

SELECTIONS

FROM THE

Records of the Government of India,
HOME DEPARTMENT.

No. CCXLVII.

HOME DEPARTMENT SERIAL No. 6.

REPORTS

ON

PUBLICATIONS ISSUED AND REGISTERED

IN THE

SEVERAL PROVINCES OF BRITISH INDIA

DURING THE YEAR

1887.



Published by Authority.

CALCUTTA:

PRINTED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT OF GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA.

1888.

Price One Rupee Four Annas.

SELECTIONS
FROM THE
RECORDS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
HOME DEPARTMENT.

No. CCXLVII.

HOME DEPARTMENT SERIAL No. 6.

REPORTS
ON
PUBLICATIONS ISSUED AND REGISTERED
IN THE
SEVERAL PROVINCES OF BRITISH INDIA
DURING THE YEAR
1887.



Published by Authority.

CALCUTTA:
PRINTED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT OF GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA.
1888.

Price One Rupee Four Annas.

CONTENTS.

	Page.
From the Government of Madras, No. 342, dated 12th June 1888	1
" " Bombay, No. 2825, dated 14th August 1888	15
" " Bengal, No. 1363, dated 6th August 1888	24
" " the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, No. 602—III-253-33, dated 8th May 1888	60
" " the Punjab, No. 985, dated 25th June 1888	69
" Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, No. 1027—44, dated 20th February 1888	69
" " Burma, No. 699, dated 22nd March 1888	71
" " Assam, No. 1081, dated 3rd March 1888	75
" Resident in Mysore, No. 1384—1716, dated 24th April 1888	77
" Chief Commissioner of Coorg, No. 95—26, dated 11th January 1888	80
" Resident at Hyderabad, No. 38 G., dated 30th January 1888	80

PAPERS
REGARDING
THE PUBLICATIONS REGISTERED IN THE DIFFERENT PROVINCES
DURING
THE YEAR 1887.

MADRAS.

No. 342, dated 12th June 1888.

*Endorsed by the Government of Madras.

Copy of the following to the Government of India, Home Department, with reference to Resolution No. 10—707, dated 26th April 1875, and to Home Department Circular No. 19—1150, dated 13th June 1877.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of Madras, Educational Department,—No. 341 (Educational), dated 12th June 1888.

READ the following paper:—

From H. B. GREGG, Esq., M.A., Director of Public Instruction, Madras, to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras,—No. B.B.—335, dated the 29th May 1888.

I have the honour to submit, in original, the analysis of publications registered during 1887, under Act XXV of 1867, prepared in conformity with the instructions contained in the Resolution of the Government of India, dated 12th September 1882, No. 1—455, together with my proceedings reviewing the Registrar's report.

Proceedings of the Director of Public Instruction, dated 4th June 1888, No. B.B.—351.

Read the following letter:—

From M. R. RY. V. KRISHNAMA CHARIAR, Registrar of Books, to the Director of Public Instruction, Madras,—No. 156, dated the 10th May 1888.

I have the honour to submit the usual brief review, with the prescribed tabular statements, of the publications registered in the Madras Presidency under Act XXV of 1867 during the calendar year 1887.

2. The total number of works registered during the year was 1,013, which is greater than the number for 1886 by 113. From the year 1884 the number of publications has increased steadily as is shown below:—

Year.	No. of publications.
1884	819
1885	872
1886	930
1887	1,013

Out of the total for the past year, 823 were books and pamphlets and 220 were issues of periodical publications. The growing activity of the press in the department of periodical literature is a noteworthy circumstance, and the following entry will show the distinct periodicals which the 220 issues represent in the different languages:—

Languages.	Weekly.	Fort- nightly.	Monthly.	Once in two months.	Quarterly.	Total.
English	1	...	9	...	1	11
Tamil	...	1	9	1	...	11
Telugu	...	...	2	...	...	2
Malayalam	...	...	1	...	...	1
Candarese	...	1	2	...	...	3
Sanskrit	...	...	2	...	...	2
TOTAL	1	2	23	1	1	30

Of the English periodicals, 5 are intended solely for educational purposes, some of which may soon disappear for want of public support.

Though not of a permanent character as books, this periodical literature contains several original articles and is therefore classed with original publications in the following distribution.

of registered works according to languages under the great groups *Original Works, Translations and Republications* :—

Description of Works.	Books published in English and other (European) languages.	Books published in the Vernacular languages spoken in the Province.	Books published in the Indian Classical languages.	Books published in more than one language.	Total.
Original Works, including new editions	163	255	11	56	490
Translations	2	17	...	3	22
Republications	63	399	85	29	631
TOTAL	238	671	40	88	1,042

A comparison with the figures for 1886 will show that there has been a general increase in the year under review in the number of works published in every spoken and classical language of this Presidency, excepting Sanskrit, in which a temporary falling off is observable, only 30 books having appeared against 55 in 1886. The next point worthy of remark is the preponderance of Tamil books which shows that the Tamil people continue to possess more advanced literary tastes than their Telugu neighbours, the Tamil books of the year being more than double of the Telugu, and nearly equal to all the rest of the Vernacular books together, Telugu included. Again the number of *Republications* shows a large increase; and with regard to the variations noticed in the review of my last annual report under this head, I subjoin the figures showing the prevailing number of copies forming the editions of the various reprints, and therefore the number of readers, as well as the relative estimation in which certain branches of knowledge are held :—

Class.	Size of Editions.					
	400 copies and under.	Between 400 and 1,000 copies.	Between 1,000 and 2,000 copies.	Between 2,000 and 5,000 copies.	Between 5,000 and 10,000 copies.	Between 10,000 and 25,000 copies.
Religious Works. { English	20	3	11	3	...	...
{ Vernacular	112	118	48	11	3	...
Educational Works. { English	6	10	6	4	3	1
{ Vernacular	16	22	23	9	3	8
General Literature. { English	21	4	2	1	...	...
{ Vernacular	41	67	11	...	...	...

The above figures indicate, with some approach to definiteness, the literary tastes and wants of the people; and the last two columns prove that editions of large size include more school books of the Educational Department and publishing societies than religious books or books of general literature, and are something external to the mental life of the people themselves.

Redistributing then the publications registered during 1887 according to the object with which they are written,—that is under the two general heads *Educational* and *Non-educational*,—the former are 22 per cent. of the total, exhibiting a decrease of 4 per cent. as compared with the previous year. This falling off seems to indicate that the large editions of the elementary readers of the Educational Department struck off in previous years have not been exhausted.

The following is a brief notice of the publications of the year sub-divided under 16 heads according to their subject-matter :—

Art.—The only publications under this head are an elementary text book of plain needle-work by Mrs. Penny for the use of English girls' schools and candidates for the Higher Examination for Women; a few monthly issues of the journal of the Agricultural Student's Association; and "Fickle Fortune in Ceylon" devoted to tea-planting and process of tea-making in that island. The other arts have had no books written on them, and this backwardness points to the necessity of encouraging technical education.

Biography.—The Jubilee of Her Majesty, the Queen-Empress Victoria, being the great event of 1887, naturally led to half-a-dozen publications in English and the Vernaculars of this Presidency providing a short sketch of the life and character of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress and of the Royal Family. The first of these publications entitled "The Queen-Empress Victoria and Her Empire on which the sun never sets" appeared in Tamil and Telugu in a handsome pictorial cover with a colored map of the Empire in February 1887, and really supplied a literature to meet the pressing requirements of municipal and local boards and jubilee committees all over the country on the occasion of the Indian celebration of the event.

Drama.—There is scarcely any distinction between native dramas and works of fiction except one of form, the drama being written in the dialogue form intermixed with verse and song, and not in the narrative form of a story. The dramatic works of the year are all based on mythological and other legendary stories of love; religious devotion and other topics.

Fiction.—During the year more writers than usual seem to have taken to writing and translating works of fiction. A Tamil adaptation of the Arabian Night's Entertainments, of the Sanskrit Kadambari and Mritchakati or the Toy-cart as well as Chonakya, a historical romance in Malayalam, and other new stories deserve mention. One of the latter, named the story of Pachai Ammal, the sick nurse, inspired by English works, has an interest of a kind quite different from other stories. It tries to supply a quantity of useful information in the attractive form of a story on sick-nursing and house-sanitation, and is designed as a book of special value to advanced readers and native families.

"Candakonsikam" is a classical tale about the truthful king Harichandra, and Suguva Sundari Charitram is a Tamil novel by a modern writer.

History.—Hardly any original work of importance in any language appeared under this head, the historical publications being school books or abridgements and digests in English or Vernacular versions of the same. There is, however, one new work not designed for schools, *vis.*, an account in Telugu of the hill zemindars or chiefs of the Vizagapatam district.

Language.—The works reviewed under this head are of the usual description including text-books for examinations, Readers, Primers, Keys, Grammars, Vocabularies and Lexicons. A few of the new books deserve mention, such as the Andhra Pada Parijata or a Telugu Dictionary, Part I, a Telugu and English Dictionary, the Tamil Fourth Reader of the Government series, a Tamil alphabet in picture and verse, &c. One thousand Hindustani idiomatic sentences, a Manual of Persian phrases, a Manual of the Hindustani language as spoken in Southern India, a Treasury of English Proverbs in daily use and a Treatise on Sanskrit Sandhis. Bala Manoramai is a large serial work, in which the Standard Sanskrit Grammar with commentary is making a fair progress. An exhaustive review in English of the drama of Philip Van Artevelde by Sir Henry Taylor, and his characteristics as a poet and a dramatist, intended as a help to students of English literature, also appears in this group.

Law.—The law books received and registered during the year of review are nearly all reprints or annotated editions of important Acts of the Indian legislature or translations of circular orders. The commentaries on the Transfer of Property Act by Messrs. Shephard and Brown, and on the Indian Easements Act by Mr. Griffith are noticeable under this head.

Medicine.—Besides the reprints of the usual medical works on the native system, the quarterly journals abounding in useful information on veterinary science and art in India and Army animal management continued to be published. Dr. Mills' Indian Stock Owner's Manual and Adams' Stable Management and diseases of horses in India deserve special mention as also a cheap book on the management of infancy in English entitled "My children and their health," "Childbirth," which is also in English, for Indian parents, a Manual of Midwifery in Telugu which rests on the modern European system of treatment, "Plain Directions for the treatment of the most Common Diseases" in Kanarese, "Vaidya Chintamani," a native medical work on the eight common places of the human system and the indications by the pulse, &c., to which doctors should attend in diagnosis of diseases and explanations as to such indications, and "Vaidya Nikhantu," a Medical Dictionary in Sanskrit and Telugu.

Miscellaneous.—Books which do not come under any of the other prescribed heads are included under this, and the following only need to be mentioned:—Lyrics and songs in praise of the Royal Jubilee in Tamil, an account of the Jubilee celebration in Karkal in Kanarese, "Welcome Jubilee of Queen Victoria," an address in Telugu, the "Jubilee Book and Nilgiri Directory" in English, a "Companion Map of Madras" with a Pocket Almanac, a tract on "Debt and the Right use of money," the "Staff Corps Officer's Companion and Probationer's Vade Mecum" by Lieutenant Shaw, Mr. Adams' "Commercial Correspondence" for schools, Notes of lessons on Geography by Mrs. Brander, a Geography of Asia in Tamil verse, the Malayalam country, its Geography and History, a select collection of moral and legal maxims and proverbs, sketches of object lessons by Miss Stephens to supply a want in girls' schools, "Evidence given before the House of Lords" by Thomas Harvy Baber on the districts of Malabar and Canara and the every day life of the villagers on the Malabar Coast, a collection of papers relating to the great temple at Srirangam and its management, and the Indian Student's Manual, a useful compilation containing chiefly extracts from English and other writers or the substance of their opinions and remarks on the studies, moral conduct and religious duties of Indian students and their success in life. Periodical literature is included in this head and the most noteworthy of the new periodicals is the "Maharam," a Pictorial Magazine for schools and

home reading started on the Jubilee day in June last and issued every other month with wholesome and entertaining papers as well as abundant illustrations and coloured patterns of needle-work and floor decorations which form a striking feature. There are two other cheap Tamil Magazines named "Vineka Bodhim" and "Vineka Sundaram," printed by a native press, for the discussion of social questions relating to female education, marriage customs, duties of women and men, the evils of borrowing money and other practices.

Poetry.—The original works under this head include a number of poetical effusions and songs in Tamil describing the calamitous fire in the People's Park and at a theatre in Tinnevely and similar compositions in praise of the Queen-Empress of India and the local celebration of the Royal Jubilee. A selection of Æsop's Fables in the familiar language of song and with pictorial illustrations in which the moral is conveyed in an unobtrusive manner for home reading is another novel and interesting variety in the juvenile literature of the Tamil country. But the most curious production is a Sanskrit poem intermixed with prose on the grand ceremony of weighing with gold the late Maharaja of Travancore. There is also a genealogical account of the village karnam class which is said to have borrowed its materials from the Brahmaṇḍa Purana in Sanskrit.

The year is also remarkable for a serious effort made by some native publishers to bring out complete editions of the old Tamil poets with approved commentaries, such as the Jivaka Chintamani, the standard epic poem in Tamil by a Jaina poet, in one volume, edited evidently after careful research, the Naidatham on the adventures of Nala by a royal poet of the Pandiyar race in Madura, the reprint of Tiruvimiyadal, the sacred legend of the Madura temple in two volumes, the second part of the Peria Puranam with comment, and Kamban's Ramayanam, Book I. Similarly some enterprising printers have commenced to issue in a serial form new additions of Valmiki's Ramayana and the like works in Sanskrit. The ethical selections from the Sanskrit Ramayana with English and Telugu explanations and a new edition of the moral verses of Vemana in Telugu, have also been published for the use of schools. Sahara Sankara Kavya is a Kanarese poem which resembles the Sanskrit Kiratarjunia and has some ornamental matter interwoven with the leading details.

Philosophy.—The new works of philosophy and mysticism registered during the year are the "Atma and Sarira" in Tamil on the human soul and body and against atheism and the like, and three English productions, of which the first treats of "Absolute monism or mind is matter and matter is mind," the next is on Deductive Logic, and the third is about "fallacies logical and material" for the use of undergraduates.

Politics.—Works on political subjects are always scanty, and the only publication, if it can be classed under this head, is Mr. Sullivan's "Narrative of the circumstances in which he had to resign his seat in the Council of Fort St. George."

Religion.—As already stated, the largest number of publications is under this head, and those relating to each religion are noted below:—

Hindu.	Muhammadan.	Christian.	Ante-Christian.	Theosophic.
242	53	141	5	8

Quite recently a desire to study religion or improve religious knowledge by going beyond the Puranic form seems to have sprung up among Hindu students and has led to such tracts as the "Aryan Catechism" in Sanskrit with English, Tamil and Telugu explanation. An edition of the 108 Upanishads with commentary in Sanskrit and Tamil, a catechism of the Advaita system in Telugu, "Moksha and Dharma" in Sanskrit and Telugu, and a tract on the Madhya Mata and "the sun to dispel the darkness of ignorance" as another Telugu tract is called, are also the result of a similar attempt to popularise the philosophy of Hinduism. There is also in the collection of Hindu books a new controversial pamphlet in Telugu prose remarkable as the production of the senior Rajah of Venkatagiri and containing his "connections," as the title implies, on religious subjects and other topics that have engaged his thoughts, convictions that are sometimes opposed to the opinions held by the orthodox class. Such dissertations as "who is the Supreme Being, Siva or Vishnu?" and "Woman's right to salvation" are also among the Hindu tracts of the year. The Muhammadan tracts continue to increase especially in Tamil and the Mopla dialects for the use of the Lubbay readers on the east and west coasts of this Presidency. Numerous Christian tracts, partly Ante-Hindu and are therefore intended for Missionary purposes, have been received during the year, but not without a sprinkling of English and Hindustani tracts intended as vehicles for the onslaught of the Deist, Theosophist and Free Thinker, and the Moslem on Christianity.

Science.—(Mathematical).—The works of practical use under this head are the "Civil Engineering College Manual of Hydraulics," a collection of "Formula rules and examples in Mensuration," "an aid to Computation" and the "Cubical measurement of timber," and a

“General system of book-keeping as newly devised by a business man” priced at the prohibitive rate of Rs. 100 per copy. The other mathematical works are nearly all elementary school books or aids to those who study Euclid and Algebra as well as Arithmetic for examination.

Science—(Natural) includes also school books on physiology and hygiene, natural history of the elephant, the horse and the pony and other animals, besides astrological works and those on the art of divination by the inspection of the lines and marks on the human hand, and a book on Horary astrology containing the rules of prediction and similar matter.

Travels and Voyages.—There would be no book to record under this head but for an account of a pilgrimage by railway to the Ganges in Telugu. There is also an English account of the different kinds of travelling by land, on sea and through the air in the various part of the globe, an abundantly illustrated publication of the Christian Vernacular Education Society containing a quantity of general information useful and entertaining to the young reader. Though not a book of travel or sea voyage some interest attaches to another pamphlet containing an address by a Hindu to his countrymen on foreign travel, as it bears on the question, hotly discussed of late, of the caste restrictions against sea voyage by a Brahmin to European countries.

Copyright.—The number of works registered for copyright during 1887 was 105, of which 190 were private, and five Government publications of the Educational Department entered free of charge. In this connection I regret to have again to report that cases of infringement of the Government copyright are of frequent occurrence, and that no prosecution could be attempted with any advantage in the absence of an amended copyright law or international convention between British India and Foreign States and Native Princes. Even private printers and publishers have suffered and begun to complain of the want of a legal remedy against such literary piracy by printers in the French Settlements, where Indian Law of Copyright (Act XX of 1847) cannot be enforced at present.

English Language.

Subjects.	ORIGINAL WORKS.		Re-publications.	Translations.	Total.	Educational.	Non-educational.	Total.
	First edition.	New edition.						
1. Art	6	...	...	...	6	5	1	6
2. Biography	4	...	...	...	4	2	2	6
3. Drama	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Fiction	...	...	1	2	3	2	1	3
5. History	2	3	2	...	7	7	...	7
6. Language	12	1	6	...	19	17	2	19
7. Law	1	...	22	...	23	...	23	23
8. Medicine	10	...	...	...	10	...	10	10
9. Miscellaneous	92	3	3	...	98	87	61	98
10. Poetry	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1
11. Politics	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1
12. Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science)	3	...	...	...	3	1	2	3
13. Religion	14	...	31	...	45	...	45	45
14. Science (Mathematical and Mechanical)	9	1	1	...	11	7	4	11
15. Science (Natural and other)	3	1	...	...	4	4	...	4
16. Travels and Voyages	2	...	...	...	2	...	2	2
TOTAL	159.	9	67	2	237.	83	154	237

Latin Language.

1. Art	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Biography	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Drama	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Fiction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. History	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Language	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1
7. Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Poetry	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Politics	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. Religion	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. Science (Mathematical and Mechanical)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Science (Natural and other)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Travels and Voyages	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1

Tamil Language.

Subjects.	ORIGINAL WORKS.		Re-publications.	Translations.	Total.	Educa-tional.	Non-educational.	Total.
	First edition.	New edition.						
1. Art	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1
2. Biography	1	...	1	...	2	...	2	2
3. Drama	...	...	5	...	5	...	5	5
4. Fiction	8	...	2	...	10	...	10	10
5. History	...	...	1	1	2	2	...	2
6. Language	9	5	12	1	27	25	2	27
7. Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Medicine	...	...	3	...	3	...	3	3
9. Miscellaneous	33	...	7	1	41	10	31	41
10. Poetry	6	...	24	...	30	10	20	30
11. Politics	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science)	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1
13. Religion	48	1	146	1	196	...	196	196
14. Science (Mathematical and Mechanical)	2	...	2	...	4	4	...	4
15. Science (Natural and other)	8	3	2	1	9	5	4	9
16. Travels and Voyages	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1
TOTAL	112	9	206	5	332	56	276	332

Telugu Language.

