 6½	19 10½	27 10	23 6	18 1	18 1	170 0	148 12	10 14¼	10 14¼

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

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF NOVEMBER 1893—*continued.*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice, best sort.		Rice, common.		Jawar or cholum (*Sorgum vulgare*).		Baira or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).		Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*).		Firewood.		Salt.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
Panjab—	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Southern—																										
Hissar	19 0	20 0	50 0	45 0	...	..	10 0	10 0	40 0	40 0	29 0	29 0	†	†	†	†	40 0	40 0	†	†	†	†	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0
Ferozepore	20 0	20 0	32 0	34 0	...	...	9 0	10 0	32 0	34 0	18 0	15 0	†	†	20 0	16 0	33 0	34 0	32 0	28 0	11 0	11 0	100 0	100 0	12 8	11 8
Montgomery	20 0	19 0	30 0	30 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	25 0	24 0	22 0	22 0	†	†	30 0	30 0	40 0	38 0	25 0	25 0	12 0	13 0	220 0	200 0	11 8	12 0
Central—																										
Gurgáon	19 0	19 0	32 0	32 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	36 0	34 0	25 0	26 0	†	†	†	†	31 0	31 0	22 0	22 0	25 0	25 0	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 8
Delhi	19 0	19 0	31 0	31 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	32 0	32 0	25 0	25 0	†	†	12 0	12 0	30 0	29 0	26 0	25 0	25 0	25 0	80 0	80 0	10 0	11 0
Rohtak	20 0	19 0	38 0	38 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	33 0	33 0	24 0	25 0	†	†	12 0	12 0	33 0	32 0	21 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	100 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Karnál	20 0	20 0	30 0	26 0	...	...	13 0	12 0	25 0	25 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	35 0	34 0	30 0	30 0	17 0	17 0	160 0	100 0	10 0	10 0
Lahore	20 0	19 0	36 0	31 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	33 0	33 0	18 0	18 0	†	†	17 0	12 0	33 0	32 0	28 0	26 0	11 0	11 0	85 0	90 0	11 0	11 0
Sub-montane—																										
Umballa	23 0	23 0	30 0	30 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	32 0	30 0	18 0	18 0	†††	†††	8 0	8 0	33 0	33 0	31 0	31 0	‡‡	‡‡	120 0	120 0	12 4	12 4
Ludhiána	25 0	21 0	37 0	34 0	...	...	11 0	10 0	34 0	32 0	26 0	24 0	†††	†††	20 0	20 0	33 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	15 0	15 0	100 0	100 0	13 0	13 0
Jullundur	24 0	23 0	38 0	32 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	36 0	32 0	24 0	24 0	†††	†††	18 0	20 0	31 0	30 0	36 0	32 0	‡‡	‡‡	100 0	100 0	12 8	12 8
Hoshiárpur	23 0	23 0	29 0	31 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	29 0	29 0	20 0	20 0	14 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	29 0	27 0	29 0	29 0	8 0	8 0	110 0	90 0	11 12	11 12
Gurdáspur	24 0	24 0	40 0	36 0	...	...	14 0	14 0	32 0	32 0	26 0	26 0	26 0	26 0	12 0	12 0	28 0	30 0	28 0	28 0	†††	†††	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
Amritsar	20 0	21 0	37 0	37 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	30 0	31 0	17 0	17 0	†	†	20 0	20 0	31 0	30 0	29 0	24 0			85 0	85 0	12 0	12 0
Hills—																										
Simla	20 0	16 0	20 0	18 0	...	...	9 0	8 0	20 0	16 0	14 0	13 0	20 0	20 0	15 0	8 0	24 0	22 0	21 0	20 0	11 0	9 0	90 0	80 0	9 0	8 8
Kángra	16 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	12 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	20 0	20 0	6 0	6 0	19 0	19 0	17 0	17 0	11 0	11 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
North-western—																										
Sháhkot	18 0	18 0	33 0	33 0	...	...	13 0	12 0	27 0	27 0	20 0	20 0					27 0	27 0	22 0	21 0						
Gujránwála	19 0	19 0	36 0	40 0	...	...	12 0	11 0	32 0	33 0	16 0	16 0	†††	†††	16 0	16 0	28 0	32 0	18 0	16 0	†††	†††	120 0	120 0	13 0	13 0
Gujrát	19 0	19 0	30 0	30 0	...	...	12 0	11 0	21 0	21 0	19 0	18 0	†††	†††	10 0	10 0	27 0	25 0	20 0	19 0	†††	†††	90 0	90 0	12 8	12 8
Jhelum	20 0	19 0	35 0	35 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	25 0	20 0	23 0	22 0	†††	†††	*	*	30 0	27 0	22 0	20 0	*	*	110 0	110 0	13 0	13 0
Ráwalpindi	18 0	18 0	34 0	33 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	29 0	29 0	21 0	21 0	*	*	16 0	16 0	27 0	26 0	21 0	19 0	*	*	120 0	120 0	14 0	14 0
Hazára	17 0	16 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	10 0	9 0	‡	‡	19 0	20 0	†††	†††	‡	‡	19 0	20 0	23 0	21 0	†	†	60 0	60 0	13 0	12 0
Peshawar	16 0	15 0	28 0	24 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	24 0	23 0	18 0	16 0	†††	†††	17 0	16 0	23 0	22 0	24 0	22 0	22 0	18 0	90 0	100 0	10 0	10 0
Kohát	16 0	16 0	30 0	26 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	23 0	16 0	23 0	25 0	†††	†††	20 0	20 0	30 0	25 0	23 0	23 0	‡‡	‡‡	98 0	92 0	40 0	40 0
Western—																										
Sháhpur	23 0	23 0	34 0	34 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	28 0	28 0	30 0	27 0	24 0	20 0	24 0	20 0	35 0	36 0	20 0	20 0	†	†	200 0	200 0	13 0	13 0
Jhang	20 0	19 0	33 0	30 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	32 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	20 0	18 0	22 0	22 0	30 0	27 0	28 0	20 0	10 0	10 0	200 0	200 0	12 0	12 0
Mooltan	18 0	18 0	28 0	27 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	22 0	22 0	23 0	24 0	†	†	12 0	†	25 0	26 0	20 0	20 0	†	†	90 0	90 0	11 0	11 0
Bannu	20 0	21 0	35 0	35 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	35 0	15 0	25 0	27 0	7 0	7 0	6 0	6 0	37 0	37 0	29 0	30 0	13 0	13 0	90 0	90 0	12 4	12 4
D. I. Khan	23 0	20 0	36 0	35 0	...	...	8 0	7 0	33 0	30 0	28 0	24 0	†††	†††	6 0	6 0	38 0	32 0	†††	†††	13 0	12 0	103 0	91 0	40 0	39 0
Muzaffargarh	19 0	19 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	15 0	15 0	18 0	18 0	†††	†††	‡	‡	23 0	24 0	†††	†††	18 0	10 0	110 0	110 0	11 0	11 0
D. G. Khan	16 0	16 0	29 0	29 0	...	...	6 0	6 0	26 0	26 0	24 0	24 0	13 0	13 0	18 0	18 0	24 0	24 0	15 0	15 0	10 0	10 0	100 0	100 0	24 0	24 0
Sind and Baluchistan—																										
Karáchi	13 0	13 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	21 0	16 0	16 0	‡	‡	...	...	18 0	19 0	...	...	...	9 0 and 10 0	91 7	91 7	14 8	14 8
Hyderabad	14 0	14 0	...	...	7 0	7 8	9 0	9 8	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	‡	‡	...	...	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	121 14	128 0	12 12	12 12
Thar and Párkar (Umarkot)	13 4	12 2	...	...	12 0	12 10	16 2	15 12	...	...	28 0	23 6	‡	‡	...	...	7 11	7 10	...	...	...	...	112 0	112 0	12 0	12 0
Sukkur (Shikárpur)	17 8	16 0	...	...	7 8	7 8	9 8	9 8	29 0	28 0	24 0	24 0	‡	‡	...	...	24 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	142 0	142 0	12 0	12 0
Upper Sind Frontier	16 0	15 8	...	...	6 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	28 0	28 0	24 0	24 0	‡	‡	6 0	6 8	25 8	25 0	...	...	...	...	213 0	213 0	10 0	10 0
Quetta	15 0	14 0	23 0	19 8	5 2	5 0	7 8	7 0	28 0	25 0	17 0	17 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	19 0	18 8	21 0	19 8	10 0	8 8	64 0	59 8	9 0	9 0
Bombay—																										
Konka.—																										
Karwar (Kánara)	8 5	8 5	...	...	9 2	9 2	10 10	10 10	15 3	15 3	13 2	13 2	18 0	18 0	...	...	11 9	11 9	...	...	...	...	249 9	249 9	9 12	9 12
Ratnágiri	8 12	8 10	...	...	10 2	9 11	10 11	10 2	13 13	11 13	13 15	12 8	14 2	12 15	...	...	12 8	11 2	...	...	*	*	134 6	134 6	11 11	10 6
Alibág (Colába)	9 4	9 4	...	...	7 3	7 3	10 13	10 13	11 9	11 9	12 12	11 14	*	*	...	...	10 3	10 3	...	...	*	*	89 10	89 10	12 12	12 12