1. Art	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Biography	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1
3. Drama	2	5	5	...	12	...	12	12
4. Fiction	...	1	2	...	3	...	3	3
5. History	...	...	1	1	2	1	1	2
6. Language	14	4	3	...	21	19	2	21
7. Law	...	1	...	1	2	...	2	2
8. Medicine	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1
9. Miscellaneous	3	1	1	2	7	5	2	7
10. Poetry	9	1	10	...	20	1	19	20
11. Politics	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science)	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1
13. Religion	9	...	58	...	65	...	65	65
14. Science (Mathematical and Mechanical)	4	1	...	...	5	5	...	5
15. Science (Natural and other)	...	...	2	...	2	1	1	2
16. Travels and Voyages	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1
TOTAL	43	14	81	5	143	32	111	143

Malayalam Language.

1. Art	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Biography	2	...	...	...	2	...	2	2
3. Drama	...	...	5	...	5	...	5	5
4. Fiction	1	1	1	...	3	1	2	3
5. History	...	...	2	1	3	3	...	3
6. Language	...	4	2	1	7	5	2	7
7. Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Miscellaneous	10	...	4	1	15	1	14	15
10. Poetry	1	1	5	...	8	1	7	8
11. Politics	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. Religion	3	...	43	...	46	...	46	46
14. Science (Mathematical and Mechanical)	...	1	4	...	5	3	2	5
15. Science (Natural and other)	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1
16. Travels and Voyages	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	18	7	67	3	95	14	81	95

Kanarese Language.

1. Art	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Biography	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Drama	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Fiction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. History	...	1	...	1	2	2	...	2
6. Language	...	5	1	...	8	7	1	8
7. Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Medicine	1	...	...	1	2	...	2	2
9. Miscellaneous	18	1	...	...	19	2	17	19
10. Poetry	4	1	2	...	8	...	8	8
11. Politics	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. Religion	12	...	13	...	25	...	25	25
14. Science (Mathematical and Mechanical)	...	...	...	2	2	1	1	2
15. Science (Natural and other)	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1
16. Travels and Voyages	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	37	8	18	4	67	12	55	67

Tulu Language.

Subjects.	ORIGINAL WORKS.		Re-publications.	Translations.	Total.	Educational.	Non-educational.	Total.
	First edition.	New edition.						
1. Art
2. Biography
3. Drama
4. Fiction
5. History
6. Language
7. Law
8. Medicine
9. Miscellaneous
10. Poetry
11. Politics
12. Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science)
13. Religion	1	...	1	...	1	1
14. Science (Mathematical and Mechanical)
15. Science (Natural and other)
16. Travels and Voyages
TOTAL	1	...	1	...	1	1

Hindustani Language.

1. Art	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Biography	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Drama	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1
4. Fiction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. History	2	...	1	...	3	2	...	3
6. Language	...	2	1	...	3	2	1	3
7. Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Miscellaneous	...	...	4	...	4	2	2	4
10. Poetry	...	...	10	...	10	...	10	10
11. Politics	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. Religion	2	...	10	...	12	...	12	12
14. Science (Mathematical and Mechanical)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Science (Natural and other)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Travels and Voyages	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	5	2	26	...	33	7	26	33

Persian Language.

1. Art	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Biography	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Drama	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1
4. Fiction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. History	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Language	...	1	2	...	3	2	...	3
7. Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Poetry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Politics	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. Religion	...	...	2	...	2	...	2	2
14. Science (Mathematical and Mechanical)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Science (Natural and other)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Travels and Voyages	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	...	1	5	...	6	2	5	6

Sanskrit Language.

1. Art	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Biography	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Drama	...	...	2	...	2	...	2	2
4. Fiction	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1
5. History	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Language	1	...	2	...	3	...	3	3
7. Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Poetry	...	...	7	...	7	...	7	7
11. Politics	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. Religion	8	...	8	...	16	...	16	16
14. Science (Mathematical and Mechanical)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Science (Natural and other)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Travels and Voyages	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1
TOTAL	10	...	20	...	30	...	30	30

Arabic Language.

Subjects.	ORIGINAL WORKS.		Re-publications.	Translations.	Total.	Educa-tional.	Non-educational.	Total.
	First edition.	New edition.						
1. Art
2. Biography
3. Drama
4. Fiction
5. History
6. Language
7. Law
8. Medicine
9. Miscellaneous
10. Poetry
11. Politics
12. Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science)
13. Religion	10	...	10	...	10	10
14. Science (Mathematical and Mechanical)
15. Science (Natural and other)
16. Travels and Voyages
TOTAL	10	...	10	...	10	10

Bi-Lingual—Latin and English Publications.

1. Art	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Biography	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Drama	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Fiction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. History	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Language	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1
7. Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Miscellaneous	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1
10. Poetry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Politics	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. Religion	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. Science (Mathematical and Mechanical)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Science (Natural and other)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Travels and Voyages	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	...	...	2	...	2	1	1	2

Bi-Lingual—English and Tamil Publications.

1. Art	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Biography	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Drama	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Fiction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. History	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Language	...	...	8	...	7	7	...	7
7. Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Miscellaneous	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1
10. Poetry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Politics	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. Religion	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. Science (Mathematical and Mechanical)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Science (Natural and other)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Travels and Voyages	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	...	...	1	8	8	7	1	8

Bi-Lingual—English and Malayalam Publications.

1. Art	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Biography	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Drama	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Fiction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. History	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Language	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1
7. Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Poetry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Politics	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. Religion	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. Science (Mathematical and Mechanical)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Science (Natural and other)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Travels and Voyages	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1

Bi-Lingual—English and Hindustani Publications.

Subjects.	ORIGINAL WORKS.		Re- publi- cations.	Transla- tions.	Total.	Educa- tional.	Non- educa- tional.	Total.
	First edition.	New edition.						
1. Art
2. Biography
3. Drama
4. Fiction
5. History
6. Language	2	1	...	...	3	1	2	3
7. Law
8. Medicine
9. Miscellaneous
10. Poetry
11. Politics
12. Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science)
13. Religion
14. Science (Mathematical and Mechanical)
15. Science (Natural and other)
16. Travels and Voyages
TOTAL	2	1	...	...	3	1	2	3

Bi-Lingual—English and Kanarese Publications.

1. Art	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Biography	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Drama	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Fiction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. History	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Language	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	1
7. Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Poetry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Politics	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. Religion	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. Science (Mathematical and Mechanical)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Science (Natural and other)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Travels and Voyages	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	..	1	...	...	1	1	...	1

Bi-Lingual—English and Persian Publications.

1. Art	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Biography	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Drama	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Fiction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. History	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Language	1	1	...	...	2	1	1	2
7. Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Poetry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Politics	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. Religion	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. Science (Mathematical and Mechanical)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Science (Natural and other)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Travels and Voyages	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	1	1	...	...	2	1	1	2

Bi-Lingual—Tamil and English Publications.

1. Art	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Biography	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Drama	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Fiction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. History	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Language	6	1	1	...	6	5	1	6
7. Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Poetry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Politics	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. Religion	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. Science (Mathematical and Mechanical)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Science (Natural and other)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Travels and Voyages	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	6	1	1	...	6	5	1	6

Bi-Lingual—Tamil and Sanskrit Publications.

Subjects.	ORIGINAL WORDS.		Re-publications.	Translations.	Total.	Educa-tional.	Non-educational.	Total.
	First edition.	New edition.						
1. Art
2. Biography
3. Drama
4. Fiction
5. History
6. Language
7. Law
8. Medicine
9. Miscellaneous
10. Poetry
11. Politics
12. Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science)
13. Religion	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1
14. Science (Mathematical and Mechanical)
15. Science (Natural and other)
16. Travels and Voyages
TOTAL	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1

Bi-Lingual—Telugu and English Publications.

1. Art	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Biography	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Drama	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Fiction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. History	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Language	2	...	...	1	3	2	1	3
7. Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Poetry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Politics	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. Religion	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. Science (Mathematical and Mechanical)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Science (Natural and other)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Travels and Voyages	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	2	...	...	1	3	2	1	3

Bi-Lingual—Kanarese and Konkani Publications.

1. Art	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Biography	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Drama	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Fiction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. History	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Language	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Poetry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Politics	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. Religion	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1
14. Science (Mathematical and Mechanical)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Science (Natural and other)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Travels and Voyages	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1

Bi-Lingual—Tulu and English Publications.

1. Art	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Biography	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Drama	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Fiction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. History	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Language	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	1
7. Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Poetry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Politics	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. Religion	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. Science (Mathematical and Mechanical)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Science (Natural and other)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Travels and Voyages	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	1

Bi-Lingual—Sanskrit and English Publications.

Subjects.	ORIGINAL WORKS.		Re-publications.	Translations.	Total.	Educational.	Non-educational.	Total.
	First edition.	New edition.						
1. Art
2. Biography
3. Drama
4. Fiction
5. History
6. Language	2	...	1	...	3	2	1	3
7. Law
8. Medicine
9. Miscellaneous
10. Poetry
11. Politics
12. Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science)
13. Religion	2	...	...	...	2	...	2	2
14. Science (Mathematical and Mechanical)
15. Science (Natural and other)	1	...	1	...	1	1
16. Travels and Voyages
TOTAL	4	...	2	...	6	2	4	6

Bi-Lingual—Sanskrit and Tamil Publications.

1. Art	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Biography	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Drama	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Fiction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. History	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Language	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Poetry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Politics	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. Religion	13	...	1	...	14	...	14	14
14. Science (Mathematical and Mechanical)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Science (Natural and other)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Travels and Voyages	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	13	...	1	...	14	...	14	14

Bi-Lingual—Sanskrit and Telugu Publications.

1. Art	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Biography	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Drama	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1
4. Fiction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. History	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Language	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Medicine	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1
9. Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Poetry	3	...	7	...	10	...	10	10
11. Politics	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. Religion	1	7	7	...	15	...	15	15
14. Science (Mathematical and Mechanical)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Science (Natural and other)	2	...	1	...	3	...	3	3
16. Travels and Voyages	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	7	7	15	1	30	...	30	30

Bi-Lingual—Sanskrit and Malayalam Publications.

1. Art	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Biography	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Drama	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Fiction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. History	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Language	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Poetry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Politics	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. Religion	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. Science (Mathematical and Mechanical)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Science (Natural and other)	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1
16. Travels and Voyages	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1

Bi-Lingual—Sanskrit and Kanarese Publications.

Subjects.	ORIGINAL WORKS.		Re-publications.	Translations.	Total.	Educa-tional.	Non-educational.	Total.
	First edition.	New edition.						
1. Art
2. Biography
3. Drama
4. Fiction
5. History
6. Language
7. Law
8. Medicine
9. Miscellaneous
10. Poetry
11. Politics
12. Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science)
13. Religion	2	...	2	...	2	2
14. Science (Mathematical and Mechanical)
15. Science (Natural and other)
16. Travels and Voyages
TOTAL	2	...	2	...	2	2

Bi-Lingual—Malayalam and Hindustani Publications.

1. Art . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Biography . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Drama . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Fiction . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. History . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Language	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1
7. Law . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Medicine . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Miscellaneous . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Poetry . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Politics . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. Religion . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. Science (Mathematical and Mechanical) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Science (Natural and other) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Travels and Voyages . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1

Tri-Lingual—English, Tamil and Telugu Publications.

1. Art . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Biography . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Drama . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Fiction . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. History . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Language . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Law . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Medicine . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Miscellaneous . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Poetry . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Politics . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. Religion . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. Science (Mathematical and Mechanical)	1	1	...	...	2	2	...	2
15. Science (Natural and other) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Travels and Voyages . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	1	1	...	...	2	2	...	2

Tri-Lingual—Sanskrit, Telugu and English Publications.

1. Art . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Biography . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Drama . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Fiction . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. History . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Language . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Law . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Medicine . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Miscellaneous . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Poetry . . . . .	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1
11. Politics . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. Religion . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. Science (Mathematical and Mechanical) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Science (Natural and other) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Travels and Voyages . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL . . . . .	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1

Tri-Lingual—Sanskrit, Telugu and Kannara Publications.

Subjects.	ORIGINAL WORKS.		Re-publications.	Translations.	Total.	Educa-tional.	Non-educational.	Total.
	First edition.	New edition.						
1. Art
2. Biography
3. Drama
4. Fiction
5. History
6. Language	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1
7. Law
8. Medicine
9. Miscellaneous
10. Poetry
11. Politics
12. Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science)
13. Religion
14. Science (Mathematical and Mechanical)
15. Science (Natural and other)
16. Travels and Voyages
TOTAL	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1

Polyglot Publications.

1. Art . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Biography . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Drama . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Fiction . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. History . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Language . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Law . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Medicine . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Miscellaneous . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Poetry . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Politics . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. Religion	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1
14. Science (Mathematical and Mechanical)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Science (Natural and other)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Travels and Voyages . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1

It will be seen from the subjoined statement that the number of original works has steadily increased during the past five years, and that there was a considerable falling off in the number of translations for 1887, while, under the head of republications, it appears that a larger number for a particular year is, as a rule, followed by a smaller number for the succeeding year :—

Years.	Original books.	Translations.	Republications.	Total.
1883	225	37	556	818
1884	343	96	379	818
1885	340	79	452	871
1886	455	92	243	790
1887	490	22	531	1,043

This alteration in reprints is accounted for by the fact that such books as are in general use are published in large editions so as to supply the demand of two or more years. The size of the editions of these reprints is given by the Registrar, and this information is very valuable, as it gives some idea of the number of readers including pupils among the people. The average number of copies produced did not probably exceed three quarters of a million, of which probably at least one-third and possibly one-half was absorbed by schools. That less than a half of a million of copies should meet the requirements of the religious and general readers in a population of 31 millions indicates the low average of education and intelligence among the people. The low figure of 22 under translations may be regarded as the result of the very large number published during the preceding three years; but in the present condition of original literary work in the country even temporary lessening of activity in that of translating books for the general reader is to be regretted.

2. The figures given below show that the publications for 1887 had *the widest* circulation, and that elementary education is gradually spreading among almost all classes and races of the Presidency—

The number of single languages and bilingual and trilingual combinations in which books were published during—

1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.
15	10	20	24	30

3. The following table gives the number of books and pamphlets printed during the five years ending 1887 in English and in five of the principal vernaculars of the Presidency. It is highly gratifying to observe that Hindustani has more than doubled its publications, but the total number is small. Under English the increase has been 83 per cent., but under the Dravidian languages the progress has not been so great as might have been expected, considering the spread of education, and extension of the means of communication. Still the number of copies produced may be proportionately much greater than that of the books themselves. Variety in reading implies considerable education.

Years.	NUMBER OF BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS PUBLISHED IN					
	English.	Tamil.	Telugu.	Malayalam.	Kanarese.	Hindustani.
1883	128	297	130	83	58	14
1884	142	262	135	73	49	14
1885	154	245	177	100	37	26
1886	183	276	183	74	48	29
1887	237	334	143	95	67	33

4. The figures given below show how rapidly the issues of periodicals have increased in number:—

Years.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.
Number of periodicals	55	74	119	137	230

Periodicals which deal with questions of present interest indicate, among other things, the moral, religious and social tendencies of a nation. In India where *freedom of action* on certain subjects was, and, to a great extent, is still prohibited, freedom in thought is resulting in *freedom in speaking and writing*, and ultimately, it may be hoped, in freedom of action.

5. Of the original works, 7 (two of which were written in Hindustani) were intended for *women*, 5 for *girls* and 19 for *children*. Almost all of these were published by schoolmasters, schoolmistresses and inspecting officers. The fact that teachers and inspecting agents have directed their attention to improve the education of *women* and *children* by trying to bring out suitable books, shows that early education is beginning to be carried out more in accord with scientific principles than heretofore. The change will no doubt re-act on higher education and render it sounder and more thorough than it has hitherto been. Eleven works on Indian philosophy, nine on Astrology, one on Astronomy and ten on Medicine were published in Sanskrit, Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam and Kanarese.

6. Several, apparently valuable, additions were made to the list of books during the year under report. Among these are (1) *Jivaka Chintamani*, one of the five ancient grand epics in Tamil, (2) *Andra Pada Parijata*, a Telugu Dictionary, (3) a Telugu and English Dictionary, (4) *Garuda Purana*, a Purana in Malayalam, (5) *Kundalata*, the first novel in Malayalam, by a graduate of the Madras University, (6) *Sidhanta Koumadi*, a Standard Sanskrit Grammar, (7) a Tulu-English Dictionary, (8) *Hari Kirtanigal*, by a Hindu lady, (9) a Manual on Hydraulics by the Principal of the College of Engineering, (10) *Silpa Chintamani*, a Tamil work on Indian Architecture, and (11) Tamil Fourth Reader of the Government series.

7. Great activity is noticeable under religious productions, and tends to show how much the mind of the reading classes is now occupied with this subject.

8. The increasing infringement of the copyright law noticed by the Registrar is much to be regretted. The difficulties in the way of suppressing the practice are almost insuperable, but every effort will be made to effect this object.

H. B. GRIGG,
Director of Public Instruction.

ORDER THEREON.

The review and analysis of publications registered in this Presidency under Act XXV of 1867 during the year 1887 will be forwarded to the Government of India.

(True Extract.)

H. E. STOKES,
Chief Secretary to the Govt. of Madras.

To the Director of Public Instruction.

BOMBAY.

From—J. De C. ATKINS, Esq., Under Secretary to the Government of Bombay, General Department, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department,—No. 2323, dated Bombay Castle, the 14th August 1888.

With reference to the letter from the Assistant Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, No. 921, dated the 5th ultimo, I am directed to forward herewith, for submission to the Government of India, copy of a Report by the Reporter on the Native Press and Registrar of Native Publications, Bombay, containing a brief review and analysis of publications registered in the Quarterly Official Catalogues for the year 1887, together with its accompaniment, prepared in accordance with the orders contained in the Resolutions of the Government of India, No. 10—707, dated 26th April 1875, and No. 1—436, dated 12th September 1882.

From—G. M. SÁRKHÉ, Esq., Registrar of Native Publications, Bombay, to the Acting Under Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Judicial Department,—No. 211, dated 5th July 1888.

I have the honour to submit a brief review and analysis of the publications registered during 1887 in the Bombay Presidency under Act XXV of 1867 with the four quarterly catalogues.

2. The total number of publications registered was 1,703, which may first be divided into 1,252 books and 541 monthly or quarterly issues of periodicals, and secondly into 1,601 or 89 per cent. works in oriental languages and 192 or 11 per cent. works in English. The 1,601 oriental works included 283 books and 119 periodicals in Maráthi, 379 books and 269 periodicals in Gujaráti, 80 books in Urdu, 95 books and 17 periodicals in Sanskrit, and 359 works in the other spoken and classical languages of the Presidency, such as Kanarese, Hindi, Márvádi, and bilingual, trilingual and quadrilingual combinations.

3. Of the 192 English publications 107 were books and 85 were numbers of monthly and quarterly periodicals. The former included 81 original works published for the first time, and 26 new editions, republications, and translations. Of these, 52 books were either composed or edited by 47 Europeans and 55 books by 54 natives, the latter number including 12 graduates of the Bombay University and a few undergraduates. The most important English works were, *The Civilisation of the Eastern Iránians in ancient times*, *The Age of the Avesta and Zoroaster* and *Iranian Art*, being translations of German works, by Dáráb Dastur Peshotun Sanjána, B.A.; *Egypt or the Double Land and its stone records* by W. E. S. T.; *Atkinson's Commentaries on the Laws of British India, Volume I*; *The Avifauna of British India and its Dependencies*, Parts I and II, and *The Zoology of Beluchistán and Southern Afghanistan*, both by James A. Murray; *The Bombay Materia Medica and their Therapeutics* by Doctor R. N. Khory; *Pársiism and its place in History* by Professor James Darmestetter; *The Zoroastrian and some other ancient systems* by Dhunjibhoy Jamssetji Medhora, and *The Journal of the Anthropological Society*, Bombay. Besides these, a few pamphlets on social and religious subjects, such as "The law for the restitution of conjugal rights" by V. S. Apté, M.A., "Social and Religious Reform in Western India" by Surgeon K. R. Kirtikar, "A Lecture on Woman, Her place and power" by Diván Bahádur R. Raghunáthráv, and "English Impressions" by N. G. Chandávarkar also deserve special mention, the rest of the publications by native authors being only catechisms, manuals, compilations and selections from English authors or republications with etymological, grammatical and other notes and explanations intended for the use of native school boys.

4. The English periodicals started in the year under report were, *The Indian Annals and Magazine of Natural Science*, a useful and interesting record of scientific discoveries in India, *The Journal of the Bombay Natural History Society*, aiming at the advancement of the pursuit of zoology, botany, and geology in all their branches, and *English Opinion on India*, containing extracts from articles on Indian, political and other questions of the day published by newspapers and periodicals in England, and thus placing within easy reach of the educated natives of India English views on Indian topics that were formerly almost inaccessible to them on account of their being spread over numerous newspapers and periodicals.

English Periodicals.

5. The total number of Maráthi books published in the year under review was 283, of which 133 were republications of ancient authors and new editions of modern original works and translations, and 145 new productions.

Maráthi Books.

Of the three works under the head of *Arts*, one was on photography, one on native music and one on native culinary art.

The two original *biographical* works were the biographies of Her Imperial Majesty Queen Victoria, published in connection with the celebration of the Jubilee.

The works of light literature, namely, novels and dramas, were of the usual type comprising entertaining stories, legends, operas, farces, &c. None of them are specially noticeable except the *Bháratbháishajya Prabhávadigdarshana* or the glorious achievements of Indian medical science, which advocates the cause of Indian medical science and decries European therapeutics, condemning it as unsuitable to the people of a country so different in every respect from England as India, the *Wise Nathan*, which conveys the liberal view that saintly characters may be produced by thorough devotion to any of the principal religions of the world and the *Stribodh Málá*, which conveys sound advice to young girls in different relations of life.

Among the *historical* works of the year, "History of the Native States, Chapter I," by Mr. Limaye, gives much useful information.

The works under *Language* are with one exception glossaries of words occurring in the reading books of the school series, the explanations contained in them being often more difficult than the original on account of simple Maráthi words being rendered by difficult Sanskrit ones. The exception above noted is the *Sangit Laghu Vyákaran Bodh* or "elements of Maráthi grammar in verse" by Mr. Athavle, which affords much help to school children in committing to memory definitions of grammatical terms.

The *medical* and *poetical* works of the year are small pamphlets of indifferent merit.

The books on *Science*, *Mathematical* and *Natural*, are multiplication tables and hand books of the geography of some districts in the Bombay Presidency intended for beginners in Maráthi schools. The *Science Primer on Botany* by Káshináth Bákrishna Maráthe, LL.B., however, deserves special mention as making a valuable addition to Maráthi scientific literature.

Under *Politics* the *Lekhana Ratnamálá* or "a collection of precious letters," is a reprint of letters alleged to be written by Báráji Janárdan Bhánu *alias* Náná Farnavis, the Prime Minister of the Peshva Savái Mádhavráv. Náná was considered a wise ruler and a great statesman. The letters relate to the period when a war was being carried on between the Maráthás and the English and a treaty was about to be concluded through Mahádji Scindia (1780). Náná considered the English "treacherous" and warned Scindia to be cautious in making the treaty. In a short introduction to this work the editor describes the English as designing and says that their rule has made the natives of India vicious and penniless. The *Purvekálil Tárá* is a translation of an English pamphlet, called "The Star in the East," vigorously advocating the rights of the natives of India.

The class *Miscellaneous* includes works on various subjects, of which the essays on the Mahábhárat, the marriageable age among the Hindus, the proper age for marriage according to physiology and the degeneration of India, read respectively by Messrs. Modak, Athalye, Dr. Deshmukh and Mr. Bápat under the auspices of the Hindu Union Club, Bombay, and the *Vedokta stri Dharma Prakásh* by Mr. Vináyak Shástri Velbankar are the most important. Mr. Modak gives in short the substance of the Mahábhárat, assigns dates to the principal events narrated therein, and considers the work to be 7,000 years old. Mr. Athalye is of opinion that according to the Hindu *śástras* the marriageable age for boys is 16 and for girls between 11 and 14, while Dr. Deshmukh by the light of physiology fixes the former at 25 to 30 and the latter between 16 to 20. Mr. Bápat laments the social, moral, and political degeneration of India, mentions some of the stock grievances of the native press, and suggests remedies

for all these evils from the standpoint of a considerate and discerning orthodox Hindu. Mr. Velhankar in his work explains the moral, social, and religious duties of Hindu women as laid down in the Vedas and the Purāns.

The seven works under *Philosophy* are reprints of old works, six of them inculcating the ordinary doctrines of the Vedant philosophy, and the seventh being an allegorical story in verse, describing the struggle between the worldly and the spiritual tendencies of the mind and resembling the old and well-known Sanskrit drama *Prabodh Chandrolaya* that bears similarity to the old English moralities.

The nine publications on *Religion* comprise six tracts on Christianity, two on Hinduism, and one on Brahmoism or Indian deism.

Of the four works on *Travels*, two are short notes made by two Hindu pilgrims on their pilgrimage to the temple of Rameshvar situated in the extreme south of India and universally revered by the Hindus as a place of great sanctity; one is an account of the pilgrimages and the charities of the present Chief of Vinchar in Northern, Central, and Southern India; and one is an intelligently written account of a pilgrimage to Jerusalem made in 1880 by a religious enthusiast of the Bene-Israelite community.

Maráthi Periodicals.

6. Seven periodicals have been added to the old number as new births in the year under report.

7. In Gujaráti 379 works were catalogued in all, of which 110 were reprints of old works and 269 new works of the year. Of these 379 books, 83 per cent. were either written or edited by Hindus, 13 per cent. by Pársis, and 4 per cent. by Mahomedans. The most important works under each head are mentioned below.

Gujaráti Books.

Of the six works on *Arts*, two are on musical instruments, one on engine-driving, one on weaving, one on agriculture, and one on miscellaneous subjects.

The *Biographical* works comprise translations of the lives of Sir William Wallace and of a few eminent Romans and Greeks; a life of Emperor Akbar, an original biography of Kursandás Mulji, an earnest worker in the cause of education and reform, who attracted considerable notice by his staunch opposition to and fearless exposure of the practices of the Vallabian Mahárájás in Bombay, and three biographies of Her Majesty Empress Victoria, of varying size and merit published in commemoration of the Royal Jubilee.

The works under the headings of *Drama and Fiction* are on diverse subjects, such as the social evils of early marriage and bigamy, gambling, mythological legends, the virtues of the warlike Rajputs, &c., some of them being translations or adaptations of well-known English works such as Gulliver's Travels, Johnson's Rasselas, &c. The following publications alone deserve particular mention under these headings:—The *Ashrumati Náatak*, or the Drama of Princess Ashrumati, is an historical drama vividly depicting the patriotism and struggle for independence of Pratápsinh, a Rána of Meywar, who flourished in the time of Akbar and stoutly opposed Mahomedan invasions of his kingdom even at great odds. Pratápsinh was proud that he was one of the few Rájput princes who discarded with disdain marriage connection with the Mogul Emperors. He was much grieved to see, however, his own daughter Ashrumati in love with Prince Selim. On his death-bed he made his daughter become a recluse and renounce all worldly concerns, and she heroically submitted to the will of her father. The drama is a translation of an original work in Bengáli by Jotindranáth Tagore. *Puru Vikram Náatak*, or the Drama of Puru Vikram, is a translation of an original work by the same author. It is founded on the historical incidents of the great war between Alexander the Great and King Porus on the banks of the Indus, beautifully illustrating Rajput patriotism, determination, valour, heroism, and other admirable qualities. Both of these works are far superior to the general run of native productions of the kind. *Udepurá Mahá Ráná and Vimaldevi*, or "the Drama or Maháráná Rájsinh of Udepur and Princess Vimaldevi," is also a good work. *Pramada* or the virtuous daughter-in-law, a translation of a Bengáli production, is a popular work. *Dukhiyári Bachun*, or the unfortunate girl Bachun, Part V, is the concluding portion of an excellent adaptation to Pársi life of Mrs. Henry Wood's "East Lynne." Several scenes in this portion of the story are very pathetic. *Sarasvati Chandra, Bhdg I*, or the "story of Sarasvati-chandra, Part I," is an incomplete love tale describing the intrigues and machinations prevailing in Native States and among the subordinates of the political officers in charge of those States. The work is, on the whole, well written.

Among the works on *History* the following alone deserve notice, the rest being mere school manuals: *Avastájamándái ghorasandri Bábai*, or the social life of the Zoroastrians as described in the Zend Avasta, is a well-argued and clear dissertation. It is a prize essay called for and rewarded by Sir Jamsetji Jijibhai Zartoshti Madressa. *Maráthíjájáojaldái* or the magnificence of Meywar, gives the history of the kingdom of Meywar in Rájputána. The work

is said to be compiled from Colonel Todd's Rájasthán and the legendary lore current in Rájputána. There are two small works giving a brief account of the important events of the fifty years of Her Imperial Majesty's reign written in commemoration of the Royal Jubilee.

Of the books on *Language* the most important is *Gujarátí Shabdárth Kosh* or a vocabulary of Gujarátí words used in common parlance by agriculturists, artisans, and merchants, and not to be found in the dictionaries previously published.

Under the head *Miscellaneous*, *Viramandala dvitiya bhág* or "a circle of Heroes, Part II," is a brief notice of the virtues and meritorious and admirable acts of several European patriots, philanthropists, and religious preachers. The work is written in a liberal spirit and deserves a good reception from the public. *Home Power* impressively describes the great influence exercised by the mother in the education and the formation of the habits of the child and points out the necessity for female education. It is a translation of a portion of Chapter II of "Smiles' Character" by a Gujarátí lady of good education and liberal views. "*Herbert Spencer on Education*," translated into Gujarátí, is a valuable addition to Gujarátí literature. *Collection of public lectures delivered by Mr. M. C. Munsookh on the sacred element of Fire* contains historical and philosophical observations regarding fire worship by the Zoroastrians. *Káthiáwád sarva sangraha*, or a collection of information about Káthiáwár, is a translation of the "Gazetteer of the Bombay Presidency, Vol. VIII, Káthiáwár." The translation was, it is said, made at a heavy cost, the fund for the purpose being raised by the Chiefs of the province by subscriptions. *Paritra Pramadá* or the Pious Lady disapproves of the efforts made by educated men and women to secure to Hindu women the amount of liberty enjoyed by the women of Europe.

The works on *Poetry* are on various subjects but call for no special remarks.

Of the two works on *Politics*, one is a second edition, with some slight omissions, of Hind and Britannia, a political picture that was described at some length in the report of publications for the year 1885, and the other explains the aims and objects of the local self-government scheme as embodied in the Bombay Legislative Acts, Nos. I and II of 1884, particularly as applicable to Gujarát, being a prize essay, approved of by the Gujarát Vernacular Society.

The publications on *Philosophy* are generally reprints of old works on Vedantism or short summaries of the well-known philosophic poem the Bhagvadgita. Two original works under this head require special mention. *Mukta (mukti) shastra* or the science of salvation expounds the views of a follower of Vedantism who has received some English education which seems to have made some impression on his enquiring mind. The author has made himself acquainted with the outlines of the different religions and religious sects about which the work contains some information. *Dnyána Prakásh Prakaran Sangraha*, or a collection of subjects conveying the light of knowledge, contains sermons delivered by a Jain priest on Jainism. A publication of this nature has hitherto been seldom received for registration.

Three publications on *Religion* deserve special mention, the rest being a collection of the songs of the Salvation Army and Jain prayers and hymns. *Khordek Avesta* translated into Gujarati from a French work of Baron C. de Harlez, LL.D., is a useful book for the Zoroastrians, containing, as it does, an intelligible version of their scriptures founded upon modern learned research. *Dasátir*, or the book of light or the laws of God, contains the religious laws, moral advice and philosophical observations delivered by fifteen Zoroastrian prophets from Prophet Mehaábad downwards. It is a translation of a book copied in the Hijri year 259 (A.D. 947). The original is said to be an epitome of a larger work of the same name not obtainable now. *Dasátir* is considered to be older than the *Zend Avesta* and the production of the philosophers who followed the "Mehaábádi religion." The work is also said to be respected by the Hindus and Mahomedans, most of the religious laws, moral precepts and philosophical observations being similar to Indian Aryan views on these subjects. *Commentaries on the Zoroastrian religious ceremonies as compared with the present medical science* tries to show that the ceremonies are in consonance with hygiene, and contribute to preserve health. The work is intended for the instruction of grown-up Pársi boys and girls.

All the publications on *Mathematics* and *Natural Science* are school manuals.

The single work on *Travels* is a brief account of the pilgrimage made by Rupalibái Sáheb Ráni of Koth to Mathura and several other places in the Brij country in Upper India by way of Abu, Ajmir, Jeypur, and Agra.

8. Three new periodicals were added to the old ones, *vis.*, the *Kasarat Sambandhi Starir* Gujarati Periodicals. *Kelavani*, or Physical Education, *Bálsambóth*, or instruction to children, and *Kavita Vilas*, or the sport of poetry.

9. In Urdu there were 80 books, 50 of these being republications and new editions and 30 productions of the year under review. There were no publications under the heads of *Biography*, *Law*, *Medicine*,

Urdu Works.

Politics, Philosophy, Science, and Travels. The two works under *Arts* were translations of English works on military topics. The *dramatical* works were small pamphlets intended for the stage. The *poetical* compositions were in the majority of cases on religious and love subjects. The only Urdu works worth special mention are *Hilayate Isharika Jāneman*; *Janābāh rishā'onta airik nisan* or, my friend, this is a guide to Christians, being a reply to the tracts issued by the Irish Mission, advises the Christians to become Mahomslans, quoting in support of every assertion contained in the exhortation, line and chapter of the Bible. *Tā'ifa-i-jubili*, or the Jubilee present, is a short biography of Her Majesty the Empress Victoria and a brief account of the celebrations of the Royal Jubilee in England, prepared and published in commemoration of the great event.

10. The remaining spoken languages of this Presidency are Hindi, Kānārese, Bīj, Marvadi, Hindu Sindi, Arabic Sindi, and Arvi, and they still continue in a backward condition so far as publications go. The total number of books published in these languages in the year under report was 67 against 103 in the previous year. The following books deserve notice, *Menarhayāi chopāi*, *tathā silarā rās* or verses in Hindi about Menarhayā and a song about chastity is a beautiful old Jain legend in Mārvādi verse. Menarhayā was a princess who at great risk to her life preserved her chastity from being attacked by her husband's brother and attained the salvation of her soul by a strict religious life. *The Art of Photography* in Arabic Sindi explains the first principles and practice of this useful art and is a valuable addition to that literature. So is a translation into Hindu Sindi of Bhagavadgita, a great philosophical poem which is respected throughout the length and breadth of India.

10. Of the several classical languages Sanskrit as usual possesses the largest number of publications. Persian and Arabic have each the same number of books, namely 14. Zend has 9 publications, and Hebrew 2. Of the 95 publications in Sanskrit, 6 only are original, which are small tracts not requiring particular notice. More than 93 per cent. of the Sanskrit publications are reprints of old well-known works. The Zend and Hebrew works are only reprints of entire or portions of old religious works.

Of the few books in Persian and Arabic the following only deserve notice. *Tārikhe Sifārāt-e Hājī Khalil Khān va Mahomed Nabī Khān va Hindustān, 1802-1803*, in Persian, gives an account of the work performed by the two Persian ambassadors in India in those years. *Kitāb Sultan nāmāh*, also in Persian, is a history of the Turkish Empire up to the close of the last Russo-Turkish war. *Tavsiye Malikā Inglisā va Kaisar Hindustān Vīktoria* contains Persian verses in praise of Her Imperial Majesty Queen Victoria, written in commemoration of the Jubilee year of Her Majesty's reign. *Tārikhe-Baghdād* or the history of Bagdad in Arabic contains an account of the administration of the Bagdad Province by the different governors who ruled there since the time of Sultān Mahomed of Turkey about 42 years ago. *Kalīd va Damnd*, or "two jackals," is an Arabic version of the Panchatantra or a Sanskrit work in five chapters well known to oriental scholars, the Sanskrit names of the jackals are Karataka and Damanaka. The translation was made about A.D. 760.

12. *Kāvya Māla* or a collection of poems, and *Grantha Ratna Māla* or a series of valuable books, are the two periodicals, 17 monthly issues of which are included under this head. These periodicals publish useful and rare old poetical works.

13. Of the books in more than one language the following deserve special mention:—

The series entitled *Upanishad Sangraha*, or a collection of the Upanishads, continues to publish the texts of the Upanishads with Sanskrit commentaries and a Marāthi translation, thus placing within the reach of the public these well known and widely venerated works giving the philosophical side of Hinduism.

The *Chāndoggyopanishad* is treated in the same manner; it belongs to the Sāmaveda and explains the nature of God and supports the dual system.

Yogasutrāni Samākhīpādak, or the aphorisms of *yoga* or fixing the mind in abstract contemplation, explains the means by which man may attain complete union with the Supreme soul.

Sankhya Darakara, or the light of the Sankhya philosophy, gives the original Sanskrit text of Kāpila, the founder of the Sānkhya system of philosophy. The Sānkhya doctrine is one of the great divisions of Hindu philosophy, being peremptorily dualistic (Uratavādin). It utterly repudiates the idea that impure matter can originate from pure spirit. The Hindi commentary appears to be a translation of a Sanskrit work.

Of late few original works written in prose have appeared on Vedantism: but *Dvāi lakhandan-puroṣka a braita pratipadaka Vedānta sara* or substance of the Vedānta philosophy refuting the theory of the dual and supporting that of the non-dual system, is of this nature. It is an exposition of Vedantism in support of the non-dual system or the doctrine of the identity of the human soul, and the Divine essence or of the Deity and the universe, supported by Shankarāchārya and others, and in refutation of the dual system or the doctrine of the distinctness of the deity and the universe, advocated by Rāmānujāchārya, Madhvāchārya, Vallabhāchārya, Nilakantha, and others.

Ancient Irānium and Zoroastrian Morals contains extracts from Jāvedān Kherad or the maxims of Hosheng, selections from the Dasātir, a book of the prophets of the ancient Irānians, and extracts from the Zend Avasta. The English translation of the Jāvedān is by E. H. Palmer, B.A., and that of the Avasta prayers is by Mr. Bleek. The English and Zend texts are accompanied by their Gūjarāti translation. The Compiler has added a short paper in English with its translation in Gūjarāti on the nature of God and the duties of man.