Bombay	10 6	10 6	...	...	5 12	5 12	7 2	7 2	13 8	13 8	13 15	13 15	14 1	14 1	...	...	13 2	13 2	...	...	13 4	13 4	79 7	79 7	9 7	9 7
Tanna	12 12	10 15	...	...	7 6	7 6	10 3	10 3	*	*	14 6	14 6	*	*	...	...	14 3	14 3	...	...	*	*	99 9	93 9	12 4	12 4
Deccan—																										
Dharwar	11 0	11 0	...	...	9 14	9 14	10 6	10 6	16 11	17 9	19 13	18 0	*	*	...	...	12 3	12 3	...	...	15 1	15 15	100 0	100 0	12 2	10 2
Belgaum	10 14	11 10	...	...	9 10	9 2	10 8	9 7	18 2	18 10	19 8	19 8	23 0	24 0	...	...	13 0	12 4	...	...	17 10	17 10	89 2	96 0	11 0	11 0
Satara	10 14	10 2	...	...	7 6	7 6	9 6	8 11	14 7	15 2	15 5	13 15	*	*	...	...	14 7	13 2	...	...	*	*	114 0	114 0	11 15	11 15
Sholapur	13 1	13 1	...	...	7 11	7 11	11 5	11 5	17 0	16 1	18 12	18 12	*	*	...	...	18 0	18 0	...	...	*	*	80 0	80 0	11 10	11 10
Bijápur	12 7	11 9	...	...	6 15	6 15	9 8	9 8	19 11	19 11	21 2	22 0	*	*	...	...	14 9	14 9	...	...	*	*	80 0	80 0	11 7	11 7
Poona	11 10	11 10	...	...	9 1	9 1	9 10	9 10	16 7	16 7	16 2	16 2	15 13	15 13	...	...	14 15	14 15	...	...	19 10	19 10	86 14	86 14	10 12	10 12
Khandesh—																										
Ahmadnagar	14 8	15 15	...	...	8 13	8 13	11 5	10 9	17 14	17 14	16 1	17 9	*	*	...	...	18 0	18 11	...	...	23 9	26 9	91 0	91 0	12 11	11 0
Násik	15 12	15 12	...	...	8 14	8 14	10 3	10 3	*	...	16 15	16 15	18 6	18 6	...	...	17 0	15 10	...	...	*	...	128 0	128 0	10 6	10 6
Dhulia (Khandesh)	15 12	15 12	...	...	6 8	6 8	9 7	9 7	20 11	20 11	20 3	20 3	*	*	...	...	14 4	14 14	...	...	*	*	80 0	80 0	10 9	10 9
Guserat—																										
Surat	10 10	10 10	...	...	7 6	7 6	8 5	8 5	11 1	11 1	14 13	13 14	*	*	...	...	14 13	14 13	...	...	16 3	16 3	82 10	82 10	12 0	12 0
Broach	14 0	14 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	*	*	...	...	15 0	15 0	...	...	18 0	18 0	100 0	100 0	13 4	13 4
Kaira	13 0	13 0	...	...	7 8	7 8	12 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	14 8	14 8	20 0	20 0	...	...	18 0	16 0	...	...	*	*	106 11	106 11	12 0	12 0
Baroda (Camp)	9 8	9 8	...	...	6 8	6 8	8 0	8 0	15 0	15 0	14 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	14 8	14 0	...	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	10 8	10 8
Ahmadabad	13 8	13 8	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	16 4	16 4	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	19 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	13 10	13 10
Godhra (Panch Máhals)	12 0	12 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 8	10 8	20 0	14 0	14 8	20 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	22 8	22 8	...	...	20 0	20 8	182 0	182 0	12 8	12 8
Deesa Cantonment	14 0	14 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	16 0	15 8	15 0	16 0	*	*	...	...	19 0	19 0	...	...	*	*	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
Kattywar—																										
Rájkot	13 6	12 14	...	...	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	17 6	15 4	13 1	14 4	*	*	...	...	17 13	16 4	...	...	*	*	80 0	80 0	81 10	65 0
Central Provinces—																										
Western—																										
Nimar	17 1	17 1	...	...	6 12	6 12	12 7	12 7	22 9	22 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 1	19 1	...	...	12 1	12 1	100 0	100 0	10 13	10 13
Khandwa-Asirgarh Cant.	14 0	14 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	11 0	11 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0
Hoshangabad	18 7	20 1	...	...	7 8	7 8	10 4	10 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27 0	27 0	...	...	20 9	20 9	140 0	140 0	9 0	9 0
Betúl	20 9	20 9	...	...	...	...	10 11	10 13	24 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	...	...	10 13	10 13	240 0	240 0	7 2	7 2
Chhindwára	16 14	15 3	...	...	8 14	7 4	11 7	14 4	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	19 0	...	...	10 4	10 4	160 0	160 0	8 0	7 8
Nágpur	17 8	17 8	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 14	11 14	18 12	18 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 4	16 14	...	...	12 8	12 8	115 0	115 0	9 8	9 8
Wardha	16 0	16 0	...	...	7 4	6 10	10 0	10 0	17 2	17 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	13 5	13 5	120 0	120 0	10 10	10 10
Central—																										
Narsinghpur	18 0	18 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 2	9 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	...	...	19 0	19 0	120 0	120 0	9 2	9 2
Saugor	15 7	15 7	...	...	9 6	9 10	9 13	9 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 12	24 12	...	...	16 13	16 13	160 0	110 0	9 4	9 4
Damoh	18 11	18 11	...	...	10 4	10 4	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	9 2	8 12
Jubbulpore	17 0	17 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	14 8	14 0	22 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	19 12	...	...	12 12	13 0	120 0	120 0	9 4	9 0
Baghalkhand (Sutna)	15 0	14 8½	23 4	24 8	8 0	8 0	15 0	15 0	21 10	18 0	20 0	14 0	...	...	10 0	9 6	20 0	18 3¼	20 0	...	25 0	25 0	130 0	140 0	9 6	9 2
Mandla	19 0	19 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 0	25 0	...	...	13 0	11 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	9 0
Seoni	19 7	19 7	...	...	8 10	8 10	11 8	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 7	17 15	...	...	11 8	11 8	180 0	180 0	8 12	8 12
Bálághát	16 4	17 1	...	...	11 4	11 13	16 4	15 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8	16 13	...	...	13 12	13 12	136 0	136 0	9 0	8 0
Bhandára	18 12	18 12	...	...	10 0	...	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	...	...	11 12	11 12	200 0	200 0	9 0	8 0
Chánda	13 11	13 11	...	...	...	...	12 13	12 13	14 13	16 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 6	11 1	...	...	11 11	11 11	320 0	320 0	10 0	8 4
Eastern—																										
Bilaspur	22 6	22 7	...	...	12 5	12 5	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 12	16 12	...	...	12 0	10 14	130 0	64 0	8 0	8 0
Raipur	21 13	19 11	...	...	10 4	10 4	16 15	15 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 10	18 10	...	...	10 0	10 0	100 0	100 0	9 0	8 8
Sambalpur	16 0	16 0	...	...	12 4	12 0	16 5	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	9 3	8 8
Berar—																										
Buldána	13 0	14 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	17 0	17 0	16 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	182 0	182 0	9 0	9 8
Basim	12 5	12 5	...	...	7 10	7 0	10 5	9 0	16 0	15 13	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 8	...	...	12 5	12 5	77 0	77 0	8 5	8 5
Akola	12 0	12 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	18 0	17 0	18 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	15 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	87 0	87 0	11 0	10 5
Ellichpur	11 8	11 8	...	...	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	15 8	15 8	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	9 4
Amraoti	12 0	11 12	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 3	9 8	17 10	16 4	15 0	13 4	...	...	...	...	16 0	14 12	...	...	13 0	13 0	96 0	96 0	10 0	10 0
Wún	11 0	11 0	...	...	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	16 0	16 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0
Nizam's Territories—																										
Secunderabad	10 8	10 8	*	*	6 13	6 13	9 13	9 9	13 3	13 3	17 12	17 12	24 14	23 0	*	*	10 8	10 8	*	*	14 7	15 15	120 0	120 0	8 12	8 12
Boláram	11 1	11 1	*	*	8 2	8 2	11 1	10 8	12 13	14 0	*	*	*	*	*	*	11 11	11 11	*	*	*	*	116 14	110 14	8 11	8 9
Chadarghat	8 0	8 0	*	*	8 0	7 4	12 0	11 4	14 0	12 0	20 6	21 0	*	*	*	*	13 0	12 0	*	*	*	*	120 0	120 0	9 4	8 8