Pramāna sahasri or a thousand authoritative precepts is a collection of more than a thousand Sanskrit doctrines or authoritative utterances from the Shrutis, Smritis, and other sources on I. Creation of the universe, II. Conduct conformable to religious and legal institutes (Shrutis and Smritis), and III. Studious contemplation.

The Journal of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, Extra Number, Vol. XVIII, No. XLV, contains the third report of operations in search of Sanskrit manuscripts. The search was made at Ahmedabad in Gūjarāt, Bundi, Kotah and Jhālrapātan in Eastern Rājputāna, and Cambay.

Bhoja Prabandha (Ballāl Kṛvī Varchita, Mula Sahit Gūjarāti Bhāshāntār) or a compilation of songs (in Sanskrit) about king Bhoja by the poet Ballāl, together with its Gūjarāti translation.

Kautuka Chintāmani or the marvellous celestial gem yielding every thing wanted, is in Sanskrit verse with its Marāthi translation. The original Sanskrit work is said to be a compilation from different works. The book contains a collection of "practical" receipts on diverse subjects, such as the charming or bewitching of the sight as that effected by jugglers, the defeat of an enemy's army, protection from injury by weapons, protection from fire, poisons and drowning, increase of virile energy, excitement of amorous desires, manufacture of pearls, rubies, coral, gold, sandalwood, saffron, musk, redlead, finding treasure trove, making a man invisible, and for the performance of several other marvels. There are a few receipts even for making a man immortal! In some places incantations are prescribed for achieving success in manipulation.

Gaudaraho, a historical poem in Prākṛit by Vākpati, is written in the Arya metre. Gaudavaho or the slaying of the king of the Gaud country (Upper Bengal) is in celebration of the glory of king Yashovarman of Kanouj, the patron of the poet. The present edition of the poem is based upon four manuscripts written in the Devanagari character. The commentary of Haripāla in Sanskrit is in many places merely a Sanskrit construction of the Prākṛit text or a *chāyā* (shadow) as such a version is usually called. To the poem is prefixed a learned introduction containing an exhaustive summary of the poem followed by valuable notes and appendices. The editor says that the present large poem is merely a preface or prelude and that the poem is still to come which will give a full description of how Yashovarman killed Gaud, the king of Magadha or the Gaud country.

14. So far as intellectual progress and literary activity, gauged by the quantity and quality of publications go, the year 1887 has no improvement to show upon the preceding year, but is barely on a footing of equality with it, the number of literary works in the former being smaller than that in the latter by only 13. Looking to table No. 64 of the total books for the year, it will be seen that the important subjects of *Arts and Science* were still neglected. Light literature was, however, as usual well attended to. Of the spoken languages of the Presidency, Marāthi and Gūjarāti naturally evinced the greatest literary activity, the others being comparatively in the background. Among the classical languages Sanskrit was the greatest favourite, but still there were very few attempts worth the name at original composition in that language, most of the attention having been devoted to republication and a little to translation. The year under report being the Jubilee year of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress's reign, her life was published in almost every language, nearly 25 works of the kind having been registered in all. As pointed out in former reports very few books were written by University graduates, only 67 out of a total of 1,793 publications having been contributed by 32 graduates. The total number of publications under review has been classified into 1,161 original productions, 368 republications and 264 translations. Of this total 1,155 works were printed at

Bombay in 68 presses, 369 printed in Gujarat at 34 presses, 250 in the Central and Southern Divisions at 32 presses, and 19 in Sind at 6 presses.

15. The number of works registered for copyright during the year under report was 291, of which 238 were private and 53 Government publications.

16. Generally speaking, the tone of the publications was unobjectionable, except that the works entitled *Chhote Kanthako Khyal aur Lavan* or the song about the child husband, and *Khyal Syamiko aur Chhalla pani kdriko* or a song about a religious ascetic and a handsome and dashing female water-carrier, contain a few indelicate expressions.

ANALYSIS OF PUBLICATIONS REGISTERED IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY UNDER ACT XXV OF 1867 DURING THE YEAR 1887.

(1) English.

Subjects.	ORIGINAL WORKS.		Re-publications.	Translations.	Total.	Educa-tional.	Non-educational.	Total.
	First editions.	New editions.						
Arts	2	...	...	...	2	...	2	2
Biography	1	...	...	1	2	...	2	2
Drama	1	...	1	...	2	...	2	2
Fiction	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1
History	4	1	...	2	7	2	5	7
Language	9	3	1	...	13	8	5	13
Law	8	...	...	...	8	...	8	8
Medicine	4	...	...	...	4	...	4	4
Miscellaneous	41	2	6	2	53	...	53	53
Poetry	1	...	2	...	3	...	3	3
Politics	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1
Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science)	1	1	...	...	2	...	2	2
Religion	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1
Science (Natural and other)	7	1	...	...	8	4	4	8
TOTAL	81	9	11	6	107	15	92	107

(2) Marathi.

Arts	2	...	...	...	2	...	2	2
Biography	2	...	1	2	6	...	6	6
Drama	17	5	...	5	30	...	30	30
Fiction	10	5	1	4	20	...	20	20
History	3	2	...	...	6	5	1	6
Language	17	23	1	...	41	41	...	41
Law	...	1	1	2	4	...	4	4
Medicine	2	...	...	...	2	...	2	2
Miscellaneous	43	9	2	6	60	...	60	60
Poetry	15	4	23	1	55	...	55	55
Politics	2	...	1	1	4	...	4	4
Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science)	...	...	7	...	7	...	7	7
Religion	1	1	2	4	9	...	9	9
Science (Mathematical and Mechanical)	2	2	...	...	5	...	5	5
Science (Natural and other)	2	23	...	1	27	27	...	27
Voyages and Travels	2	1	...	...	4	...	4	4
TOTAL	124	77	52	80	283	78	205	283

(3) Gujarati.

Arts	5	...	...	1	6	...	6	6
Biography	2	2	...	2	7	...	7	7
Drama	21	6	...	6	33	...	33	33
Fiction	24	2	2	16	49	...	49	49
History	9	2	...	1	12	7	5	12
Language	8	12	...	...	20	18	2	20
Law	2	1	4	...	8	...	8	8
Miscellaneous	45	9	2	22	94	7	91	94
Poetry	49	12	27	1	89	...	89	89
Politics	1	1	...	...	2	...	2	2
Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science)	5	2	2	5	15	...	15	15
Religion	2	2	...	2	7	...	7	7
Science (Mathematical and Mechanical)	6	6	...	1	13	12	1	13
Science (Natural and other)	9	8	...	1	18	17	1	18
Voyages and Travels	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1
TOTAL	199	67	27	76	379	61	318	379

(4) Hindi.

Subjects.	ORIGINAL WORKS.		Re-publications.	Translations.	Total.	Educa-tional.	Non-educational.	Total.
	First editions.	New editions.						
Arts . . . . .	...	...	...	2	2	...	2	2
Drama . . . . .	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1
Language . . . . .	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	1
Law	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1
Miscellaneous	1	...	...	1	2	...	2	2
Poetry	6	2	12	...	20	...	20	20
Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science)	1	...	...	2	3	...	3	3
Religion . . . . .	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	1
Science (Natural and other) . . . . .	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	1
TOTAL	9	4	12	7	32	2	30	32

(5) Kanarese.

Drama	3	...	...	...	3	...	3	3
Law . . . . .	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1
Miscellaneous	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1
Poetry . . . . .	...	...	2	...	2	...	2	2
Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science) . . . . .	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1
Science (Mathematical and Mechanical)	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	1
TOTAL	5	...	3	1	9	1	8	9

(6) Brij.

Poetry . . . . .	...	...	3	...	3	...	3	3
Religion . . . . .	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1
TOTAL	...	...	4	...	4	...	4	4

(7) Marvadi.

Poetry	3	...	3	...	3	3
------------------	-----	-----	---	-----	---	-----	---	---

(8) Urdu.

Arts . . . . .	...	...	...	2	2	...	2	2
Drama	8	9	...	...	17	...	17	17
Fiction . . . . .	...	...	2	...	2	...	2	2
History . . . . .	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1
Language	2	...	3	...	5	5	...	5
Miscellaneous	6	...	2	3	11	1	10	11
Poetry	10	1	23	...	34	...	34	34
Religion . . . . .	...	...	8	...	8	...	8	8
TOTAL	28	10	39	5	80	6	74	80

(9) Hindu-Sindi.

Miscellaneous . . . . .	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1
Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science) . . . . .	...	...	1	1	2	...	2	2
Religion . . . . .	...	1	2	1	4	...	4	4
TOTAL	...	1	3	3	7	...	7	7

(10) Arabic-Sindi.

Arts	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1
Fiction . . . . .	...	2	...	...	2	...	2	2
Language . . . . .	...	3	...	...	3	...	3	3
Poetry . . . . .	...	1	1	...	2	...	2	2
Religion . . . . .	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1
Science (Natural and other) . . . . .	...	2	...	...	2	2	...	2
TOTAL	1	3	2	...	11	5	6	11

(11) Sivi.

Poetry	1	1	...	1	1
------------------	---	-----	-----	-----	---	-----	---	---

(12) Sanskrit.

Subjects.	Outstanding Works.		Re-published.	Trans-lations.	Total.	Educa-tional.	Non-educational.	Total.
	First editions.	New editions.						
Biography	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1
Drama . . . . .	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1
Language	1	1	10	...	12	4	8	12
Law . . . . .	...	...	3	...	3	...	3	3
Medicine . . . . .	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1
Miscellaneous	2	...	7	...	9	...	9	9
Poetry . . . . .	...	...	29	...	29	...	29	29
Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science)	1	...	10	...	11	...	11	11
Religion . . . . .	...	...	29	...	29	...	29	29
TOTAL	5	1	89	...	95	4	91	95

(13) Hebrew.

Religion	1	...	1	...	2	...	2	2
--------------------	---	-----	---	-----	---	-----	---	---

(14) Persian.

Fiction . . . . .	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1
History	2	...	...	...	2	...	2	2
Language	1	1	1	...	2	2	1	2
Miscellaneous	1	1	...	...	2	1	1	2
Poetry	1	...	4	...	5	...	5	5
Religion . . . . .	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1
TOTAL	5	2	7	...	14	4	10	14

(15) Arabic.

Fiction . . . . .	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1
History	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1
Law . . . . .	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1
Miscellaneous	1	...	1	...	2	...	2	2
Poetry . . . . .	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1
Religion . . . . .	...	...	8	...	8	...	8	8
TOTAL	2	...	12	...	14	...	14	14

(16) Zend.

Religion	9	...	9	...	9	9
--------------------	-----	-----	---	-----	---	-----	---	---

(17) Latin and English.

Language	1	1	1	...	1
--------------------	---	-----	-----	-----	---	---	-----	---

(18) Maráthi and English.

Language	2	2	...	16	20	20	...	20
Poetry	1	...	...	1	2	...	2	2
TOTAL	3	2	...	17	22	20	2	22

(19) Sanskrit and Maráthi.

Language	1	...	...	2	2	2	...	2
Medicine . . . . .	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1
Miscellaneous . . . . .	...	...	3	9	12	...	12	12
Poetry	1	...	...	2	2	...	2	2
Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science)	1	...	2	2	6	...	6	6
Religion . . . . .	...	...	6	...	6	...	6	6
Science (Natural and other ) . . . . .	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1
TOTAL	3	...	11	19	22	2	22	22

(20) English and Gujarati.

Subjects.	Original Works.		Re-publications.	Translations.	Total.	Educa-tional.	Non-educational.	Total.
	First editions	New editions						
Language	8	2	...	14	24	16	8	24
Miscellaneous	1	...	1	...	2	...	2	2
Poetry . . . . .	...	...	1	..	1	...	1	1
TOTAL	9	2	2	14	27	16	11	27

(21) Sanskrit and Gujarati.

Language . . . . .	...	...	...	1	1	1	-	1
Medicine . . . . .	...	...	...	21	21	...	21	21
Miscellaneous	1	...	...	3	4	...	4	4
Poetry . . . . .	...	...	1	6	7	...	7	7
Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science) . . . . .	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1
Religion . . . . .	...	...	1	1	2	...	2	2
Voyages and Travels	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1
TOTAL	2	.	2	33	37	3	36	37

(22) Sanskrit and English.

Drama . . . . .	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1
Fiction . . . . .	...	...	2	...	2	...	2	2
Language . . . . .	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1
Poetry	1	...	1	1	3	...	3	3
TOTAL	1	1	4	1	7	1	6	7

(23) Sanskrit and Hindi.

Miscellaneous . . . . .	...	...	...	5	5	...	5	5
Poetry . . . . .	...	...	2	1	3	...	3	3
Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science)	2	...	...	...	2	...	2	2
Religion . . . . .	...	...	1	1	2	...	2	2
TOTAL	2	...	3	7	12	...	12	12

(24) Marathi and Hindi.

Poetry	2	...	2	...	2	2
------------------	-----	-----	---	-----	---	-----	---	---

(25) Gujarati and Hindi.

Poetry	1	...	4	...	5	...	5	5
------------------	---	-----	---	-----	---	-----	---	---

(26) Sanskrit and Brij.

Miscellaneous	1	...	1	...	1	1
-------------------------	-----	-----	---	-----	---	-----	---	---

(27) Kanarese and Sanskrit.

Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science)	1	1	...	1	1
-----------------------------------------------------------	-----	-----	-----	---	---	-----	---	---

(28) Sanskrit and Marathi.

Poetry	1	...	1	...	1	1
------------------	-----	-----	---	-----	---	-----	---	---

(29) Hebrew and English.

Language	1	1	...	1	1
--------------------	---	-----	-----	-----	---	-----	---	---

(30) *Māḡadhī and Gujarātī.*

Subjects:	ORIGINAL WORKS.		Re-publications.	Translations.	Total.	Educational.	Non-educational.	Total.
	First editions.	New editions.						
Religion	1	...	2	1	5	...	5	5

(31) *Marāṭhī and Hebrew.*

Language	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1
Poetry	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1
Religion	...	...	...	2	2	...	2	2
TOTAL	2	...	...	2	4	...	4	4

(32) *Māḡadhī and Mārvādī.*

Religion	1	...	1	...	1	1
----------	-----	-----	---	-----	---	-----	---	---

(33) *English and Urdu.*

Language	1	...	...	1	2	1	1	2
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1
TOTAL	1	...	...	2	2	1	2	2

(34) *Gujarātī and Urdu.*

Drama	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	1
Poetry	2	...	...	...	2	...	2	2
TOTAL	2	1	...	...	4	...	4	4

(35) *Persian and English.*

Language	1	1	...	1	3	2	1	3
Miscellaneous	...	2	...	...	2	2	...	2
Poetry	1	...	2	...	2	...	2	2
TOTAL	2	4	2	1	9	5	4	9

(36) *Hebrew and Arabic.*

Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science)	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1
Religion	1	...	...	1	2	...	2	2
TOTAL	1	...	1	1	3	...	3	3

(37) *English and Arabic.Sindi.*

Language	...	1	...	1	2	2	...	2
----------	-----	---	-----	---	---	---	-----	---

(38) *English and Arabic.*

Language	1	1	...	1	1
----------	---	-----	-----	-----	---	-----	---	---

(39) *Panjabī and English.*

Miscellaneous	2	2	...	2	2
---------------	-----	-----	-----	---	---	-----	---	---

(40) *Persian and Gujarātī.*

Poetry	1	1	...	1	1
--------	---	-----	-----	-----	---	-----	---	---

(41) *Zend and Gujarati.*

Subjects.	ORIGINAL WORKS.		Re-publications.	Translations.	Total.	Educa-tional.	Non-educational.	Total
	First editions.	New editions.						
Religion	1	...	...	1	...	1	1

(42) *English and Burmese.*

Language	1	1	..	1	1
--------------------	---	-----	-----	-----	---	----	---	---

(43) *Urdu and Persian.*

Poetry	1	...	1	...	1	1
------------------	-----	-----	---	-----	---	-----	---	---

(44) *Arabic and Urdu.*

Religion	2	...	2	...	2	2
--------------------	-----	-----	---	-----	---	-----	---	---

(45) *Prdkrit, Sanskrit and English.*

Miscellaneous	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1
Poetry . . . . .	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1
TOTAL	1	...	1	...	2	...	2	2

(46) *Gujarati, Hindi and Urdu.*

Poetry	1	...	1	...	2	...	2	2
------------------	---	-----	---	-----	---	-----	---	---

(47) *English, Marathi and Gujarati.*

Miscellaneous	1	...	1	...	1	1
-------------------------	-----	-----	---	-----	---	-----	---	---

(48) *English, Gujarati and Hindi.*

Poetry	1	...	1	...	1	1
------------------	-----	-----	---	-----	---	-----	---	---

(49) *Gujarati, Marathi and Hindi.*

Miscellaneous	1	...	1	...	1	1
-------------------------	-----	-----	---	-----	---	-----	---	---

(50) *Marathi, Hindi and Sanskrit.*

Miscellaneous	1	1	...	1	1
-------------------------	---	-----	-----	-----	---	-----	---	---

(51) *Sanskrit, Marathi and Gujarati.*

Poetry	1	1	...	1	1
------------------	---	-----	-----	-----	---	-----	---	---

(52) *English, Gujarati and Zend.*

Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science)	1	...	1	...	1	1
-----------------------------------------------------------	-----	-----	---	-----	---	-----	---	---

(53) *Marathi, Kandaese and Sanskrit.*

Miscellaneous	1	1	...	1	1
-------------------------	---	-----	-----	-----	---	-----	---	---

(54) English, Persian and Gujarati.

Subjects.	ORIGINAL WORKS		Re-publications.	Translations.	Total.	Educational.	Non-educational.	Total.
	First editions.	New editions.						
Language	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1

(55) Sanskrit, Marathi, Kanarese and English.

Law	1	1	...	1	1
---------------	-----	-----	-----	---	---	-----	---	---

(56) English Periodicals.

Miscellaneous	70	...	10	...	80	...	80	80
Science (Natural and other)	5	...	...	...	5	...	5	5
TOTAL	75	...	10	...	85	...	85	85

(57) Marathi Periodicals.

Arts	14	...	...	...	14	...	14	14
Drama	8	...	...	...	8	...	8	8
Fiction . . . . .	...	...	...	8	8	...	8	8
Medicine . . . . .	...	2	...	...	2	...	2	2
Miscellaneous	92	...	...	...	92	...	92	92
TOTAL	114	2	...	8	119	...	119	119

(58) Gujarati Periodicals.

Arts	12	...	...	...	12	...	12	12
Fiction . . . . .	...	...	...	22	22	...	22	22
Miscellaneous	208	...	...	...	208	...	208	208
Poetry	13	...	...	...	13	...	13	13
Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science)	14	...	...	...	14	...	14	14
TOTAL	247	...	...	22	269	...	269	269

(59) Sanskrit Periodicals.

Miscellaneous . . . . .	...	...	5	...	5	...	5	5
Poetry . . . . .	...	...	12	...	12	...	12	12
TOTAL . . . . .	...	...	17	...	17	...	17	17

(60) Sanskrit and English Periodicals.

Language	12	12	...	12	12
--------------------	----	-----	-----	-----	----	-----	----	----

(61) Sanskrit and Marathi Periodicals.