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

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF NOVEMBER 1893—*concluded*.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight. S. Ch.	Wheat. Past fortnight. S. Ch.	Barley. Present fortnight. S. Ch.	Barley. Past fortnight. S. Ch.	Rice, best sort. Present fortnight. S. Ch.	Rice, best sort. Past fortnight. S. Ch.	Rice, common. Present fortnight. S. Ch.	Rice, common. Past fortnight. S. Ch.	Jawar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*). Present fortnight. S. Ch.	Jawar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*). Past fortnight. S. Ch.	Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*). Present fortnight. S. Ch.	Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*). Past fortnight. S. Ch.	Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*). Present fortnight. S. Ch.	Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*). Past fortnight. S. Ch.	Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*). Present fortnight. S. Ch.	Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*). Past fortnight. S. Ch.	Gram chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*). Present fortnight. S. Ch.	Gram chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*). Past fortnight. S. Ch.	Maize (*Zea Mays*). Present fortnight. S. Ch.	Maize (*Zea Mays*). Past fortnight. S. Ch.	Arhar, or tûr, Cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*). Present fortnight. S. Ch.	Arhar, or tûr, Cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*). Past fortnight. S. Ch.	Firewood. Present fortnight. S. Ch.	Firewood. Past fortnight. S. Ch.	Salt. Present fortnight. S. Ch.	Salt. Past fortnight. S. Ch.
Madras—																												
Malabar Coast—																												
Malabar	7 3	7 3	...	...	10 5	10 6	11 2	11 3	* *	* *	* *	* *	19 11	21 0	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	...	...	9 8	10 0	136 2	136 2	12 10	12 3
S. Canara	8 2	8 2	...	...	9 14	9 14	12 0	11 5					19 5	24 0	...	...	8 0	7 8	13 0	...	...	...	12 14	12 14	121 8	121 8	13 5	12 11
South, central—																												
Coimbatore	11 8	11 2	...	...	9 14	9 8	10 6	10 6	15 8	16 2	13 8	14 5	18 14	21 0	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	...	...	11 8	12 8	131 3	133 11	12 3	12 6
Nilgiris	7 13	7 13	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 6	8 6	15 6	15 6	15 6	15 6	16 10	24 13	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	274 3	274 3	11 0	12 5
Salem	8 8	8 8	...	...	8 14	8 6	9 6	8 14	16 13	15 14	17 10	16 13	20 8	25 0	30 0	27 0	8 8	8 8	13 0	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	145 13	145 13	13 8	13 8
Central—																												
Bellary	10 10	10 10	...	...	10 3	9 10	10 13	10 5	21 2	20 10	17 14	16 14	23 5	23 5	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	...	...	9 0	10 0	85 2	86 8	11 14	10 2
Anantapur	9 2	9 2	...	...	11 3	11 3	11 14	11 14	20 2	20 2	22 10	22 10	21 5	21 5	...	...	12 14	12 14	...	...	...	...	10 8	11 8	97 3	97 3	11 14	12 5
Cuddapah	8 13	8 13	...	...	9 8	9 8	11 10	11 10	15 13	15 13	18 8	18 8	20 5	19 8	...	...	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	140 0	140 0	12 3	12 3
Kurnool	8 14	8 14	...	...	10 11	10 11	11 6	11 6	19 3	19 8	16 5	18 13	*	*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	121 8	121 8	12 2	12 2
East Coast; north—																												
Ganjam	*	*	...	...	10 11	10 11	11 10	11 10	22 2	22 2	*	*	23 0	21 10	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	86 8	86 8	10 2	10 2
Vizagapatam	11 0	11 0	...	...	8 14	8 6	10 11	10 3	17 13	18 3	23 13	24 10	21 3	21 3	...	...	12 12	12 14	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	97 3	97 3	12 5	12 5
Godavari	8 2	8 2	...	...	8 14	9 3	11 13	12 0	17 13	18 3	23 13	24 10	23 3	23 11	...	...	11 8	12 8	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	133 11	133 11	12 8	12 8
East Coast, central—																												
Kistna	7 8	8 14	...	...	10 11	11 8	11 10	12 2	13 11	14 3	*	*	21 0	20 14	...	...	10 8	11 8	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	140 14	140 14	13 3	13 3
Nellore	7 14	7 11	...	...	10 10	10 10	13 5	13 5	17 8	16 8	15 0	*	23 2	23 2	...	...	10 0	10 8	...	...	...	...	8 0	11 0	93 5	93 5	11 10	12 5
East Coast, south—																												
Madras	7 5	7 5	...	...	9 6	9 6	10 0	10 0	*	*	15 13	15 13	17 2	17 13	...	...	10 0	9 8	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	123 14	123 14	12 11	12 11
Chingleput	*	*	...	...	8 5	7 8	9 2	9 2	15 8	14 10	14 0	12 6	16 6	17 13	...	...	9 5	9 5	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	108 14	108 14	12 6	12 6
N. Arcot	7 11	7 11	...	...	9 6	9 6	10 5	10 5	14 5	14 5	14 0	13 0	22 3	20 8	...	...	10 5	10 5	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	100 13	100 13	12 5	12 5
S. Arcot	6 3	6 10	...	...	9 2	9 10	10 8	10 8	13 8	14 5	14 8	14 8	17 6	16 11	...	...	9 2	9 2	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	209 0	209 0	11 11	11 11
Tanjore	7 6	7 0	...	...	9 2	9 10	10 14	11 5	13 2	14 6	16 8	16 8	17 6	16 10	...	...	9 2	9 2	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	145 13	145 13	12 14	12 14
Trichinopoly	6 10	6 10	...	...	7 14	8 5	10 8	10 14	14 6	15 2	16 8	16 8	16 6	16 6	...	...	9 2	9 2	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	143 6	143 6	13 3	13 3
Southern—																												
Tinnevelly	7 13	7 13	...	...	9 2	9 2	10 0	10 6	*	*	*	*	*	*	...	...	9 2	9 2	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 6	58 5	58 5	14 5	14 5
Madura	7 13	8 8	...	...	9 3	9 3	9 5	9 11	13 13	13 13	11 13	13 3	15 8	15 8	...	...	9 5	9 5	...	...	...	...	10 0	11 0	97 3	97 3	13 10	14 0
Mysore—																												
Mysore	7 12	7 12	7 12	7 12	6 12	7 0	7 12	7 12	24 0	18 8	16 0	15 8	22 0	22 0	...	...	7 12	7 12	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	102 0	96 0	9 0	9 0
Bangalore	9 2	9 0	8 2	8 0	7 8	7 0	8 0	8 0	20 8	21 0	...	...	24 13	24 13	...	...	8 0	7 8	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	96 0	84 0	10 0	10 0
Kolar	9 4	9 4	6 4	6 4	10 4	10 8	11 0	10 12	18 0	18 0	17 0	17 0	25 0	23 8	...	...	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	150 0	150 0	10 0	9 8
Tumkur	8 6	8 0	8 8	7 8	8 8	9 8	10 8	10 8	20 0	19 0	28 0	27 0	28 0	25 0	30 0	27 0	8 8	8 8	13 0	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	340 0	340 0	10 8	10 8
Hassan	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	11 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	30 0	30 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0
Kadur	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	11 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	32 5	30 7	...	...	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	320 0	320 0	8 0	8 0
Shimoga	9 7	9 6	8 15	...	8 10	9 0	13 6	13 2	23 2	23 2	...	...	32 0	32 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	384 0	320 0	9 7	9 7
Chitaldroog	11 0	11 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	30 0	30 0	20 0	18 *	32 0	32 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	320 0	320 0	9 0	9 0
Coorg—																												
Coorg	8 0	8 0	7 8	7 0	9 8	9 0	11 8	12 0	...	...	9 4	9 4	27 8	27 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	110 0	110 0	9 0	9 8
Aden	8 0	8 0	...	...	6 3	6 3	8 0	8 0	10 3	10 3	9 4	9 4	*	*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	65 5	65 5	32 0	32 0

* Not sold.

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

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT
(*Statistical Branch*).

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weather Review of India for the week ending at 8 a.m. on Saturday, December 16th, 1893.

There has been no change in the weather during the week under review as compared with that which prevailed during the previous week. Anti-cyclonic conditions of pressure and wind have held steadily throughout the week, and though, as the barometer rose or fell, the weather locally changed sympathetically with these changes in pressure, the general weather was fine and settled during the whole week. Any rain which fell occurred as local showers, and on some days there was absolutely no rain throughout the whole country. Notwithstanding this absence of rain, the general temperature was lower than usual.

On Sunday, the 10th December, the barometer was falling almost everywhere. Pressure was high over North-West and North-East India and low to the southward of the Peninsula. At Negapatam the barometer was falling briskly, and over the south-west of the Bay the weather was locally disturbed. The wind was north-westerly down the Gangetic plain and blew from between north and east elsewhere. Light showers had fallen at Trichinopoly and Tinnevelly. On the 11th the distribution of pressure was practically unchanged, the barometric change during the previous 24 hours having been in all cases small. The wind directions were also unaltered. At Negapatam the force had

been high showing the effect of the disturbed conditions over the south-west of the Bay. The only rainfall reported was a light shower at Quetta. During the 24 hours ending at 8 A.M. on the 12th, the barometric changes continued small. Pressure was high and uniform all over North-West and Central India and high over North-East India, while it was low over Ceylon and Malabar. Gradients were moderate over the Bay and the Peninsula and slight elsewhere. The winds were between north and east generally. Light showers continued in Baluchistan, but elsewhere there was no rain. On the 13th the barometer was still changing by small amounts, and the general distribution of pressure and circulation of the winds were unaltered. There was no rain anywhere. On the 14th pressure was giving way everywhere—briskly in the centre and north-west and slowly elsewhere. Pressure had hence become more uniform, but otherwise conditions were unaltered. Calms prevailed over North-Western and Central India, and breezes from between north-east and north-west in other parts of the country. There had again been no rain anywhere. On the 18th the barometer was falling in Baluchistan and recovering elsewhere. The rise had been brisk over North-West India and slow over the Peninsula, hence gradients had again increased somewhat and the winds which were practically unaltered as to direction were inclined to increase in force. A light shower had fallen at Negapatam but there was no other rainfall. On the 16th, pressure was falling over the Peninsula while still rising over the greater part of Northern India. In consequence there had occurred a further increase in the barometric difference between Northern and Southern India. A further rise in the force of the wind had occurred and had been accompanied with slightly more cloudy and somewhat less settled weather. Showers had fallen at a few places in Upper Burma, Assam, North Bengal and South Carnatic, but the amounts were everywhere small.

Temperature.—The following table shows the variations of the mean temperature from the normal on each day of the week for the different provinces of India:—

Province.	December 1893.							Mean variation of week.
	10th.	11th.	12th,	13th.	14th.	15th.	16th.	
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	
Burma	—7·7	—7·3	—7·1	—5·4	—3·1	—1·1	—1·6	—4·8
Bengal and Assam . .	—2·3	—3·7	—3·7	—3·2	—2·3	—1·4	—0·7	—2·5
North-Western Provinces and Oudh . . .	—0·9	—2·3	—1·5	—1·5	—0·1	—0·3	—1·7	—1·2
Punjab	—1·4	—0·8	—0·9	+0·2	+0·2	—0·9	0	—0·5
Bombay	+1·6	+0·5	—0·9	—2·0	—2·2	—1·6	—1·7	—0·9
Central Provinces and Berar	+0·3	—2·6	—3·1	—1·4	+1·3	+0·1	0	—0·8
Central India and Guzerat .	+0·4	+0·2	+0·3	+1·5	+1·6	+0·5	—0·5	+0·6
Sind and Rajputana . .	—1·3	—1·7	+0·8	+1·8	+1·3	+0·7	+0·3	+0·3
Madras	—0·8	—1·5	—2·6	—3·8	—3·7	—3·4	—2·8	—2·7
Mean for whole of India	—1·3	—2·1	—2·1	—1·5	—0·8	—0·8	—1·0	—1·4

Notwithstanding the almost universal fineness of the weather the general temperature of India has been below the average on each day of the week.

The greatest abnormal deficiency was on the 11th and 12th when the mean of the whole country was 2°·1 lower than usual. The provincial variations show that over Central India, Guzerat, Sind and Rajputana the mean temperature of the week has been a trifle higher than the average, but in all other parts of the country it has been below the normal. This deficiency was most marked in the east and south, and amounted to 4°·8 in Burma, to 2°·5 in Bengal and Assam, and to 2°·7 in Madras.

Rain.—The rainfall table at the close shows that there has been hardly any rain throughout the whole country during the week. Only three of the rainfall divisions report rainfall and in each case the average actual rainfall was less than one-tenth of an inch for each division.

Provinces.	Division.	Rainfall data for week ending December 16th, 1893.			Rainfall data from October 15th to December 16th, 1893.		
		Average actual rainfall of Division.	Average normal rainfall of Division.	Excess or defect in inches.	Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall, Oct. 15th to December 16th.	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a percentage.
		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Per cent.
Burma	Tenasserim	0	0	0	1·48	5·26	— 72
	Lower Burma	0	0·04	—0·04	5·59	7·17	— 22
	Central ditto	0	0·03	— 0·03	5·20	4·54	+ 15
	Upper ditto	0	?	?	4·68	?	?
	Arakan	0	0·28	—0·28	7·56	7·41	+ 2
Bengal and Assam	Eastern Bengal	0	0·05	—0 05	5·06	4·42	+ 14
	Assam (Surma)	0	0·19	—0·19	5·06	4·05	+ 25
	Ditto (Brahmaputra)	0·03	0·12	—0·09	2·28	2·48	— 8
	Deltaic Bengal	0	0·05	—0·05	2·22	2 78	— 20
	Central ditto	0	0·02	—0·02	2·55	2·26	+ 13
	North ditto	0·01	0·08	—0·07	3 16	2·45	+ 29
	Orissa	0	0·19	—0·19	6·65	5 18	+ 26
	Chota Nagpur	0	0·09	—0·09	2·56	1·71	+ 50
	Bihar (South)	0	0·10	—0·10	3·54	1·53	+131
	Ditto (North)	0	0·06	—0·06	5·75	1·23	+367
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	North-Western Provinces (East).	0	0·08	—0·08	5·39	1·00	+439
	North-Western Provinces (Submontane) (*a*).	0	0·09	—0·09	6·26	0·95	+559
	Oudh (South)	0	0·13	—0·13	4·06	0·55	+638
	Ditto (North)	0	0·16	—0·16	4·78	0·46	+939
	North-Western Provinces (Central).	0	0·12	—0·12	2·27	0·34	+568
	North-Western Provinces (West).	0	0·12	—0·12	1·15	0·24	+379
	North-Western Provinces (Submontane) (*b*).	0	0·19	—0 19	4·27	0·37	+1,054
Punjab	Punjab (South)	0	0·07	—0·07	0	0·25	—100
	Ditto (Central)	0	0·14	—0·14	0·08	0·29	— 72
	Ditto (Submontane)	0	0·19	—0·19	0·07	0·43	— 84
	Ditto (Hill Districts)	0	0·24	—0·24	0·19	1·01	— 81
	Ditto (North-West)	0	0·19	—0·19	0·06	0 94	— 94
	Ditto (West)	0	0·04	—0·04	0	0·22	—100
Bombay and Malabar Coast Districts (Madras).	Malabar	0	0·34	—0·34	11·06	9·78	+ 13
	Madras (South Central)	0	0·43	—0·43	13·95	9·24	+ 51
	Coorg	0	0·14	—0·14	8·48	7·92	+ 7
	Mysore	0	0·17	—0·17	4·48	5·59	— 20
	Konkan	0	0·03	—0·03	1 97	3·51	— 44
	Bombay, Deccan	0	0·17	—0·17	2·57	3·99	— 36
	Hyderabad (North)	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khandeish	0	0·17	—0·17	1·25	2·48	— 50
Central Provinces and Berar.	Berar	0	0·21	—0·21	4·76	2·45	+ 94
	Central Provinces (West)	0	0·20	—0·20	4·39	1 63	+169
	Ditto ditto (Central)	0	0·12	—0·12	5·31	1·33	+299
	Ditto ditto (East)	0	0·11	—0·11	2·46	1·45	+ 70
Bombay (North)	Guzerat	0	0	0	0·94	0·59	+ 59
	Kattiawar	0	0	0	0·82	0·34	+141
	Sind	0	0 05	—0·05	0·06	0·17	— 65
Rajputana and Central India.	Central India (East)	0	0·12	—0·12	2·54	0·78	+226
	Rajputana (East), Central India (West).	0	0·08	—0·08	1·29	0·54	+139
	Rajputana (West)	0	0·02	—0·02	1·63	0·13	+1,154
Madras	East Coast (North)	0	0·27	—0·27	12·39	8·83	+ 40
	Ditto (ditto) (*a*)	0	0 03	—0·03	4·45	5·32	— 16
	Hyderabad (South)	0	0·06	—0·06	3·56	1·35	+164
	Madras (Central)	0	0·15	—0·15	5·52	5·36	+ 3
	East Coast (Central)	0	0·47	—0 47	21·06	12·55	+ 68
	Ditto (South)	0·05	1·02	—0·97	22·47	16·92	+ 33
	Madras (South)	0	0·80	—0·80	12·12	12·15	0