Arts	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1
History . . . . .	...	...	11	...	11	...	11	11
Medicine	9	...	...	...	9	...	9	9
Miscellaneous	8	...	...	9	12	...	12	12
TOTAL	12	...	11	9	22	...	22	22

(62) Gujarati and Sanskrit Periodicals.

Medicine	5	5	...	5	5
--------------------	---	-----	-----	-----	---	-----	---	---

(63) Marathi, English and Sanskrit Periodicals.

Miscellaneous	1	1	...	1	1
-------------------------	---	-----	-----	-----	---	-----	---	---

(61) Total Books for the year.

Subjects.	ORIGINAL WORKS.		Re-publications.	Trans-lations.	Total.	Educa-tional.	Non-educational.	Total.
	First editions.	New editions.						
Arts	11	...	...	5	16	...	16	16
Biography	7	2	1	6	16	...	16	16
Drama	50	21	3	15	89	...	89	89
Fiction	34	10	10	20	74	2	76	78
History	19	7	1	3	30	13	17	30
Language	57	51	16	36	160	130	30	160
Law	12	2	9	4	27	...	27	27
Medicine	6	...	1	22	29	...	29	29
Miscellaneous	149	25	27	73	274	12	262	274
Poetry	95	20	160	13	288	...	288	288
Politics	4	1	1	1	7	...	7	7
Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science)	11	3	25	14	53	...	53	53
Religion	4	6	76	13	103	...	103	103
Science (Mathematical and Mechanical)	10	8	...	1	19	18	1	19
Science (Natural and other)	19	34	...	4	57	51	6	57
Voyages and Travels	5	1	...	...	6	...	6	6
TOTAL	601	191	330	230	1,252	226	1,026	1,252

(65) Total Periodicals for the year.

Arts	27	...	...	...	27	...	27	27
Drama	8	...	...	...	8	...	8	8
Fiction	...	...	...	25	25	...	25	25
History	...	...	11	...	11	...	11	11
Language	12	...	...	...	12	...	12	12
Medicine	14	2	...	...	16	...	16	16
Miscellaneous	374	...	15	9	398	...	398	398
Poetry	13	...	12	...	25	...	25	25
Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science)	14	...	...	...	14	...	14	14
Science (Natural and other)	5	...	...	...	5	...	5	5
TOTAL	467	3	36	34	541	...	541	541

(66) Total Books and Periodicals for the year.

Arts	38	...	...	5	43	...	43	43
Biography	7	2	1	6	16	...	16	16
Drama	58	21	3	15	97	...	97	97
Fiction	38	10	10	45	103	2	101	103
History	19	7	12	3	41	13	28	41
Language	69	51	16	36	172	130	42	172
Law	12	2	9	4	27	...	27	27
Medicine	20	2	1	22	45	...	45	45
Miscellaneous	523	25	42	82	672	12	660	672
Poetry	103	20	173	13	313	...	313	313
Politics	4	1	1	1	7	...	7	7
Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science)	25	3	25	14	67	...	67	67
Religion	8	6	76	13	103	...	103	103
Science (Mathematical and Mechanical)	10	8	...	1	19	18	1	19
Science (Natural and other)	21	34	...	4	62	51	11	62
Voyages and Travels	5	1	...	...	6	...	6	6
TOTAL	968	193	368	264	1,793	226	1,567	1,793

G. M. SATHI,

Registrar of Native Publications.

BENGAL.

From H. W. CARDUFF, Esq., Under Secretary to the Government of Bengal, General Department, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, —No. 1263, dated Calcutta, the 8th August 1883.

In continuation of this Government letter No. 1046, dated the 15th August 1887, and with reference to the Home Department letter No. 554, dated the 12th April, 1888, and subsequent reminders, I am directed to submit, for the information of the Government of India, the accompanying copy of a letter* from the Director of Public Instruction, giving cover to the Annual Report on the Bengal Library for the year 1887, and to the analysis of books received in the Library, together with the usual statistical forms Nos. I to IV.

* No. 4036, dated 30th July 1883.

From SIR ALFRED CROFT, K.C.I.E., Director of Public Instruction, Bengal, to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, General Department, —No. 4036, dated Calcutta, the 30th July 1883.

I have the honour to submit the report on the Bengal Library for the year 1887, written by the Librarian, Babu Hara Prasad Sastri, M.A.

2. The report is clear and appreciative, and combines full information with brevity of statement. The total number of works of all kinds published during the year was 2,255, of which 266 were in English and 1,989 in other languages; and of these works, 4,250,622 copies were printed. The appended tables give the necessary statistical information as to the subjects of the books and the languages in which they are written.

3. In a report of this nature the point of chief interest is the indication it affords of the various directions which the literary activity of the province is taking. Looked at from that point, the annual report of the Bengal Library may be regarded as a reflex of the thoughts and feelings that have occupied the mind of the country during the period under review. It will be seen that the field of literature is not equally traversed in every direction: some portions of it appear to be but seldom trodden. Of Voyages and Travels there are practically none. In Art and Science, some educational manuals excepted, the record of the year is almost a blank. The department of Language (including numberless school-books) is most assiduously cultivated; but a contrast of some significance is afforded by the fact that while dictionaries flourish, encyclopædias fail. The Bengali imagination is prolific in works of fiction, the merits of many of which are widely recognised; but it seems to be deficient on the side of the poetical faculty—at any rate in its higher manifestations—though books of poetry are abundant. Historical research counts, as usual, for very little; the only serious historical work being a somewhat free translation of the *Rajatarangini*, or Annals of Kashmir. On the other hand, the allied subject of Biography attracts many writers, chiefly (it is said) belonging to the Brahmo community, whose sympathies are not confined to the limits of India, but include personalities so widely different as Wallace, Muhammad, and St. Paul. The leading incidents of the life of Gautama Buddha have also been brought before the public in a play which has attained great popularity. Among the best productions of the year are the lives of two eminent Bengalis—that of Keshub Chandra Sen, by Babu Pratap Chandra Mazumdar, and that of Kristo Das Pal, by Mr. N. Ghosh.

But it is in the domain of Philosophy and Religion that the literary activity of Bengal finds its most congenial or most copious expression. In the former field it has chiefly manifested itself in the republication of important Sanskrit works. The *Mimamsa Darshana*, with its commentary by Shabara Swami, supplies an elaborate defence of Hindu ritual against the attacks of Buddhism; and an edition of it by Mahamahopadhyaya Mohesh Chandra Nyayaratna, C.L.E., Principal of the Sanskrit College, is approaching completion. Raja Rajendralala Mitra, C.L.E., has issued several parts of the *Prajna Patanisa*, a Buddhist Sanskrit work of special value at the present time, when active researches are being prosecuted, both in India and in Europe, towards the elucidation of early Buddhist documents. In the field of religious thought, two opposite tendencies seem to be clearly discernible. One is the development of new phases of faith; either arising within the limits of the Brahmo Samaj, such as the *Ananda Veda Bija*, a form of transcendental mysticism which denies the reality of pain and finds happiness in ecstatic communion with the Deity; or owning an independent origin, such as that preached in the *Satyadharma* against all established religions. The other, and possibly the more important, tendency of the time is signalled in a return to the ancient forms of Hindu faith. This is manifested in two ways—partly by the increasing attention paid to the re-issue of ancient texts, showing, as the Librarian puts it, that the Hindu mind, though “warped” for a time under the influence of western education, is resuming its normal character; and partly by the re-action in favour of sober and unostentatious Hinduism now observable in Hindu society. Indications of a similar purport are found in the growing interest taken in Vaishnavism, as shown by the republication of the works written by the followers of Chaitanya; and also in the activity of the new school of Hindu “revivalists,” who interpret and reproduce the legends of Hinduism in spirit of rationalistic-criticism.

4. The productions of Muhammadan authors have received full attention in the report. It is worth notice that Muhammadan writers are gradually adopting the standard Bengali, in place of that composite dialect which, under the name of Musulmani Bengali, they have hitherto chiefly employed; and it is not a little singular that, in taking this new departure, they seem to prefer a highly Sanskritised form of the language. More remarkable still is the use, in Sylhet and the neighbouring districts, of the *Kul Nagri*, an alphabet of Sanskrit origin which has been appropriated by the Muhammadans of those parts for religious writings, and is now regarded as having a sacred character. It was apparently brought from Delhi by Hindu converts to Islam, has been all along cherished by them and their descendants, and has now secured the permanence and the dignity of type.

5. The remarks of the Librarian as to the weakness of periodical literature will be found interesting. In European countries the leading periodicals are maintained, not by young

graduates, but by trained writers, whose knowledge and experience enable them to speak with authority on the subjects of the day. In India this class hardly exists, since contributors to magazines are not, or are very seldom, paid; and if in addition to this source of weakness, the young graduate finds the pressure upon his time such as to allow him no leisure for the production of a long and reasoned article, it is no wonder that the periodical press of Bengal carries little weight with the public.

Report on the Bengal Library for the year 1887.

The number of publications received in the Bengal Library during the year 1887 was 2,255, or 316 less than the number received in 1886. The decrease, though considerable, is quite within the ordinary limits of fluctuation. It was very marked in the department of periodical literature, the number of periodicals received last year being 69 below that of 1886.

Art.—The non-educational publications received under this head are but few. Two of them, *Krisiki Tattwa* and *Krisiki Paddhati*, treat of agricultural, horticulture, and practical botany. They are written by men who have practical knowledge of the agriculture of this country, and who are also versed in the history of improvements made in Europe. The books are therefore likely to prove useful. The *Printers' Guide* in Bengali is also written with a practical object. The *Victoria Giti Mala* by Raja Saurindra Mohan Tagore, written in honour of Her Majesty's Jubilee, contains a number of songs set to music, each describing some period of British History. The work was distributed *gratis* on the occasion of the Jubilee.

The educational publications under this head consist chiefly of works on mensuration, which forms a part of the curriculum of studies for the primary and middle scholarship examinations.

Biography.—The year 1887 fully sustains the reputation of these provinces in the matter of biographical literature. Not to speak of the memoirs of great European patriots like Wallace, and of great reformers of antiquity like St. Paul, written in the appreciative spirit that distinguishes the Brahmo Samaj, a large number of biographies of native reformers and politicians have been received, invaluable alike for the information they convey, the spirit of affectionate admiration which they manifest, and the boldness with which they expose the faults of their heroes. The memoirs of the late Baboo Keshab Chandra Sen, written in English by Baboo Pratap Chandra Mazumdar, his friend, relative and follower, and in Bengali by Baboo Jagadbandhu Maitra, both exhibit the same spirit of reverence for their hero, while, both condemn the Cooch Behar marriage and his insatiable ambition. It is this boldness in biographers which saves their work from degenerating into idle panegyric. *Krishna Das Pal, a Study*, by Mr. N. Ghosh, a gentleman who has studied his life, his character, his work and his writings with close attention, is a biography of sterling value to the educated natives of Bengal, from whose ranks Kristodas rose by the sheer dint of ability and energy. The autobiography of Swami Dayananda Saraswati, the great religious reformer of this century, and the founder of the Arya Samaj, has been translated into Bengali from an English translation of the Hindi original. The account is very brief, but it shows clearly how much Dayananda had to suffer for his opinions in early youth at the hands of his family, and how every thing ultimately gave way before the force of his convictions. Descending to humbler spheres of life, Pramada Charan Sen, whose life has also been written, was a young man who lived and worked for others, and whose last will shows an ardent love of his country. The short account of the life of Ghanaram, the last and the greatest poet of the Dharma cult—a non-Aryan form of worship, or possibly a survival of the degenerate Buddhism of later days—is an interesting work as exhibiting Hindu manners and customs in the early part of the 18th century, the last days of Muhammadan rule in Bengal.

But the two most important biographical works that have been received during the year under review are—*Hasrat Mohammader Jiban Charit O Dharma-niti*, by Sheikh Abdur Rahim, and *Madrejantrer Swadhinatapradata Lord Metkefer Samskhipta Jibani*, by Baboo Chandi Charan Sen. Both authors have studied their subjects carefully. Baboo Chandi Charan Sen, who has made the history of British rule in India his special study, is now engaged in writing biographies of those of the English rulers of India who have done most for the progress of the country. Sheikh Abdur Rahim's work, on the life and teachings of Muhammad, succeeds two books on the same subject, one by Baboo Krishna Kumar Mitra, and the other by Baboo Girish Chandra Sen, the second part of whose work was received last year. Both these gentlemen are Brahmos.

Baboo Nakur Chandra Biswas has written a short account of Baboo Akshay Kumar Datta's life and writings. This supplies some additional information in regard to Akshay

Baboo's connection with the Adi Brahma Samaj and the Tattwabodhini Sabha, not to be found in the larger work on the same subject by Baboo Mahendra Lal Ray, published some years back.

The biographical account of the Singur family, written by one of their relatives, is an interesting work. The Singur family claimed descent from the ancient Kashatriya race, and considered the Rajputs as their inferiors. At the commencement of British rule in Bengal, Dwarka Nath Baboo, the founder of the family, amassed an immense fortune and acquired one of the largest zemindaris in Bengal. The family for a long time vied in splendour with the Raj family of Burdwan. But the sons of Dwarka Nath quarrelled amongst themselves and took to evil courses, and, as usual in such cases, the family was ruined. It is now greatly impoverished, and the palatial buildings at Singur, one of which covered more than 30 acres of land, is overgrown with jungle.

Drama.—The majority of the publications under this head consist of mythological dramas, and of melo-dramas popularly called *jatras*. The character of the mythological dramas, and the cause of their popularity, have been fully described in previous reports. The mythological melo-dramas, which are performed without any sort of scenic representation, derive their popularity from the same cause as the mythological dramas. But a change has come of late over the spirit of these melo-dramas. Formerly a *jatra* included dancing, singing, exhibition of athletic feats, and short farcical pieces of the nature of interludes, and little or no attention was paid to acting or dialogue. Nowadays, however, more attention is paid to the latter than to the former, and it is often amusing to hear low-caste actors pronouncing, with all the emphasis they can command, long and elaborate sentences full of jawbreaking Sanskritised words; without paying the least attention to their proper accent or pronunciation. A large number of *jatras* were received last year; some of them composed by the most successful managers of melo-dramatic companies.

Baboo Grish Chandra Ghosh, whose *Chaitanyalila* was pronounced on all hands to be a success, has now brought Buddha on the stage. The play, which has attained great popularity, is chiefly based on Sir Edwin Arnold's "Light of Asia." The interest in Buddha and his religion which has been aroused among the educated classes of India by the writings of Edwin Arnold, Rhys Davids, Spence Hardy, Beal, Bishop Bigandet, and Baboo Sarat Chandra Das, has contributed greatly to the success of Baboo Grish Chandra Ghosh.

Aparna Mayamila, by Baboo Prafulla Chandra Mukhopadhyaya, has the charm of a fairy tale, and is dramatised with great skill. It is a work of imagination of a very high order, and transports the reader to a new and fascinating world of fairies.

Bibaha Bibhrat has its imitators this year too; but the imitations are of an inferior kind. The *Abalalyarak*, with its picture of an old Anglicised lady, courting for her eighth marriage, a young lad, much younger than her own children, is an extremely disagreeable work. So is *Rukmini Ranga*, which describes the Rukma Bai case up to the time of her imprisonment.

Comedies having the reformation of society for their object are fast degenerating into obscene publications, with which the old *Burtala* publications could bear no comparison. *Balyabibaker Amrita phal*, a Dacca publication describing the way in which married students of the lower forms of Dacca schools pass their days, cannot be too strongly condemned.

Fiction.—The year is specially rich in works of fiction. The great writers of the day have not been satisfied with issuing fresh editions of their former works, but have come forward with new ones of undoubted merit. During the year were received novels from the pen of Baboos Bankim Chandra Chatterji, Rabindra Nath Tagore and Tarak Chandra Ganguli. *Sitaram*, by Baboo Bankim Chandra Chatterji, based on the well-known history of Sitaram Rai of Bhusna, who set up an almost independent principality in East Bengal at a time when the great Mogal Empire was crumbling to pieces, is excellent in style, tone, and purpose, and is written with great skill. The lesson it teaches is that of complete self-effacement in doing one's duty to the animated world around. Sitaram's discarded wife *Sri*—discarded because astrologers predicted evil consequences if she lived with her husband—presents as high an ideal of feminine virtue as Sita or Sabitri; not only for devotion to her husband but also for self-abnegation in the service of others, or, in the words of the author, in the practice of Nishkama Dharma. *Rajarsi*, by Baboo Rabindra Nath Tagore, though the closing portion of the work appears to have been rather hastily written, contains touches of genuine poetical feeling. The death of Dirubas' sister is described with much pathos. *Hariske Bishad*, by Baboo Tarak Chandra Ganguly, the author of the best realistic novel in Bengali, is also a very superior work. Like his *Saras Jata*, it is full of sympathy for the lower classes of Bengali society. He aims at no radical change, but teaches his readers to respect virtue and worth wherever found. He exposes the oddities, eccentricities, and weaknesses of his countrymen, especially of the educated classes,

with considerable humour. The talented editress of the *Bhāratī* has published a small historical novel of more than average merit. It concerns itself with the origin of the Gihlote family of Chittor. The historical essay appended to the work, in which the authoress sets herself to refute the theory of Colonel Tod as to the descent of the Sesodias from the daughter of Nausirvan, is an important contribution to the historical literature of Bengal. In the historical novel *Jogi*, by Mr. P. Mitra, and in *Pishach Sahodara* by Baboo Girish Chandra Lahiri, the authors have taken pains to ascertain and accurately describe the facts on which their novels are based. But there the merit of their works ends. They would do well if, following the example of Baboo Chandi Charan Sen, they wrote monographs of special periods instead of historical novels.

The devotion of the Bengali wife to her husband is the favourite theme of the novels of the present day. Four books, received in the fourth quarter of the year under review, describe the sufferings and the endurance of wives engaged in the search of their husbands. The best of these is *Abalābala* by Satya Charan Mitra. The characters of this work are boldly and distinctly drawn, and are real because the writer is in sympathy with them. *Abalā*, the sole survivor in a village literally depopulated by a plague, goes abroad at the age of twelve to seek, by the aid of a photograph, her husband whom she has never seen. The heroine of another novel, entitled *Bharatiya Rahasya*, herself deaf and dumb, sets out to seek her husband with only a few sheets of paper which he had left with her. *Jogini Jiban* and *Charu Bala* also describe the adventures of wives in search of their lost husbands. *Saktikāman*, by Baboo Sriish Chandra Mazumdar, describes the manners and customs of old Hindu society, with which the writer is thoroughly conversant, and which he evidently admires.

Among the languages of these provinces, the Musalmani-Bengali has a very large library of works of fiction. They are generally fresh editions of well-known works, or metrical love stories in which the gods of the Hindu Pantheon figure side by side with the saints and fakirs of the Musalmans. A new work of more than average merit was received last year. This is *Piruk Sadagar o Kanchan Mālar Pathi*, by Saiyad Jumal Ali, in which the existence of an exquisitely beautiful daughter of Solomon the Gandharba is concealed from Indra on account of Indra's dubious reputation. She afterwards marries Piruk Sadagar, the sixth son of a princely Musalman merchant; but at the instigation of his sisters-in-law Piruk ill-treats her and she at last flies to fairy-land, where her husband, now sensible of his mistake, follows her. The story is evidently an East Bengal folk tale, which the Musalman author has embellished after his own fashion.