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

Simla, the 21st December, 1893.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

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

Madras.—*For week ending 23rd December.*—Moderate rain in Tanjore and showers in parts of remaining Southern districts. Sowings still going on in most parts. Standing crops thriving. Harvest proceeding with average outturn. Pasture and fodder sufficient and condition of cattle good. Prices slightly easier in the Circars, Deccan and Southern districts, but stationary elsewhere.

Bombay.—*For week ending 27th December.*—Rain required in parts of the Deccan. Standing crops withering for want of moisture or damaged by insects, excessive cold, or blight in parts of five districts; prospects otherwise good. Sowing of late crops and reaping of early crops progressing in several districts. Cotton-picking continues in four districts, and poppy sowing in Baroda. Fodder sufficient and agricultural stock good. Prices steady except in two districts.

Bengal.—*For week ending 23rd December.*—Fine dry weather was prevalent throughout the week. The harvesting of winter rice continues and prospects are unchanged. Spring crops, poppy and tobacco promise well. Sugarcane is being pressed in some districts. The price of rice was almost stationary during the week. No cattle-disease is reported, and there is plenty of fodder in all districts, except in the north of Tippera. The number of persons in receipt of gratuitous relief during the week were:—*Faridpur* (*Madaripur Sub-division*)—Men 15, women 68, and children 42, total 125, against 298 in the previous week; *Backergunge* (*Sadar Sub-division*)—Men 221, women 884, and children 1,172, total 2,277, against 1,948 in the previous week. Figures for Pirojpur Sub-division not received.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 27th December.*—Weather seasonable. Irrigation and sugarcane-pressing continue. Crops flourishing and prospects good. Poppy promising. Supplies and fodder abundant. Prices steady.

Punjab.—*For week ending 27th December.*—No rain. Harvesting of autumn crops nearly over. Sugarcane is being pressed. Sowings of spring crops in progress. Condition of standing crops is generally reported good, but rain is badly wanted. Field rats are damaging the young crops in parts of Umballa and Lahore. Cattle are generally reported to be in good condition, and fodder is sufficient in all districts, except Shahpur where it is scarce. The poppy crop has germinated well. Prices stationary throughout the province.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 27th December.*—Weather clear and cold. Harvesting of rice completed and threshing in progress. Winter crops thriving, except in parts of two districts where they have been attacked by rust. Agricultural stock good. Prices almost stationary.

Burma.—*For week ending 23rd December.*—No rain fell except in Bhamo where there were light showers. Reaping of the main paddy crop well in hand throughout Lower Burma and threshing commenced in some districts. Paddy crop prospects continue good, except in parts. Harvesting of wet-weather paddy nearly completed in Upper Burma. Ploughing of dry-weather crops, which promise well, progressing. Fodder and water-supplies are sufficient. The price of paddy has fallen largely in Magwe and is now normal in nearly all districts.

Assam.—*For week ending 26th December.*—Weather dry. Reaping of winter paddy continues. Condition of cattle fair. Fodder and water sufficient.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 27th December.*—MYSORE: Rainfall slight in parts. Crops and prospects good. Harvesting operations still continue. Prices fallen in two districts and risen in one.

COORG: Reaping of rice commenced. Coffee-picking in progress. Water and fodder for cattle sufficient. Slight fall in prices.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 27th December.*—BERAR: Weather cool. Standing crops in good condition. Linseed and grain in blossom in Amraoti. Preparation of land for ensuing crop progressing in two districts. Sowings of spring crops completed. Weeding operations continue in Akola. Fodder and water sufficient. Cattle healthy. Prices fallen in one taluka.

HYDERABAD: No rain during the week. Harvesting of irrigated crops completed. Sowing of hot-weather crops begun. Prices stationary.

Central India.—*For week ending 27th December.*—No rain. Spring operations in progress in all parts. *Jowar* (*Sorghum vulgare*) being threshed in Bhopal. Condition of standing crops fair in Gwalior; good elsewhere. Agricultural stock generally in good condition. Pasturage good and sufficient. Prices of food-grains low in Bhopal, steady in other parts. Opium sowings continue in parts of Gwalior, the crop is germinating in Bhopal, and its condition is good in Western Malwa and fair in the Neemuch district.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 27th December.*—Agricultural operations, standing crops, and cattle, generally satisfactory. Prospects generally good. Pasturage or fodder sufficient. Prices falling in two States, fluctuating in two others, risen in one, and steady elsewhere.

Kashmir.—*For week ending 26th December.*—Weather cloudy. Prices stationary.

Nepal.—*For week ending 23rd December.*—Weather fine but cold. Prospects normal.

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

Statement showing in maunds the imports of Cotton, Wheat, Linseed, and Indigo by rail and river into Calcutta, Bombay Town, and Karachi during the month of October 1893, and from 1st January to 31st October 1893 compared with the corresponding periods of the years 1891 and 1892.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

STATISTICS.

IMPORTS OF COTTON, WHEAT, LINSEED, AND INDIGO.

Statement showing in maunds the imports of Cotton, Wheat, Linseed, and Indigo by rail and river into Calcutta, Bombay Town, and Karachi, during the month of October 1893, and from 1st January to 31st October 1893, compared with the corresponding periods of the years 1891 and 1892.

Articles and whence exported.	Total of month.									Total from January 1st, including total of month.												Articles and whence exported.
	Calcutta.			Bombay Town.			Karachi.			Total.			Calcutta.			Bombay Town.			Karachi.			Total.			
	1891.	1892.	1893.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1891.	1892.	1893.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	
COTTON, RAW—																									COTTON, RAW—
Madras	...	...	...	475	3,643	20,506	...	...	...	475	3,643	20,506	...	...	...	20,524	17,602	1,68,536	...	...	...	20,524	17,602	1,68,536	Madras
Bombay	...	...	...	37,265	14,178	78,133	...	...	...	37,265	14,178	78,133	6	...	19	34,45,978	37,51,226	33,93,160	...	...	...	34,45,984	37,51,226	33,93,179	Bombay.
Sindh	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,224	1,493	2,895	9,224	1,493	2,895	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,29,483*	2,08,438	1,55,717	3,29,483	2,08,438	1,55,717	Sindh.
Bengal	1,792	5,031	2,934	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,792	5,031	2,934	44,265	87,341	92,771	18	10	19	...	...	...	44,283	87,351	92,790	Bengal.
N.-W. P. & O.	19,828	15,521	16,292	1,327	2,837	2,879	...	...	...	21,155	18,358	19,171	2,53,399	2,53,899	1,56,861	4,01,504	1,71,122	1,99,066	1	...	...	6,54,904	4,25,021	3,55,927	N.-W. P. & O.
Punjab	259	...	1,478	...	...	7,189	396	312	15,216	655	312	23,883	16,742	237	41,661	62,483	1,837	67,572	47,138*	12,927	1,95,781	1,26,363	15,001	3,05,014	Punjab.
Central Provs.	745	...	...	1,095	139	8	...	...	...	1,840	139	8	5,403	14,241	4,529	1,06,995	74,351	79,266	...	...	...	1,12,398	88,592	83,795	Central Provs.
Berar	...	...	...	2,668	1,639	1,963	...	...	...	2,668	1,639	1,963	10,451	10,351	2,071	16,52,216	14,51,509	9,65,699	...	...	...	16,62,667	14,61,860	9,67,770	Berar.
Assam	59	567	950	...	...	...	...	...	...	59	567	950	3,809	16,276	34,667	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,809	16,276	34,667	Assam.
Raj. & C. I.	...	...	...	7,540	3,164	3,015	...	...	...	7,540	3,164	3,015	31,797	9,051	11,702	10,61,517	7,29,789	5,73,109	...	...	...	10,93,314	7,38,840	5,84,811	Raj. & C. I.
Nizam's Terry.	...	...	...	178	1,004	3,026	...	...	...	178	1,004	3,026	...	...	...	33,328	20,827	27,836	...	...	...	33,328	20,827	27,836	Nizam's Terry.
Mysore	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	659	...	...	...	12	...	659	Mysore.
TOTAL	22,683	21,119	21,654	50,560	26,604	1,16,719	9,620	1,805	18,111	82,863	49,528	1,56,484	3,65,872	3,91,396	3,44,281	67,84,575	62,18,273	54,74,922	3,76,622	2,21,365	3,51,498	75,27,069	68,31,034	61,70,701	TOTAL.
WHEAT—																									WHEAT—
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Madras.
Bombay	...	...	...	1,81,511	1,18,596	16,765	...	2,50,836	...	1,81,511	1,18,596	16,765	5	...	...	24,70,304	12,82,285	14,89,994	...	...	...	24,70,309	12,82,285	14,89,994	Bombay.
Sindh	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,81,245	...	3,10,433	3,81,245	2,50,836	3,10,433	...	...	...	...	...	...	43,29,318*	14,93,426	27,05,169	43,29,318	14,93,426	27,05,169	Sindh.
Bengal	2,07,941	78,207	17,923	...	...	...	...	3,959	...	2,07,941	78,207	17,923	26,11,041	14,04,465	6,82,654	24	1	...	...	...	...	26,11,065	14,04,466	6,82,654	Bengal.
N.-W. P. & O.	2,05,652	1,46,285	1,96,099	4,59,178	1,27,407	32,938	...	77,433	...	6,64,830	2,77,691	2,29,037	38,18,392	46,52,500	23,24,834	27,22,355	28,51,674	3,19,062	2,812	5,312	556	65,43,559	75,09,486	26,44,452	N.-W. P. & O.
Punjab	12,008	7,903	53,180	2,91,814	79,297	1,02,489	14,17,547	...	5,69,441	17,21,369	1,64,633	7,25,110	2,27,830	1,08,550	1,71,107	19,70,832	10,75,120	3,84,165	84,39,500*	43,66,003	35,31,670	1,06,38,162	55,49,673	40,86,942	Punjab.
Central Provs.	...	...	9,661	3,17,520	2,50,407	1,14,868	...	...	...	3,17,520	2,50,407	1,24,529	66,299	16,911	1,85,945	73,76,106	50,52,083	44,70,918	...	...	...	74,42,405	50,68,994	46,56,863	Central Provs.
Berar	...	...	...	99,083	15,509	...	...	...	...	99,083	15,509	...	735	...	...	6,07,594	4,35,014	43,198	...	...	...	6,08,329	4,35,074	43,198	Berar.
Assam	...	538	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	538	...	367	991	4,237	...	...	...	...	...	...	367	991	4,237	Assam.
Raj. & C. I.	660	1,280	1,379	39,609	72,529	53,105	...	...	...	40,269	73,809	54,484	6,462	15,904	3,869	10,09,112	12,42,214	11,98,290	...	...	...	10,15,574	12,58,118	12,02,159	Raj. & C. I.
Nizam's Terry.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,035	2	2,286	...	...	...	3,035	2	2,286	Nizam's Terry.
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mysore.
TOTAL	4,26,261	2,34,213	2,78,242	13,88,715	6,63,745	3,20,165	17,98,792	3,32,228	8,79,874	36,13,768	12,30,186	14,78,281	67,31,131	61,99,321	33,72,646	1,61,59,362	1,19,38,393	79,07,913	1,27,71,630	58,64,741	62,37,395	3,56,62,123	2,40,02,455	1,75,17,954	TOTAL.
LINSEED—																									LINSEED—
Madras	...	...	...	...	1,515	1,003	...	...	...	...	1,515	1,003	...	...	...	1,518	4,032	67,351	...	...	...	1,518	4,032	67,351	Madras.
Bombay	3	...	...	54,862	53,613	33,187	...	...	...	54,865	53,613	33,187	3	488	...	10,58,315	10,03,891	10,36,173	...	...	...	10,58,318	10,04,379	10,36,173	Bombay.
Sindh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	7	...	Sindh.
Bengal	4,35,433	1,73,823	2,37,218	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,35,433	1,73,823	2,37,218	51,38,046	25,29,846	43,13,703	1,161	18	...	...	...	...	51,39,207	25,29,864	43,13,703	Bengal.
N.-W. P. & O.	1,98,585	42,846	1,26,075	5,834	39,767	6,891	...	...	...	2,04,419	82,613	1,32,966	27,99,686	25,62,073	20,82,228	3,04,882	1,57,538	2,21,234	...	...	...	31,04,568	27,19,611	23,03,462	N.-W. P. & O.
Punjab	...	...	2,028	542	...	...	...	61	2,285	542	61	4,313	297	6,160	6,870	876	1,841	1,367	844*	121	11,943	2,017	8,122	20,180	Punjab.
Central Provs.	15,271	689	11,968	44,972	26,993	59,713	...	...	...	60,243	27,682	71,681	1,21,604	2,88,632	2,02,236	18,84,931	11,24,638	18,76,262	...	...	...	20,06,535	14,13,270	20,78,498	Central Provs.
Berar	...	...	...	36,349	35,417	32,217	...	...	...	36,349	35,417	32,217	...	533	...	10,80,218	10,82,613	8,70,524	...	...	...	10,80,218	10,83,146	8,70,524	Berar.
Assam	...	1,280	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,280	...	75,142	34,714	14,632	...	...	...	...	...	...	75,142	34,714	14,632	Assam.
Raj. & C. I.	18,841	673	7,402	13,496	11,758	22,796	...	...	...	32,337	12,431	30,198	1,91,422	1,93,811	1,10,123	10,05,318	9,62,805	10,60,328	...	...	...	11,96,740	11,56,616	11,70,451	Raj. & C. I.
Nizam's Terry.	...	...	...	6,095	7,336	7,128	...	...	...	6,095	7,336	7,128	...	...	...	5,78,969	4,62,170	3,63,570	...	...	...	5,78,969	4,62,170	3,63,570	Nizam's Terry.
Mysore	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	83	...	...	...	...	3	83	Mysore.
TOTAL	6,68,133	2,19,311	3,84,691	1,62,150	1,76,402	1,62,935	...	61	2,285	8,30,283	3,95,774	5,49,911	83,26,200	56,16,257	67,29,792	59,16,188	47,99,549	54,96,892	844	128	11,943	1,42,43,232	1,04,15,934	1,22,38,627	TOTAL.
INDIGO—																									INDIGO—
Madras	...	...	...	178	504	135	...	...	...	178	504	135	...	...	...	683	1,120	992	...	...	...	683	1,120	992	Madras.
Bombay	...	...	...	275	472	875	...	...	...	275	472	875	...	...	...	503	1,210	2,247	...	...	...	503	1,210	2,247	Bombay.
Sindh	...	...	...	...	...	...	417	918	99	417	918	99	...	...	...	...	117	21	3,458*	5,965	5,487	3,458	6,082	5,508	Sindh.
Bengal	152	29	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	152	29	8	2,261	8,128	6,309	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,261	8,128	6,309	Bengal.
N.-W. P. & O.	403	2,856	2,015	8	17	14	...	...	...	411	2,873	2,029	2,179	6,770	2,837	86	63	205	...	...	...	2,265	6,833	2,842	N.-W. P. & O.
Punjab	...	...	31	7	...	...	1,948	1,366	693	1,955	1,366	724	1,051	9	31	72	5	19	4,025*	4,308	3,861	5,148	4,322	3,911	Punjab.
Central Provs.	...	...	41	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	41	...	10	46	484	3	2	...	...	...	484	13	48	Central Provs.
Berar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Berar.
Assam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Assam.
Raj. & C. I.	...	...	...	...	9	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	221	699	584	...	...	...	221	699	584	Raj. & C. I.
Nizam's Terry.	...	...	...	...	...	117	...	...	...	...	9	12	...	...	...	110	1	117	...	...	...	110	1	117	Nizam's Terry.
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mysore.
TOTAL	555	2,885	2,095	470	1,002	1,153	2,365	2,284	792	3,390	6,171	4,040	5,491	14,917	9,023	2,159	3,218	4,187	7,483	10,273	9,348	15,133	28,408	22,558	TOTAL.