Muhammadan writers are, however, gradually taking to the standard Bengali in preference to the Musalmani-Bengali, and some of their efforts in this direction may be pronounced a success. Mir Masharruf Hossain's *Bishat Sindhu*, based on events before and after the great battle of Karbāla, is one of the best works in the Bengali language. The earnestness and pathos of the work, its elevated moral tone and dignified diction, raise it to a high level, and mark a distinct departure, both in matter and in manner, from the current examples of imaginative writing in Bengali. Whatever Mir Masharruf writes deserves attention. His drama the *Basantā Kumari Natak*, if not well conceived, is well written, and the collection of his short poetical pieces may be ranked in point of style and language with those of the best Bengali poets of the day.

History.—The historical literature of the year 1887 is very poor. Apart from works designed for educational purposes, there are:—A history of *Turaj* in Sylhet—a much larger work than that which appeared last year; a *Kurshinama*, or history, of the family of Raja Ata Hossain of Kishengunge in Purnea, which materially helped Humayun in checking the inroads of the Bhutias from the north. The family was rewarded with the zemindari of the frontier tracts, and was invested with considerable administrative powers. *Senrajgan*, by Kailash Chandra Sinha, is written with the author's usual ability. *Guru Shishya Sambad* is a metrical geography given in the form of a dialogue between a teacher and his student. It is intended to help little boys to retain geographical names in their memory. *Trikula Mukura* exhibit the genealogy of a very influential section of the Rarhiya Brahman population of Bengal.

Baboo Jogesh Chandra Datta has completed his translation of the *Rajatarangini*, or annals of Kashmir, by Kalhan Pandit. It is a somewhat free translation, and as such will not perhaps bear close criticism. The published text of the *Rajatarangini*, however, is so obscure and defective that a critical translation of the work appears to be hopeless. Baboo Jogesh Chandra's work is sure to prove useful to historical students, and he deserves the thanks of the community for giving them an access to the only historical work which India possesses.

Language.—*Baral's Pronouncing and Etymological Dictionary of the English and Bengali Language* is making fair progress. It was a serious undertaking at the outset; but the publishers

have shown praiseworthy steadiness in pushing on the work for several years. Another large and important work has been recently undertaken by Baboo Baradprasad Basu and Hari Charan Basu in the republication of Rájá Sir Radha Kántá Deva's *Sabdakápadrauma*, with copious additional matter and a complete etymology of every word.

An excellent edition of Katantra Grammar in Sanskrit with text, *brítti*, by Durgasinha and a commentary by a living author, has been commenced. Katantra is the only representative of one of the eight schools of Sanskrit Grammar, and the publication of the work with all its commentaries available will be a distinct gain to Sanskrit philologists, who derive their knowledge of Sanskrit grammar from the system of Páñini alone. The educational works under this head do not deserve notice. The pernicious system of key-making has of late assumed formidable proportions. Some keys and catechisms have been so got up that one need not study the original at all. Every school-book having any circulation must have three or four keys to it. Even B. A. students depend upon keys, and do not take the trouble to consult books of reference. Every Sanskrit selection has several keys many times larger than the selection itself.

As in drama, fiction and poetry, so in language, Muhammadans are making themselves felt. Rahimuddin has published a school-book, entitled *Práchyapáth*. Like all Muhammadan writers in standard Bengali, the author is guilty of the frequent use, not as might be expected from a Muhammadan, of obsolete Persian words, but of big Sanskrit words borrowed from those Bengali authors whose style is generally regarded as highly sanskritised.

Law.—The passing of Act I of 1886 for amending the Village Chowkidari Act of 1870 was followed by a number of publications in the vernacular for the guidance of village *chowkidars* and *panchayets*. Mr. Stanley Collier, c.s., published a second and enlarged edition of the Bengal Municipal Act III of 1884. It is a work that will prove of great use to the public as it gives all the different Acts which the municipalities are called upon to administer, and the rules and regulations passed by Government under those Acts. The Local Self-Government Act also finds in Mr. Collier a careful and experienced commentator.

Medicine.—Besides the usual number of Allopathic, Homœopathic and Ayurvedic publications, this is the first year in which a work on the so-called dosimetric system of treatment of diseases, namely, *Dosimétrik Chikítá Tattava*, has been published in Bengal. Several Graduates of the Medical College of Calcutta have adopted this new method of treatment. Baboo Haranath Raya's work on midwifery has the merit of embodying much that his long experience as an accoucheur has taught him to be useful in the indigenous and Ayurvedic methods of midwifery.

Miscellaneous.—The most important publications under this head are the pamphlets on technical education by Mr. Cotton and by Mr. Spring. Mr. Cotton thinks that the collapse of the indigenous industries of India is due to the competition of Manchester, which still holds a commanding position in the Indian market. Under such circumstances there is no demand for men, however thoroughly educated, in the higher branches of technical science. Mr. Spring, on the other hand, holds that European capital is lying in millions, only waiting for investment in Indian industrial enterprise when it shall have been shown that such investment is likely to be profitable. Capital will create manufactures as soon as industrial education shows the way. The author examines in detail the various ways in which technical education may be promoted.

Baboo Nidhirám Mukerj's *Nácher Chás* is a remarkable work on the subject of pisciculture. The writer thinks that with the advance of civilisation and the increase of population pisciculture becomes indispensable.

The works of Baboo Priya Nath Chakravarti, treating of the higher problems of life, sometimes in the form of allegory, sometimes in a serious and persuasive tone, sometimes in language so mystical that none but the initiated can understand it, are remarkable productions in their own way. *Jiban Parikshá* contains a number of allegories representing self-humiliation, the conflict between good and evil, prayer and peace.

Several collections of songs were received last year. Of the collection of *basí* songs, *Kágal Fikir*, *Chand Fakirer Gitibali* appears to be the best. The songs illustrate by homely similes, drawn from the occurrences of every day life in villages and among the lower classes, the relation between the soul and the body, and enforce the lesson that a much higher value should be set on all that relates to the soul than on that which relates to the body.

Aáś Bidyá Sandarer Tappa is a collection of those pithy pointed love songs, sung to easy popular tunes, which were invented or improved upon, at the beginning of this century, by Rámnidhi Gupta, an officer of the British Government and an inhabitant of Calcutta. More attention is paid in *tappa* to the tune than to the sentiment. For this reason they are most

popular with young men. The tendency noticed last year of publishing *tantrik* and other works relating to magic and mystic formulae, charms and amulets, seems to be on the increase. Some of these works, printed throughout in red, profess to cure all sorts of diseases and bring all sorts of good fortune to a man, to kill enemies, to remove ugliness, to fascinate females, and even to bring dead bodies to life by *mantras*, mystical processes, and *mushlijog* medicines, some of which are too sickening to describe here. There is a class of enthusiasts who value these works as the secret lore bequeathed to them by their ancestors, and who think that their publication will increase the popular respect for the sages who wrote them, and will thereby help the cause of Hinduism. In this matter the sages were perhaps wiser men, for they forbade their publication, and declared that these secrets lose their power when exposed to the view of the uninitiated.

It is a matter of regret that the *Biswakosh*, which promised to be a valuable Encyclopædia when completed, ceased to exist from the month of June of the year under review. The *Samarthakosh*, also an Encyclopædia, is inferior in merit to the *Biswakosh*, and moreover is irregular in its appearance.

Philosophy.—Publications under this head are mostly republications or translations of ancient Sanskrit philosophical works. Mahamahopadhyaya Mohesh Chandra Nyayaratna, C.I.E., has all but completed his edition of the *Mimamsa Darshana*, with the commentary of Shabara Swami. This commentary, with its gloss by the great Kumarila, forms an elaborate defence of Hindu ritual against the aspersions of Buddhism. Raja Rajendralala Mitra, U.I.C.S. has issued several fasciculi of the celebrated Buddhist philosophical work entitled the *Prajnaparamita*, containing 8,000 verses. The work is written in Buddhist Sanskrit, and contains not only the transcendental theories of Buddhist philosophy, but much useful information as to how the *Mahayana* school, or Northern Buddhism, established its prestige in Northern India at the expense of the similar theories of what is called the *Hinayana* school, or Southern Buddhism. The publication of this work will be of very great value to oriental scholars desirous of knowing more of the history of India, especially in its religious phases. Baboo Mohesh Chandra Pal has rendered good service in the publication of Sanskrit works of philosophy, with Bengali translations. He has published some scarce works, and his translation is always good.

Poetry.—The foremost poetical work of the year is *Raivalaka*, an epic poem by Baboo Nabin Chandra Sen. Though it bears marks of haste and carelessness, it has created a great impression. The poem is based on the *Adiparva* of the Mahabharata. It opens at a period representing a certain stage of the development of Aryan society in India. A large number of non-Aryan tribes have been conquered, but not brought completely under control. The conservative spirit of Brahmanism, in the person of Durbasa, resents the assimilation of the non-Aryan population into one great political union. On the other hand, the liberal spirit of the Aryan race, represented by Krishna, Vyasa and Arjuna, proposes to give the subject races an Aryan culture and Aryan civilization, and to increase the strength of the Aryan empire by a closer union with the non-Aryan races. The poem describes one phase of the struggle between these antagonistic principles in Aryan society. The writer belongs to the liberal school of Hindu Revivalists, with Baboo Bankim Chandra Chatterji at its head. These think that the conception of the character of Krishna has been modified in accordance with successive changes in Aryan society. The first conception of Krishna, or the ideal man, when the Aryans were a conquering race, was that of a great politician and organizer. This is the idea which the author embodies in his new epic. Though based on the Mahabharata, the work is inspired by the results of modern thought and research. *Hema Prabha* is the only other poetical work which deserves mention. It appears to be based on some tradition of a time when Hindus and Muhammadans were fighting for supremacy in Chittagong. The heroism displayed by the young Rani of Jomrajya on reconquering from the Muhammadans Mohesh Khali, the kingdom of her husband Manindra, shows that Hindu ladies of old in East Bengal were not without those warlike qualities for which some of their western sisters were famous. The rest of the works under this head are either republications of well-known poetical works, or indifferent collections of short pieces on a variety of subjects by young poets. The only work among these which deserves notice is *Chhala*, by Baboo Ishan Chandra Banerji, a skilful writer.

Politics.—In his *Bharatbarshiyá Vyavasthapanak Samaj*, Baboo Chandi Charan Sen gives a history of the Indian Legislative Council, and advocates its re-organization on a representative basis. Kumar Binaya Krishna has brought out a Bengali translation of the English pamphlet entitled "Break of Dawn," distributed *gratis* by the promoters of the National Congress. It may appear strange that in these days of political agitation in India so few works on politics are published. The reason is not far to seek. The strength of political agitation is exhausted in writing newspaper or magazine articles. Political feeling in this country has not taken that firm hold which alone can produce a political literature.

Religion.—The Christian Missionaries are as active as ever in pushing on the work for which they have subjected themselves to a voluntary exile. Not to mention their publications in the Bengali, Hindi, and Uriya languages, in which they maintain their established reputation, they have during the year under review translated portions of the New Testament into Santali and Nepalese, and have published two alphabetical Primers in the Garo language, which are likely to be followed at no distant date by a Garo translation of the Bible.

A noticeable work on the Muhammadan religion was translated last year into standard Bengali by Munshi Najmuddin. This was the *Fatwa Alamgiri*, giving directions for the recital and interpretation of the Koran Sharif. Several works were published in Musalmani-Bengali on religious and moral subjects, treated according to the tenets of the Muhammadan religion, and printed in a curious alphabet, called *Kal Nagri*, *Jangli Nagri*, or *Sylheti Nagri*. This alphabet obtains in Sylhet and the neighbouring districts, where, according to information supplied by the printer of the above works, there is a large number of manuscripts written in that character. It is curious that a Nagri form of the Sanskrit alphabet should be current in a remote corner of Bengal so many hundreds of miles away from the seat of the Nagri character, and it is more curious still that it should be regarded as a sacred alphabet by the followers of Muhammad. It is a well known fact that several *jehads* were preached at Delhi during the reign of the Emperor Firoz Toghlak against the petty chiefs of Sylhet and its neighbourhood. These expeditions were headed by a few respectable Muhammadan families, but were mostly composed of low Muhammadans and converted Hindus, all of whom used the Nagri character while at Delhi. They appear to have brought with them not only their religion and habits, but also their alphabet. The history of one of these expeditions is given in a small work, named *Taraper Itihas*.

The year is a remarkable one for Hindu religious literature. With the assistance and patronage of Government, Mr. R. C. Dutt was able to bring out for the first time a complete Bengali translation of the Rig Veda, the oldest Aryan record yet known. The translation has been made in strict accordance with the commentary of Sáyana, and is enriched with copious notes from eastern and western sources.

The Asiatic Society displayed its usual activity in publishing works of Hindu tradition and Hindu ritual, as well as of Hindu philosophy and religious law. The proprietor of the *Bangabasi* newspaper has done good service in this direction by publishing a number of Hindu religious texts, with translations, though the execution is sometimes wanting in accuracy. Native enterprise in Calcutta has rarely produced such excellent work as the *Garuda Purana*, published by Baboo Peary Mohun Chowduri. The editorial charge of the work appears to have been entrusted to very good hands, and the notes are useful. The publication of a large number of the *Puranas*, the *Vedas*, the *Upanishadas*, the *Darsanas*, the *Smritis*, *Smritis*, the *Tantras*, and works of a like nature, shows that the Hindu mind, though warped for a time under the influence of western education, is resuming its normal character. There is no doubt that, apart from the efforts of the Hindu Revivalists, there is a strong current in favour of sober and unostentatious Hinduism, its quiet domestic and social polity, its quiet forms of worship, and its simple offerings and prayers.

The year is also remarkable for Baishnab religious literature. The oldest Baishnab work of Bengal—indeed, the oldest known work in the Bengali language—has been published this year by Baboo Kedarnath Datta. There may have been songs and short pieces in Bengali before the time of *Gunaroj Khan*, the author of *Sri Sri Krishna-Bijaya*, completed in the year 1480 A.D., but this is the first large work as yet known. It is a translation in verse of the last two chapters of the *Srimad Bhagabata*. The language is simple Bengali without any admixture of Persian words, and completely free from the Sanskritizing tendency so marked in the Bengali writings of the last generation. Pandit Ramnarayan Bilyaratna of Behalampore is doing much for Baishnab literature, in the active publication of works written in Sanskrit by the immediate followers of Chaitanya. He has recently undertaken the publication, with an elaborate commentary, of the Chaitanya Charitámrita, which, though it professes to be a biography of Chaitanya, goes deeper into his religious doctrines than many works which profess to devote themselves exclusively to that subject.

The Brahma publications are not very numerous, nor are they of great importance. The heterodoxy of Pandit Bijaya Krishna Goswami, and his tendency towards mysticism, still form a fruitful source of controversy in East Bengal among the Brahmos belonging to the Sadharan Samaj. The Nababidhan Church is busy in publishing anecdotes of the life of its founder, and explaining the nature of *Isakti* as preached by him. From *Ananda Bela Bija*, a work received during the year, it appears that a new schism has arisen in the Nababidhan Church, the leaders of which consider this world to be full of joy and ecstasy. They deny the existence of *Isakti*, and regard it as a mere illusion. Heaven can be enjoyed on earth, and men can hold direct communion with God.

Baboo Trigunacharan Mitra has published a work, entitled *Salyadhama*, which professes to preach a new religion, eminently destructive in its character, inasmuch as it asks people not to put their faith in any one of the established religions of the world.

The Buddhists of Chittagong are not without their share of the religious activity which characterises the various religions of India. Dharma Raj Barua has published a translation into standard Bengali of the *Sutta Nipate*, a Pali work of great authority among the Buddhists of the Southern school. The work is composed in easy and flowing verse, and the Sutras convey lessons of that simple and lofty morality, which has attracted oriental students to the tenets of Buddhism.

The Hindu Revivalists of both schools, conservative and liberal, seem to have confined their activity to magazine articles, no new book of any importance having been received during the year under review. The followers of the late Ramakrishna Paramahansa are busily engaged in giving out to the public his sayings and doings, his doctrines and his faith, in a serial publication entitled the *Tattwa Prakashika*, edited by Baboo Ramchandra Datta.

Science.—The scientific publications of the year in all the different languages were confined to works designed for educational purposes.

Travels and Voyages.—Only one book was received under this head, namely, *From the City of Palaces to Ultima Thule*. It describes a voyage to Iceland, and gives an account of the great geysers of that island.

Periodical Literature.—The condition of periodical literature is far from satisfactory. More periodicals died than were started in 1887. The Art periodicals, which numbered five at the beginning of the year, all disappeared during its currency. They died simply of inanition, because nobody would take them. The country is not yet ripe for them. *Biswakarma* and *Karika Darpan* were works written with considerable ability. They treated of agricultures, engineering, trades, and manufacture, and yet they had to be stopped for want of support, after the publication of about half-a-dozen issues. The periodicals which thrive in this country are those which treat of miscellaneous subjects. The *Bambodhini Patrika* the oldest living paper devoted to the encouragement of female education, has issued 272 numbers. It is generally well written, and the subjects are suited to female tastes. The *Aryadarshan* and the *Bandhab* are papers of long standing, but appear at irregular dates. The *Bharati* and the *Nabajibharat* are first-rate papers, and are also very punctual. They treat with much ability of a great variety of subjects. Though edited by Brahmos, they have interest for all classes of readers. One of these papers, the *Bharati*, is now under the editorship of a lady, the distinguished Swarna Kumari Devi, whose numerous publications in astronomy, fiction, history, and so on, show the versatility of her powers. The *Prachar* was not in existence for the greater part of the year. The *Nabajibharat* has gradually divested itself of its revivalist character, and stands at the present moment at the head of the periodical literature of Bengal. The *Kalpna* is becoming more and more interesting, and is likely to do better.

The unsatisfactory condition of periodical literature indicates the want of literary activity among the younger generation of graduates, who are or should be the chief contributors to the magazines. A magazine article is not beyond their powers, and its *gratis* publication is an advantage. To them the monthlies look for literary support. But that support is not generally forthcoming, owing to the absorption of the best rising intellects of the country in the service of Government by competitive examination. This is one of the reasons why the periodicals are languishing.

The unsatisfactory condition of periodical literature is likely to lead to a much graver evil, namely, the deterioration of vernacular literature itself. For if the magazines cease to train up good writers, literature must necessarily suffer.

THE JUBILEE PUBLICATIONS.

It is impossible to finish the report of the Bengal Library for the year 1887—the year remarkable for the Jubilee of Her Most Gracious Majesty—without noticing the outburst of loyal and devotional feeling all over Bengal as manifested in its literature. With the exception of the Uriya and Assamese languages, the other literary languages of these provinces were rich in works in honour of the Jubilee. The various publications may be classified under five different heads—Art, Biography, Drama, Poetry and Miscellaneous; and they comprised both new works and 'Jubilee' editions. Baboo Chandi Charan Sen issued his latest and best work, *vis.*, that on the Life of Lord Metcalfe, the Liberator of the Indian Press, as a Jubilee present to the public. Several works were distributed *gratis* in honour of the Jubilee. Rájá Sir Saurindra Mohan Tagore distributed *gratis* two of his works written in honour of the Jubilee—one the *Victoria Giti málá*, containing a number of songs, each illustrating some period of English history; the other being entitled *Six Royal and thirty-six Raginis of the Hindus*, in which benedictions have been addressed to the Queen-Empress in Sanskrit verse. Baboo Lok Nath Ghosh in his *Victoria Jubili Upanishad* addressed prayers to Hindu deities for the prosperity of

Her Majesty. Several biographies of the Queen were also written; the name of one of these is *Jubilee ki Parádika utsab*, which translated into English would be *Jubilee, or the Unprecedented Ceremony*. These works dwell on the personal qualities of Her Majesty, as suits the auspicious occasion. Baboo Ambika Datta Vyása, one of the great writers of Bihar, published in Hindi a drama on the Jubilee entitled *Bhírat Sankhíya*, or the good fortune of India. Baboo Hem Chandra Banerji, the premier poet of Bengal, who is never idle on occasions when subjects should show loyalty to the sovereign, has contributed stately verse to the Jubilee literature of the year. Baboo Giris Chandra Lahiri's poetical work on the subject, though it enumerates the grievances of India, ends with an earnest and sincere benediction, praying for long life to Her Gracious Majesty.

HARA PRASAD SASTRI,

Offg. Librarian, Bengal Library.

The 6th July 1888.

Tabular Analysis of the Arabic books received in the Bengal Library during the year 1887,— total, 6.

Subjects.	ORIGINAL WORKS.		Re-publications.	Translations.	Total.	Fictional.	Non-fictional.	Total.
	First editions.	New editions.						
Arts
Biography	1	...	1	...	1	1
Drama
Fiction
History	2	...	2	...	2	2
Language	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	1
Law
Medicine
Miscellaneous
Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science)
Poetry
Politics
Religion	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1
Science (Mathematical and Mechanical)
Science (Natural and other)
Travels and Voyages
TOTAL	2	...	4	...	6	1	5	6

Tabular Analysis of the Assamese books received in the Bengal Library during the year 1887,— total, 30.

Arts	1	2	...	...	3	3	...	3
Biography	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Drama	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
History	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Language	5	7	...	...	12	12	...	12
Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	5	2	2	...	9	1	8	9
Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poetry	2	1	...	...	3	3	...	3
Politics	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Religion	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1
Science (Mathematical and Mechanical)	1	1	...	...	2	2	...	2
Science (Natural and other)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Travels and Voyages	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	14	13	3	...	30	21	9	30

Tabular Analysis of the Bengali books received in the Bengal Library during the year 1887,— total, 1,207.

Arts	19	11	...	...	29	16	13	29
Biography	19	7	...	1	27	...	27	27
Drama	27	23	...	...	70	...	70	70
Fiction	45	17	1	6	69	...	69	69
History	27	18	...	...	45	26	11	45
Language	110	156	...	2	268	257	11	264
Law	11	2	...	6	19	...	19	19
Medicine	20	5	...	4	29	...	29	29
Miscellaneous	179	31	...	2	212	9	206	213
Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science)	4	...	...	...	4	1	3	4
Poetry	77	39	2	1	120	51	69	121
Politics	2	...	...	...	2	...	2	2
Religion	95	27	20	26	214	...	214	214
Science (Mathematical and Mechanical)	19	22	...	1	42	22	...	43
Science (Natural and other)	10	12	...	...	22	20	2	22
Travels and Voyages	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	1
TOTAL	602	401	26	29	1,207	428	709	1,207

*Tabular Analysis of the English Books received in the Bengal Library during the year 1887,—
total, 266.*

Subjects.	ORIGINAL WORKS.		Re-publications.	Translations.	Total.	Educa-tional.	Non-educational.	Total.
	First editions.	New editions.						
Arts	7	3	...	...	10	6	4	10
Biography	4	...	...	...	4	...	4	4
Drama	1	1	...	1	3	...	3	3
Fiction	3	...	...	1	4	...	4	4
History	10	8	1	1	20	18	2	20
Language	52	13	4	...	69	6	1	69
Law	14	8	...	...	22	...	22	22
Medicine	3	1	...	...	4	...	4	4
Miscellaneous	51	6	9	1	67	4	63	67
Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science)	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	1
Poetry	4	...	25	...	29	27	2	29
Politics	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1
Religion	9	1	1	8	19	...	19	19
Science (Mathematical and Mechanical)	3	8	...	...	11	11	...	11
Science (Natural and other)	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	1
Travels and Voyages	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1
TOTAL	165	49	40	12	266	136	130	266

*Tabular Analysis of the Gero Books received in the Bengal Library during the year 1887,—
total, 1.*

Arts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Biography	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Drama	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
History	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Language	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	1
Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poetry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Politics	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Religion	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Science (Mathematical and Mechanical)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Science (Natural and other)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Travels and Voyages	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	1

*Tabular Analysis of the Hindi Books received in the Bengal Library during the year 1887,—
total, 108.*

Arts	3	1	...	1	5	3	3	5
Biography	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Drama	3	...	...	...	3	...	3	3
Fiction	1	...	...	1	2	...	2	2
History	4	1	...	...	5	5	...	5
Language	15	18	...	...	33	33	...	33
Law	1	1	...	...	2	...	2	2
Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	19	3	...	...	22	5	17	22
Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poetry	8	1	...	...	9	...	9	9
Politics	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Religion	11	4	1	...	16	...	16	16
Science (Mathematical and Mechanical)	6	3	...	...	9	8	...	9
Science (Natural and other)	3	1	...	...	4	3	...	4
Travels and Voyages	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	73	33	1	2	108	56	52	108

Tabular Analysis of the Khasi Books received in the Bengal Library during the year 1887,—total, 1.

Subjects.	ORIGINAL WORKS.		Re-publications.	Translations.	Total.	Entered.	Non-abstracted.	Total.
	First editions.	New editions.						
Arts
Biography
Drama
Fiction
History
Language	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	1
Law
Medicine
Miscellaneous
Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science)
Poetry
Politics
Religion
Science (Mathematical and Mechanical)
Science (Natural and other)
Travels and Voyages
TOTAL	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	1

Tabular Analysis of the Musalmani-Bengali Books received in the Bengal Library during the year 1887,—total, 73.

Arts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Biography	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	1
Drama	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiction	9	21	9	1	40	...	40	40
History	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Language	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	1
Miscellaneous	5	10	3	...	17	...	17	17
Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poetry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Politics	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Religion	8	6	...	...	14	...	14	14
Science (Mathematical and Mechanical)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Science (Natural and other)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Travels and Voyages	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	23	32	11	1	73	...	73	73

Tabular Analysis of the Nepalese Books received in the Bengal Library during the year 1887,—total, 1.

Arts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Biography	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Drama	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
History	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Language	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poetry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Politics	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Religion	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1
Science (Mathematical and Mechanical)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Science (Natural and other)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Travels and Voyages	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1

*Tabular Analysis of the Persian Books received in the Bengal Library during the year 1887,—
total, 8.*

Subjects.	ORIGINAL WORKS.		Re-publications.	Translations.	Total.	Educa-tional.	Non-educational.	Total.
	First editions.	New editions.						
Arts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Biography	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1
Drama	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
History	...	...	5	...	5	...	5	5
Language	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	1
Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poetry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Politics	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Religion	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1
Science (Mathematical and Mechanical)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Science (Natural and other)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Travels and Voyages	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	8	...	5	...	8	1	7	8

*Tabular Analysis of the Sanskrit Books received in the Bengal Library during the year 1887,—
total, 126.*

Arts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Biography	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Drama	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1
Fiction	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1
History	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Language	14	...	17	...	31	9	22	31
Law	...	...	2	...	2	...	2	2
Medicine	2	...	9	...	11	...	11	11
Miscellaneous	12	...	2	...	14	...	14	14
Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science)	...	...	6	...	6	...	6	6
Poetry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Politics	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Religion	2	...	58	...	60	...	60	60
Science (Mathematical and Mechanical)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Science (Natural and other)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Travels and Voyages	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	31	...	95	...	126	9	117	126

*Tabular Analysis of the Santali Books received in the Bengal Library during the year 1887,—
total, 3.*

Arts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Biography	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Drama	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
History	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Language	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	1
Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poetry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Politics	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Religion	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Science (Mathematical and Mechanical)	...	...	...	2	2	...	2	2
Science (Natural and other)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Travels and Voyages	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	1	...	...	2	3	1	2	3

Tabular Analysis of the Urdu Books received in the Bengal Library during the year 1887,— total, 18.

Subjects.	ORIGINAL WORKS.		Re- prints.	Trans- lations.	Total.	Educa- tional.	Non- educational.	Total.
	First editions.	New editions.						
Arts	1	...	...	1	2	...	2	2
Biography	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1
Drama	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1
Fiction . . . . .	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1
History	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1
Language	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	1
Law	1	1	...	1	3	...	3	3
Medicine	1	...	...	1	2	1	1	2
Miscellaneous	2	...	...	...	2	...	2	2
Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poetry	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1
Politics . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Religion	2	...	...	...	2	...	2	2
Science (Mathematical and Mechanical)	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	1
Science (Natural and other) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Travels and Voyages . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	13	1	...	4	18	3	15	18

Tabular Analysis of the Uriya Books received in the Bengal Library during the year 1887,— total, 105.

Arts	1	4	...	...	5	2	2	5
Biography . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Drama	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1
Fiction . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
History	5	3	...	...	8	7	1	9
Language	5	11	...	2	18	18	...	19
Law . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine	1	1	...	...	2	...	2	2
Miscellaneous	4	2	...	...	6	2	4	6
Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poetry	15	6	...	...	21	2	19	21
Politics . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Religion	25	2	1	6	34	...	34	34
Science (Mathematical and Mechanical)	2	2	...	...	4	4	...	4
Science (Natural and other)	2	2	...	1	6	6	...	6
Travels and Voyages . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	63	33	1	9	105	43	62	105

Tabular Analysis of the Arabic and Bengali books received in the Bengal Library during the year 1887,—total, 1.

Arts . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Biography . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Drama . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiction . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
History . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Language . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poetry . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Politics . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Religion . . . . .	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1
Science (Mathematical and Mechanical) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Science (Natural and other) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Travels and Voyages . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL . . . . .	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1

Tabular Analysis of the Arabic and Musalmani-Bengali Books received in the Bengal Library during the year 1887,—total, 2.

Subjects.	ORIGINAL WORKS.		Re-publications.	Translations.	Total.	Educa-tional.	Non-educational.	Total.
	First editions.	New editions.						
Arts
Biography
Drama
Fiction
History
Language
Law
Medicine
Miscellaneous	1	...	...	1	...	1	1
Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science)
Poetry
Politics
Religion	1	...	...	1	...	1	1
Science (Mathematical and Mechanical)
Science (Natural and other)
Travels and Voyages
TOTAL	2	...	...	2	...	2	2

Tabular Analysis of the Arabic and Urdu Books received in the Bengal Library during the year 1887,—total, 5.

Arts . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Biography . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Drama . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiction . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
History . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Language	3	...	...	...	3	3	...	3
Law . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poetry . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Politics . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Religion	2	...	...	...	2	...	2	2
Science (Mathematical and Mechanical) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Science (Natural and other) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Travels and Voyages . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	5	...	...	...	5	3	2	5

Tabular Analysis of the Bengali and English books received in the Bengal Library during the year 1887,—total, 83.

Arts . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Biography . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Drama . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiction . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
History . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Language	41	35	...	...	76	61	15	76
Law . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine	2	...	...	1	3	1	2	3
Miscellaneous	2	...	...	...	2	1	1	2
Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poetry . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Politics . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Religion	2	...	...	...	2	...	2	2
Science (Mathematical and Mechanical) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Science (Natural and other) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Travels and Voyages . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	47	35	...	1	83	63	20	83

Tabular Analysis of the Bengali and Hindi books received in the Bengal Library during the year 1887,—total, 2.

Subjects.	ORIGINAL WORKS.		Re-publications.	Translations.	Total.	Educa-tional.	Non-educational.	Total.
	First editions.	New editions.						
Arts
Biography
Drama
Fiction
History
Language	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	1
Law
Medicine
Miscellaneous
Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science)
Poetry
Politics
Religion	1	1	...	1	1
Science (Mathematical and Mechanical)
Science (Natural and other)
Travels and Voyages
TOTAL	1	...	...	1	2	1	1	2

Tabular Analysis of the Bengali and Sanskrit books received in the Bengal Library during the year 1887,—total, 154.

Arts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Biography	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Drama	...	...	...	4	4	...	4	4
Fiction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
History	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Language	5	6	...	1	12	11	1	12
Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine	...	...	...	9	9	...	9	9
Miscellaneous	10	2	1	4	17	...	17	17
Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science)	...	...	...	10	10	...	10	10
Poetry	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1
Politics	...	...	...	2	2	...	2	2
Religion	6	2	6	54	68	...	68	68
Science (Mathematical and Mechanical)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Science (Natural and other)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Travels and Voyages	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	21	10	7	116	154	11	143	154

Tabular Analysis of the Bengali and Santali books received in the Bengal Library during the year 1887,—total, 1.

Arts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Biography	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Drama	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
History	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Language	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	1
Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poetry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Politics	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Religion	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Science (Mathematical and Mechanical)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Science (Natural and other)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Travels and Voyages	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	1

Tabular Analysis of the English and Hindi books received in the Bengal Library during the year 1887,—total, 2.

Subjects.	Original Works.		Re-publications.	Translations.	Total.	Educa-tional.	Non-educational.	Total.
	First editions.	New editions.						
Arts
Biography
Drama
Fiction
History
Language	1	1	...	...	2	1	1	2
Law
Medicine
Miscellaneous
Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science)
Poetry
Politics
Religion
Science (Mathematical and Mechanical)
Science (Natural and other)
Travels and Voyages
TOTAL	1	1	...	...	2	1	1	2

Tabular Analysis of the English and Latin books received in the Bengal Library during the year 1887,—total, 1.

Arts . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Biography . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Drama . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiction . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
History . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Language	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	1
Law . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poetry . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Politics . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Religion . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Science (Mathematical and Mechanical) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Science (Natural and other) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Travels and Voyages . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	1

Tabular Analysis of the English and Nepalese books received in the Bengal Library during the year 1887,—total, 1.

Arts . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Biography . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Drama . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiction . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
History . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Language	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1
Law . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poetry . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Politics . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Religion . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Science (Mathematical and Mechanical) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Science (Natural and other) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Travels and Voyages . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1

Tabular Analysis of the English and Sanskrit books received in the Bengal Library during the year 1887,—total, 8.

Subjects	Original Works		Re-publications	Translations	Total	Educa-tional	Non-educational	Total
	First editions	New editions						
Arts	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1
Biography	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Drama	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
History	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Language	2	2	...	1	5	5	...	5
Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1
Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poetry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Politics	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Religion	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1
Science (Mathematical and Mechanical)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Science (Natural and other)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Travels and Voyages	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	4	2	...	2	8	5	3	8

Tabular Analysis of the English and Urdu books received in the Bengal Library during the year 1887,—total, 2.

Arts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Biography	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Drama	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
History	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Language	2	...	...	...	2	2	...	2
Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poetry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Politics	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Religion	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Science (Mathematical and Mechanical)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Science (Natural and other)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Travels and Voyages	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	2	...	...	...	2	2	...	2

Tabular Analysis of the English and Uriya books received in the Bengal Library during the year 1887,—total, 7.

Arts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Biography	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Drama	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
History	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Language	5	1	...	...	6	6	...	6
Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1
Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poetry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Politics	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Religion	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Science (Mathematical and Mechanical)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Science (Natural and other)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Travels and Voyages	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	6	1	...	...	7	6	1	7

Tabular Analysis of the Hindi and Sanskrit books received in the Bengal Library during the year 1887,—total, 5.

Subjects.	ORIGINAL WORKS.		Re-publications.	Translations.	Total.	Educa-tional.	Non-educational.	Total.
	First editions.	New editions.						
Arts
Biography
Drama
Fiction
History
Language
Law
Medicine
Miscellaneous	1	1	...	...	2	...	2	2
Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science)
Poetry
Politics
Religion	1	...	...	2	3	...	3	3
Science (Mathematical and Mechanical)
Science (Natural and other)
Travels and voyages
TOTAL	2	1	...	2	5	...	5	5

Tabular Analysis of the Hindi and Urdu books received in the Bengal Library during the year 1887,—total, 4.

Arts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Biography	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Drama	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	1
Fiction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
History	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Language	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	2	...	...	...	2	...	2	2
Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poetry	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1
Politics	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Religion	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Science (Mathematical and Mechanical)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Science (Natural and other)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Travels and Voyages	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	3	1	...	...	4	...	4	4

Tabular Analysis of the Persian and Urdu books received in the Bengal Library during the year 1887,—total, 1.

Arts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Biography	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Drama	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
History	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Language	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	1
Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poetry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Politics	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Religion	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Science (Mathematical and Mechanical)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Science (Natural and other)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Travels and Voyages	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	1

Tabular Analysis of the Sanskrit and Uriya books received in the Bengal Library during the year 1887,—total, 12.

Subjects.	ORIGINAL WORKS.		Re-publications.	Translations.	Total.	F. l. u. c. a. t. i. o. n. a. l.	N. o. n- e. d. i. t. i. o. n. a. l.	Total
	First editions.	New editions.						
Arts
Biography
Drama
Fiction
History
Language	1	1	...	...	2	...	2	2
Law
Medicine
Miscellaneous	...	1	...	1	2	...	2	2
Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science)
Poetry
Politics
Religion	2	...	...	6	8	...	6	8
Science (Mathematical and Mechanical)
Science (Natural and other)
Travels and Voyages
TOTAL	3	2	...	7	12	...	12	12

Tabular Analysis of the Bengali, English and Sanskrit books received in the Bengal Library during the year 1887,—total, 9.

Arts	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	1
Biography	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Drama	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
History	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Language	3	2	...	1	6	6	...	6
Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	...	1	...	1	2	...	2	2
Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poetry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Politics	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Religion	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Science (Mathematical and Mechanical)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Science (Natural and other)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Travels and Voyages	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	3	4	...	2	9	6	8	9

Tabular Analysis of the Bengali, English and Uriya books received in the Bengal Library during the year 1887,—total, 1.

Arts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Biography	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Drama	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
History	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Language	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	1
Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poetry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Politics	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Religion	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Science (Mathematical and Mechanical)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Science (Natural and other)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Travels and Voyages	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	1

Tabular Analysis of the English, Prakrit and Sanskrit books received in the Bengal Library during the year 1887,—total, 1.

Subjects.	ORIGINAL WORDS.		Re-publications.	Translations.	Total.	Educa-tional.	Non-educational.	Total.
	First editions.	New editions.						
Arts
Biography
Drama
Fiction
History
Language
Law
Medicine
Miscellaneous
Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science)
Poetry
Politics
Religion	1	1	...	1	1
Science (Mathematical and Mechanical)
Science (Natural and other)
Travels and Voyages
TOTAL	1	1	...	1	1

Table of books received in the Bengal Library during the year 1887—total 2,255.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Number.	Subjects.	Books published in English and other (European) languages.	Books published in the vernacular languages spoken in the Province.	Books published in the Indian classical languages.	Books published in more than one language.	Remarks.
1	Arts	10	44	2	Fide separate report.
2	Biography	4	29	2	.....
3	Drama	3	75	1	5	
4	Fiction	4	112	1	.....
5	History (including Geography)	20	59	8	.....
6	Language	69	335	33	120	
7	Law	23	24	2	.....
8	Medicine	4	53	11	19	
9	Miscellaneous	67	269	14	30	
10	Philosophy	1	4	6	10	
11	Poetry	29	154	.....	2
12	Politics	1	2	.....	3
13	Religion	19	289	62	113	
14	Science (Mathematical)	11	67	.....	.....
15	Ditto (Natural and other)	1	21	.....	.....
16	Travels and Voyages	1	1	.....	.....
		260	1,547	140	302	
1	Originals	214	1,328	86	162	
2	Republications	40	60	104	7	
3	Translations	99	193	
		268	1,547	140	302	
1	Educational	136	564	11	109	
2	Non-educational	130	983	129	200	
	TOTAL	268	1,547	140	302	

Uni-linguals	1,740
Bi-linguals	293
Periodicals (in number)	211
TOTAL	2,253

FORM I.—Total books of all kinds received from the different Divisions in Bengal—2,255.