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

N.B.—The indigo figures entered in columns 17 and 20 under Bombay Town and Karachi represent the imports during the months of April to September 1891, the figures for the previous months not being available.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT,

Calcutta, the 28th December 1893.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY STATISTICS.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS FROM 1ST JULY TO 17TH DECEMBER 1892, AND FROM 1ST JULY TO 16TH DECEMBER 1893.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Receipts from 1st July 1893*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

Railway.	Average earnings per mile per week during the 2nd-half of 1892.	Week ending 17th December 1892. Mean mileage worked.	Week ending 17th December 1892. Earnings. Total.	Week ending 17th December 1892. Earnings. Per mile open per week.	Week ending 9th December 1893. Mean mileage worked.	Week ending 9th December 1893. Earnings. Total.	Week ending 9th December 1893. Earnings. Per mile open per week.	Earnings from 1st July to 17th December 1892.	Earnings from 1st July to 16th December 1893.	Increases during the 2nd-half of 1893.	Decreases during the 2nd-half of 1893.
State lines worked by companies.	₹	*Miles.*	₹	₹	*Miles.*	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
Standard gauge—											
East Indian	521	1,639	9,65,742	589	1,634	10,29,556	630	2,04,79,908	2,13,44,593	8,64,685	
Bengal-Nágpur	101	831	1,14,187	137	863	1,14,042	132	19,14,890	20,61,748	1,46,858	
Indian Midland	106	752	1,01,087	134	752	1,16,672	155	18,80,573	19,46,451	65,878	
Bezwada Extension (*a*)	95	21	1,825	87	112	5,197	46	47,987	1,41,454	93,467	
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa (*b*)	216	1,674	4,04,477	242	1,699	5,10,410	300	84,49,160	84,27,854		21,306
South Indian	135	1,106	1,60,335	145	1,043	1,41,379	136	35,03,699	34,43,925		59,774
Southern Mahratta (*c*)	78	1,044	97,915	94	1,163	1,03,665	89	19,01,385	23,94,499	4,93,114	
Bengal and North-Western (*d*)	111	755	91,713	121	756	91,020	120	19,97,422	19,38,502		58,920
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Lucknow-Bareilly section)	56	199	13,450	68	223	14,178	64	2,50,269	2,56,840	6,571	
Pálanpur-Deesa	...	...	...	...	16	1,010	63	...	(*e*)2,990	2,990	
TOTAL	213	8,021	19,50,731	243	8,261	21,27,129	257	4,04,25,293	4,19,58,856	15,33,563	
State lines worked by the State.											
Standard gauge—											
North Western (state) (*f*)	178	2,511	5,43,787	217	2,509	6,25,665	249	1,03,67,235	1,28,71,061	25,03,826	
Oudh and Rohilkhand (state)	193	692	1,55,705	225	740	1,60,533	217	31,36,661	34,42,931	3,06,270	
Eastern Bengal (state) (including metre and 2′ 6″ gauges)	344	777	2,38,245	307	778	2,37,650	305	64,55,178	64,84,601	29,423	
Bengal Central (*g*)	121	125	14,738	118	125	15,090	120	3,63,425	3,60,857		
East Coast (state)	...	...	...	...	175	11,606	66	...	(*h*)2,33,831	2,33,831	2,568
Metre gauge—											
Burma (state)	157	715	1,19,063	167	730	98,513	135	26,75,862	23,01,268	...	3,74,594
Special gauges—											
Jorhát (state provincial)	55	28	1,537	55	28	1,240	44	35,426	35,122	...	304
Cherra-Companyganj (state provincial)	44	8	533	67	8	388	49	7,879	10,054	2,175	
TOTAL	202	4,856	10,73,608	221	5,093	11,50,685	226	2,30,41,666	2,57,39,725	26,98,059	...
Lines worked by guaranteed companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Great Indian Peninsula (*i*)	399	1,490	9,31,995	625	1,490	9,26,049	622	1,34,38,207	1,31,10,268	...	3,27,939
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	444	461	2,48,807	540	461	3,11,000	675	47,54,193	51,22,517	3,68,324	
Madras	224	840	2,27,860	271	840	1,91,097	227	44,23,541	47,42,360	3,18,819	
TOTAL	353	2,791	14,08,662	505	2,791	14,28,146	512	2,26,15,941	2,29,75,145	3,59,204	
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	234	15,668	44,33,001	283	16,145	47,05,960	291	8,60,82,900	9,06,73,726	45,90,826	
Assisted companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	126	162	25,309	156	161	23,479	146	5,03,331	5,59,855	56,524	
Tarkessur	226	22	4,528	206	22	4,622	210	1,20,921	1,13,764	...	7,157
Metre gauge—											
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Company's section)	115	67	6,462	96	67	7,789	116	1,94,503	1,93,221	...	
Dibru-Sadiya	121	78	8,104	104	78	6,687	86	2,36,926	2,45,251	8,325	1,282
TOTAL	129	329	44,403	135	328	42,577	130	10,55,681	11,12,091	56,410	...
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.											
Standard gauge—											
The Nizam's guaranteed state	148	333	45,860	138	333	57,051	171	11,33,943	11,25,165	...	
The Gaekwar's Petlád	78	13	1,389	107	13	1,110	85	25,012	25,188	176	8,77
Rájpura-Bhátinda	92	108	9,211	85	108	9,543	88	2,19,795	3,01,823	82,028	
Metre gauge—											
Southern Mahratta (Mysore section) (*j*)	95	320	35,818	112	362	33,384	92	6,98,406	7,99,763	1,01,357	
The Gaekwar's Mehsána	44	93	5,924	64	93	8,940	96	92,066	1,16,661	24,595	
Kolhapur	61	29	1,723	59	29	2,119	73	41,643	50,768	9,125	
Special gauge—											
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	49	72	4,511	63	72	3,920	54	81,885	83,386	1,501	
TOTAL	103	968	1,04,436	108	1,010	1,16,067	115	22,92,750	25,02,754	2,10,004	...
Lines owned and worked by native states.											
Metre gauge—											
Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágarh-Porbandar	70	334	29,090	87	334	35,009	105	5,42,823	6,63,372	1,20,549	
Jetalsar-Rájkot	...	...	...	...	46	2,505	54	...	65,862	65,862	...
Jodhpur-Bickaneer	55	291	15,027	52	364	19,200	53	3,83,325	3,78,784	...	...
Special gauge—											4,541
Morvi	57	94	5,187	55	94	6,034	64	1,27,768	1,40,725	12,975	
TOTAL	62	719	49,304	69	838	62,748	75	10,53,916	12,48,743	1,94,827	...
GRAND TOTAL	218	17,684	46,31,144	262	18,321	49,27,352	269	9,04,85,247	9,55,37,314	50,52,067	...

(*a*) Includes the Bezváda-Godavari section of the East Coast (state) railway.
(*b*) Includes the Godhra-Rutlam railway.
(*c*) Includes the Guntakal-Mysore frontier section from 1st April 1893.
(*d*) Includes the Tirhoot state railway. Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company.
(*e*) Total receipts from 8th November to 16th December 1893.
(*f*) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Umarkot Railways.
(*g*) Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company.
(*h*) Total receipts from 15th July to 16th December 1893.
(*i*) Includes the Wardha Coal, Dhond-Manmád, Khámgaon, and Amráoti railways.
(*j*) Includes the Bangalore-Nanjangúd and the Bangalore-Mysore frontier sections.

CALCUTTA,
The 29th December 1893.

S. DE BRATH,
Assistant Secretary.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT,

RAILWAY STATISTICS.

No. XXXVI OF 1893-94.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Receipts from 1st April 1893* audited figures have been used, as far as possible.

Railway.	Average earnings per mile per week in 1892-93.	Week ending 17th December 1892. Mean mileage worked.	Week ending 17th December 1892. Earnings. Total.	Week ending 17th December 1892. Earnings. Per mile open per week.	Week ending 16th December 1893. Mean mileage worked.	Week ending 16th December 1893. Earnings. Total.	Week ending 16th December 1893. Earnings. Per mile open per week.	Earnings from 1st April to 17th Dec. 1892.	Earnings from 1st April to 16th Dec. 1893.	Increases in 1893-94.	Decreases in 1893-94.
State lines worked by Companies.	₹	*Miles.*	₹	₹	*Miles.*	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
Standard gauge—											
East Indian	580	1,639	9,65,742	589	1,634	10,29,556	630	3,44,74,321	3,45,14,830	40,509	...
Bengal-Nágpur	140	831	1,14,187	137	863	1,14,042	132	37,36,038	40,06,239	2,70,201	...
Indian Midland	129	752	1,01,087	134	752	1,16,672	155	33,89,076	33,52,293	...	36,783
Bezváda Extension (*a*)	80	21	1,825	87	112	5,197	46	66,676	2,33,459	1,66,780	...
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa (*b*)	258	1,674	4,04,477	242	1,699	5,10,410	300	1,51,18,253	1,50,56,714	...	61,539
South Indian	139	1,106	1,60,335	145	1,043	1,41,379	136	54,88,038	56,80,445	1,92,407	...
Southern Mahratta (*c*)	87	1,044	97,915	94	1,163	1,03,665	89	31,14,781	41,54,587	10,39,806	...
Bengal and North Western (*d*)	137	755	91,713	121	756	91,020	120	36,45,105	35,61,958	...	83,147
Rohilkhand and Kumaon (Lucknow-Bareilly section)	66	199	13,450	68	223	14,178	64	4,49,743	4,68,804	19,061	...
Pálanpur-Deesa	...	...	...	...	16	1,010	63	...	(*e*)2,990	2,990	...
TOTAL	243	8,021	19,50,731	243	8,261	21,27,129	257	6,94,82,031	7,10,32,316	15,50,285	...
State lines worked by the State.											
Standard gauge—											
North Western (state) (*f*)	201	2,511	5,43,787	217	2,509	6,25,665	249	1,73,80,675	2,04,47,287	30,66,612	...
Oudh and Rokilkhand (state)	235	692	1,55,705	225	740	1,60,533	217	57,79,101	59,80,645	2,01,544	...
Eastern Bengal (state) (including metre and 2′ 6″ gauges)	292	777	2,38,245	307	778	2,37,650	305	87,05,603	89,26,215	2,20,612	...
Bengal Central (*g*)	120	125	14,738	118	125	15,090	120	5,46,770	5,48,730	1,960	...
East Coast (state)	...	...	...	...	175	11,606	66	...	(*h*)2,33,831	2,33,831	...
Metre gauge—											
Burma (state)	194	715	1,19,063	167	730	98,513	135	44,89,185	40,08,231	...	4,80,954
Special gauges—											
Jorhát (state provincial)	46	28	1,537	55	28	1,240	44	51,688	53,459	1,771	...
Cherra-Companyganj (state provincial)	47	8	533	67	8	388	49	12,087	15,674	3,587	...
TOTAL	217	4,856	10,73,608	221	5,093	11,50,685	226	3,69,65,109	4,02,14,072	32,48,963	...
Lines worked by Guaranteed Companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Great Indian Peninsula (*i*)	513	1,490	9,31,995	625	1,490	9,26,049	622	2,62,14,051	2,51,65,713	...	10,48,338
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	605	461	2,48,807	540	461	3,11,000	675	98,64,570	1,02,26,037	3,61,467	...
Madras	226	840	2,27,860	271	840	1,91,097	227	67,63,831	73,80,821	6,16,990	...
TOTAL	442	2,791	14,08,662	505	2,791	14,28,146	512	4,28,42,452	4,27,72,571	...	69,881
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	271	15,668	44,33,001	283	16,145	47,05,960	291	14,92,89,592	15,40,18,959	47,29,367	...
Assisted Companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	132	162	25,309	156	161	23,479	146	7,83,737	8,80,581	196,844	...
Tárakessur	252	22	4,528	206	22	4,622	210	2,01,116	1,95,730	...	5,386
Metre gauge—											
Rohilkhand and Kumaon (Company's section)	118	67	6,462	96	67	7,789	116	3,32,962	3,30,585	...	2,377
Dibru-Sadiya	123	78	8,104	104	78	6,687	86	3,09,171	3,77,092	7,921	...
TOTAL	135	329	44,403	135	328	42,577	130	16,86,986	17,83,988	97,002	...
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.											
Standard gauge—											
The Nizam's guaranteed state	151	333	45,860	138	333	57,051	171	18,02,126	18,75,658	73,532	...
The Gaekwar's Petlád	96	13	1,389	107	13	1,110	85	44,771	42,823	...	1,948
Rajpura-Bhatinda	92	108	9,211	85	108	9,543	88	3,49,325	4,48,993	99,668	...
Metre gauge—											
Southern Mahratta (Mysore section) (*j*)	94	320	35,818	112	362	33,384	92	10,23,444	12,54,895	2,31,451	...
The Gaekwar's Mehsána	59	93	5,924	64	93	8,940	96	1,78,744	2,15,976	37,232	...
Kolhapur	67	29	1,723	59	29	2,119	73	64,806	81,909	17,103	...
Special gauge—											
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	68	72	4,511	63	72	3,920	54	1,71,432	1,64,183	...	7,249
TOTAL	107	968	1,04,436	108	1,010	1,16,067	115	36,34,648	40,84,437	4,49,789	...
Lines owned and worked by native states.											
Metre gauge—											
Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágarh-Porbandar	102	334	29,090	87	334	35,009	105	11,30,970	13,70,053	2,39,083	...
Jetalsar-Rajkot	...	...	...	...	46	2,505	54	...	(*k*)95,147	95,147	...
Jodhpur-Bickaneer	60	291	15,027	52	364	19,200	53	6,48,440	6,05,340	...	43,100
Special gauge—											
Morvi	65	94	5,187	55	94	6,034	64	2,26,029	2,31,164	5,135	...
TOTAL	80	719	49,304	69	838	62,748	75	20,05,439	23,01,704	2,96,265	...
GRAND TOTAL	251	17,684	46,31,144	262	18,321	49,27,352	269	15,66,16,665	16,21,89,088	55,72,423	...

(*a*) Includes the Bezváda-Godavari section of the East Coast (state) railway.
(*b*) Includes the Godhra-Rutlam railway.
(*c*) Includes the Guntakal-Mysore frontier section from 1st April 1893.
(*d*) Includes the Tirhoot State railway. Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North Western Railway Company.
(*e*) Total receipts from 8th November to 16th December 1893.
(*f*) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Umarkot railways.
(*g*) Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company.
(*h*) Total receipts from 15th July to 16th December 1893.
(*i*) Includes the Wardah Coal, Dhond-Manmad, Khámgaon, and Amráoti railways.
(*j*) Includes the Bangalore-Nanjangúd and the Bangalore-Mysore frontier sections.
(*k*) Total receipts from 12th April to 16th December 1893.

CALCUTTA,
The 29th December 1893.

S. DE BRATH,
Assistant Secretary.

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