Number.	Divisions.	ENGLISH.		OTHER LANGUAGES.	
		Number of books.	Number of copies.	Number of books.	Number of copies.
1	Bhagulpore	...	...	...	...
2	Burdwan	10	10,500	14	20,005
3	Chittagong	1	500	18	16,500
4	Dacca	7	12,550	238	271,200
5	Orissa	5	2,250	124	151,500
6	Patna	3	1,700	123	154,200
7	Presidency	14	34,700	104	143,884
8	Rajshahye	...	...	13	12,850
9	Town of Calcutta	223	252,762	1,355	3,164,681
TOTAL		266	316,162	1,980	3,934,630

FORM II.—Total number of books and copies in English and other languages.

ENGLISH.		OTHER LANGUAGES.	
Number of books.	Number of copies.	Number of books.	Number of copies.
266	316,162	1,980	3,934,630

FORM III.—Comprising Uni-linguals only for 1857, being 1,746 in number.

Number.	Languages.	Originals.	Republications and translations.	Number.	Subjects.	Originals.	Republications and translations.
2	Assamese	22	3	2	Biography	33	2
3	Bengali	934	114	3	Drama	77	2
4	English	188	52	4	Fiction	82	20
5	Garo	1	...	5	History (including Geography)	77	10
6	Hindi	101	8	6	Language	412	25
7	Khasi	1	...	7	Law	39	9
8	Musalmani-Bengali	61	12	8	Medicine	43	14
9	Nepalese	...	1	9	Miscellaneous	190	19
10	Persian	3	5	10	Philosophy	5	4
11	Sanskrit	25	95	11	Poetry	160	29
12	Santali	1	2	12	Politics	2	...
13	Urdu	14	4	13	Religion	171	165
14	Uriya	88	10	14	Science (Mathematical)	77	1
				15	Science (Natural and other)	30	1
				16	Travels and Voyages	2	...
TOTAL		1,441	805		TOTAL	1,441	305

FORM IV.—Exhibiting the number of periodicals published during 1857, amounting in all to 64 magazines and periodicals for 1857.

English.	Other languages.	BI-MONTHLY.		ANNUAL.		HALF-YEARLY.		QUARTERLY.		FOURTHLY.		WEEKLY.		BI-WEEKLY.		UNREGLAR.	
		English.	Other languages.	English.	Other languages.	English.	Other languages.	English.	Other languages.	English.	Other languages.	English.	Other languages.	English.	Other languages.	English.	Other languages.
7	51	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	1	1

NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH.

From W. C. BENNETT, Esq., Secretary to the Government, N.-W. Provinces and Oudh, General Department, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department,—No. $\frac{593}{III-269-33}$, dated Naini Tal, the 8th May 1888.

I am directed to submit, for the information of the Government of India, copy of a report by the Director of Public Instruction, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, on the Publications registered under Act XXV of 1867 during the year 1887, and of the orders of this Government thereon.

From W. C. BENNETT, Esq., Secretary to the Government, N.-W. Provinces and Oudh, General Department, to the Director of Public Instruction, N.-W. Provinces and Oudh,—No. $\frac{593}{III-269-33}$, dated Naini Tal, the 8th May 1888.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. $\frac{9}{5190}$, dated 27th March 1888, being the report on publications registered under Act XXV of 1867 during the year 1887.

2. There was a considerable decrease as compared with the preceding year in the number of publications under all languages. In English there were 35 publications, against 49 in 1886; in Urdu 452 against 522; in Hindi 262 against 468; in Sanskrit 42 against 44; in Arabic 25 against 50; in Persian 65 against 119; and in polyglot 197 against 248. The total of publications, as given in the last statement appended to the report, was 1,078, showing a decrease of 422 from the number (1,500) in 1886. The falling off was chiefly at Cawnpore and Allahabad, at which places respectively 324 and 124 works were issued in 1886, and 86 and 77 works in 1887. The remarks in your 11th paragraph refer in detail to the fluctuations under the various subjects; but no explanation of the general decrease is offered, though it is contrary to the ordinary course of the development of literature, and it seems probable that the leading publishers could indicate the causes, whether permanent or temporary, of the retrogression. You report that some improvement is manifest in the quality of the literature produced.

From E. WHITE, Esq., Director of Public Instruction, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, to the Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces and Oudh,—No. $\frac{9}{5190}$, dated Allahabad, the 27th March 1888.

I have the honour to submit my annual report on publications registered under Act XXV of 1867 during the year 1887.

2. As directed in paragraph 5 of your No. $\frac{514}{III-258}$, dated 21st May 1887, in addition to the statements required by G. O. No. 3180, General Department, dated 3rd October 1882, I have also prepared an extract showing the total number of works under each subject irrespective of language.

3. The first statement relates to works in the English language. It shows 35 publications against 49 last year and 39 of the year before. The only noticeable work is "Indian Architecture of to-day as exemplified in the new building in the Bulandshahr district," by F. S. Growse, Esq., C.I.E., Bengal Civil Service, No. 9-525, third quarter. The other works are chiefly those designed to help the students, and present no noticeable features.

4. The second statement relates to works in the Urdu language. It shows 452 publications against 522 last year and 491 the year before last. The following are worth noticing:—

First quarter.

"Risala-i-Fan-i-Taswir Kasi bil'aks" (No. 1-108) is a useful little book on photography.

"Ghayat-ul-atar" (No. 30-1), in four volumes, is an Urdu translation of a well-known comprehensive and authoritative work on Muhammadan law, *vis.*, Durrul Mukhtar, extending over 2,500 pages. It is a very useful work, and one which, if translated into English, would be of material help to our Law Courts.

The medical publications during the quarter, "Sawal-o-Jawab" (No. 36-42), "Risala-i-Hifz-i-Sihat" (No. 41-152), are sanitary primers in verse and prose respectively; and "Mukhtasar Risala-i-Hifz-i-Sihat" (No. 42-75) is also on the same subject. The other noticeable works are "Risala-i-Tarif-un-Nabz" (No. 37-4), a treatise on the pulse, "Risala-i-Tashrih-i-Chechak" (No. 38-125), a treatise on small-pox, "Risala-i-Vaccination" (No. 40-168), a treatise on vaccination.

"Minhaz-us-Salikin" (No. 60-235) is a translation of the well-known work of Yoga Vasishth on Philosophy.

"Risala-i-Jawahir" (No. 61—135) is also an old book on philosophy, by Kasim Miyan, who flourished in the reign of Muhammad Shah, Emperor of Delhi. It is in the dialect as then spoken, and takes the form of an allegorical story in which the Soul, Man, Satan, and the Virtues are personified.

Second quarter.

"Durgesanandni" (No. 7—332) is a translation of a celebrated Bengali novel, Durgesanandni.

"Majmua-i-Tawarikh-i-Riyasat-hai-Kohistan-i-Panjab," Part I, is a historical account of the state of Suket, one of the hill States of the Panjab, by Munshi Hardayal Singh, Superintendent of the State.

Among the medical works Doctor Mukand Lal's useful *Materia Medica* is republished for the fourth time, and the *Ilaj-ul-Ghuraba*, translated by Hakim Ghulam Imam, is republished for the ninth time.

No. 1—272 of the supplement of this quarter, "Sawanib-i-Umri-i-Lord Lawrence," is a biography of Lord Lawrence, by Munshi Zawwar Husain. It is a translation of Bosworth Smith's work.

"Amalnama-i-Rus" (No. 7—371) is an Urdu translation of the History of Russia, by D. Mackenzie Wallace, M.A., D.C.L.; Member of the Imperial Russian Geographical Society, and Private Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India.

"Tarjama-i-Kanun-i-Buali Sena" (No. 14—374) is a translation from Arabic of the well-known work of Buali Sena on the Greek system of medicine.

"Tazkirah-i-Halat-i-Rus" is an account of Russia, by Sayyid Muhammad Sajjad Husain.

Third quarter.

"Sawanib-i-Telemachos" (No. 1—716) is an Urdu version of the adventures of Telemachos, by Diwan Jani Bihari Lal.

Among the medical works "Tiryak-i-Akbar" (No. 63—532) is a treatise on poison.

Fourth quarter.

"Bhul Bhulaiyan" (No. 5—931) is an Urdu version of Shakespear's "Comedy of Errors."

"Risala-i-Ujala-Jiryan fi Tadabir-i-Hifz-i-Sihat wa Baka-in-Nasl-ul-Insan," by Shaikh Imam-ud-din Ahmad, is a medical work on the treatment of urinary diseases.

5. The third statement relates to works in the Hindi language. It shows 262 publications against 463 of the last year and 293 of the year before last. The following are noticeable:—

First quarter.

"Mahajani Sarraf wa Byopari ke Kaida ka Khulasa" (No. 32—18) is an abstract of the technical language and rules observed by native bankers.

"Amrit Sagar" and "Vaidya ka Sagar" (Nos. 33—74 and 35—151), respectively, are the works on medicine.

Second quarter.

No. 9—270 is a Hindi version of Doctor Mukand Lal's *Materia Medica* in Urdu.

"Lilavati" (No. 21—272) is an ancient and well-known work on mathematics, translated from the original Sanskrit into Hindi verse.

Third quarter.

"Jala-dvara-rogonki Chikitsa Vidhi" (No. 19—472) is a work on hydropathy.

"Nighanta" (No. 20—464) is a vocabulary of medicines in detail, with their respective qualities.

"Nighanta-ratnakar" (No. 21—500) is a translation from the original Sanskrit, containing the uses of all medicines, with their synonyms.

"Videsa-Yatra Vichar" (No. 27—469) contains a discussion on the propriety of going to England and other countries.

"Ganjina-i-Zira'at" (No. 29—713) is a small treatise on agriculture.

Fourth quarter.

"Maha-kavi Chand Bardai Krit Prithiraja-rao ki Pratham Samraksha" (No. 6—709) is a work relating to the age of Chand Bardai's work in the Prithirao.

"Bhagyavati" (No. 19—811) is a work published by a native lady to aid in female education.

"Saundarya-manjari" (No. 42—908) is a Hindi translation of a work by a Bengali lady on "Widow marriage."

"Ramayan Adhyatma Vichar" (No. 59—965), by Pandit Yamuna Shankar Panchauli, is a translation from a Sanskrit work on the esoteric exposition of the deeds of Rama.

6. The fourth statement relates to works in the Sanskrit language. It shows 42 publications against 41 last year and 58 the year before last. There are only two works noticeable published in this language during the third quarter: (1) "Vedanta-Siddhantadars" (No. 11—522) which treats of the doctrines of the Vedanta Philosophy; and (2) "Nyaya Siddhanta-manjari-Vrihat-tarka Prakasa-bidhya Vyakhyaya Sameta" (No. 9—537) relating to the aphorisms of the Nyaya Philosophy.

7. The fifth statement relates to works in the Arabic language. It shows 25 publications against 50 last year and 41 the year before last. The following are noticeable:—

Second quarter.

"Al Jildani-ul-Awwalin Minal Hidaya," "Kaduri" (Nos. 2—256 and 3—385) respectively, are the two standard works on the Muhammadan law.

"Kirbi" (No. 4—327), a work on Logic, (Supplement) "Zakbirat-ul-Ukbat-li Sharh Sadr-ish Shari'at-ul-Uzma" (No. 1—425) is a commentary on Sharh-i-Wikaya, the well-known work on Muhammadan law.

8. The sixth statement relates to works in the Persian language. It shows 65 publications against 119 last year and 103 the year before. The only noticeable work is "Jami-ush-Shifaya' wa Ifadat-i-Camerinea" (No. 9—513) third quarter, a medical work jointly edited by Nawab Hakim Shifa-ud-daula and J. Cameron, M.D., Civil Surgeon, Fyzabad, on the English system of medicine.

9. The next statements refer to polyglot works, there being a separate table for each bi-lingual and tri-lingual combination. They show 197 publications against 248 last year and 260 the year before last.

The following works are noticeable:—

First quarter.

"Tahkikat-i-Nadira Tibbi al Ma'ruf ba Mutradat Hindi" (No. 13-3) is a medical work.

"Urwat-ul-Waska fit Tamia bil Ikhfa" (No. 31—126) is a work on the modern controversy which has lately arisen among the Muhammadans as to whether the word "Amen" should be uttered in a loud or low voice at the conclusion of the prayers.

Third quarter.

"Mazak-ul-Arifin-Tarjama-i-Ahya-i-Ulum-ud-din" (No. 28—504) a work of 3,010 pages on morals, Sufi-ism, and religion.

"Kawaim-fi-Abadis-in-Nabiyy-il-Karim" (No. 22—521) on the traditional law of the Muhammadans.

Fourth quarter.

"Tasanif-i-Ahmadaya" (No. 45—998) by Saiyid Ahmad Khan, C.S.I., which treats of (1) the early religious history before the advent of the Muhammadan religion; (2) propriety of mixing and eating with the Christians, Jews, &c., (3) history and geography of Arabia.

10. Of the periodicals that have been started during the year under review, "Ayur-Vedoddhar," a medical journal, "Nama-i-Muzlum" and "Risala-i-Kayasth-dharma Sabha," on social improvement, are noticeable.

The "Instructor," a scientific periodical, and the useful journal "Risala-i-Mufid-ul-Muzarnin," appear to have been stopped, as none of their issues have been received by this office during the year. The other journals continue to be published as before. From the last statement will appear the number of publications under each subject irrespective of language.

Biography.

11. During the year there has been an increase in the number of works on biography in the Urdu language, while there is no biographical work in Sanskrit, Arabic, as against 2, 1, and 1 respectively during the previous year. There is also a decrease in the biographical works in polyglot. On the whole, the works on biography have decreased.

Drama.

There is an increase in dramatical works, which is mainly due to a perceptible increase of those in the Urdu language. There are 23 publications under this head as against six during the last year, while the number under this head in the Hindi language has materially decreased. There is also one work in polyglot, while there was none last year.

Fiction.

In fiction there is a decrease in the number of publications in Urdu and Hindi, but the total number is nearly brought up by an increase in the Persian language.

History.

In history the number of publications has decreased by 15 this year, the decrease occurring in publications in Hindi and polyglot.

Language.

In works on language there is a decrease in all languages except Sanskrit, which is attributable to the decrease in the number of educational works. There are only 78 educational works on the subject as against 150 of the last year.

Law.

Legal works have also decreased in number owing to a fall in the number of publications in English and polyglot.

Medicine.

The number of medical works has also fallen by 24, which is mainly due to a decrease in the number of publications on the subject in Urdu.

Miscellaneous.

The number of publications in all languages except Persian, has decreased in the miscellaneous works.

Poetry.

The poetical works have also fallen in number owing to a decrease in the poetical works in Hindi and Persian.

Politics.

There are no works published during the year on politics.

Philosophy.

The philosophical works have fallen by 21, which is mainly due to a fall in Persian works on the subject.

Religion.

Religious works have also decreased in number, which is attributed to a fall in the number of religious publications in all languages except in Persian.

Science.

(Mathematical and Mechanical.)

Scientific publications have also fallen in number, which is due to a decrease in the number of publications in Urdu and Hindi.

Science.

(Natural and others.)

The works on natural science have increased by 2.

12. From the above it will appear that there has been a decrease in the number of publications, but some improvement in the quality is manifest.

13. The total number of publications during the year was 1,073. A statement showing the number of publications issued by each press, place, and town is appended.

(1) English Language.

Subjects	Original Works.		Re-publications.	Translations.	Total.	Educa-tional.	Non-educational.	Total.
	First editions.	New editions.						
Arts	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	1
Fiction	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1
History	2	1	...	...	3	1	2	3
Language	5	8	...	...	13	7	6	13
Law	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1
Miscellaneous	14	...	...	...	14	...	14	14
Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science)	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1
Religion	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1
TOTAL	25	10	...	...	35	8	27	35

(2) Urdu Language.

Arts	1	1	...	1	3	...	3	3
Biography	3	3	...	2	8	...	8	8
Drama	2	2	...	1	23	...	23	23
Fiction	19	17	1	5	42	...	42	43
History	12	11	...	7	80	14	16	80
Language	16	63	...	3	72	89	84	72
Law	...	...	...	14	14	...	14	14
Medicine	20	7	...	9	36	3	33	36
Miscellaneous	29	8	3	5	45	1	44	45
Poetry	47	8	4	3	62	1	61	62
Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science)	1	3	...	5	9	1	8	9
Religion	41	17	1	8	67	...	67	67
Science (Mathematical and Mechanical)	13	12	1	4	33	16	17	33
Science (Natural and other)	3	3	...	1	7	1	6	7
Voyages and Travels	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1
TOTAL	229	145	10	68	452	75	377	452

(3) Hindi Language.

Biography	1	...	...	1	2	...	2	2
Drama	1	2	2	1	6	...	6	6
Fiction	2	4	3	9	18	...	18	18
History	8	10	...	3	21	12	9	21
Language	19	26	...	6	51	25	26	51
Law	1	1	...	1	3	...	3	3
Medicine	3	3	1	7	14	2	13	14
Miscellaneous	8	11	1	2	23	1	21	22
Poetry	17	13	10	...	40	...	40	40
Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science)	3	2	1	1	7	...	7	7
Religion	15	14	5	1	35	...	35	35
Science (Mathematical and Mechanical)	10	19	6	6	41	28	13	41
Science (Natural and other)	...	2	...	...	2	1	1	2
TOTAL	88	107	29	38	262	69	193	262

(4) Sanskrit Language.

Language	1	...	14	...	15	...	15	15
Miscellaneous	2	...	2	...	5	...	5	5
Poetry	1	...	1	...	2	...	2	2
Philosophy	1	...	3	...	4	...	4	4
Religion	3	...	13	...	16	...	16	16
TOTAL	6	...	34	...	43	...	43	43

(5) Arabic Language.

Language	...	...	3	...	3	...	3	3
Law	2	1	1	...	4	...	4	4
Medicine	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1
Philosophy	2	1	2	...	5	...	5	5
Religion	4	...	9	...	13	...	13	13
TOTAL	9	2	16	...	25	...	25	25

(6) Persian Language.

Subjects.	ORIGINAL WORKS.		Re-publications.	Translations.	Total.	Educa-tional.	Non-educational.	Total.
	First & subsequent.	New editions.						
Fiction	1	...	6	...	7	...	7	7
Language	6	4	9	...	19	1	18	19
Medicine	1	2	3	...	6	...	6	6
Miscellaneous	2	2	1	...	5	...	5	5
Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Sciences)	2	1	15	...	18	1	17	18
Religion	5	2	1	2	10	...	10	10
TOTAL	17	11	35	2	65	2	63	65

(1) English and Urdu Languages.

Language	9	1	...	6	16	1	15	16
Medicine	2	...	...	...	2	...	2	2
TOTAL	11	1	...	6	18	1	17	18

(2) English and Hindi Languages.

History	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1
Language	4	2	...	...	6	2	4	6
Miscellaneous	4	...	...	...	4	...	4	4
TOTAL	9	2	...	...	11	2	9	11

(3) Urdu and Hindi Languages.

Biography	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1
History	1	2	...	...	3	2	1	3
Language	2	...	...	...	2	...	2	2
Medicine	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	1
Miscellaneous	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	1
Religion	5	...	...	...	5	...	5	5
Science (Mathematical and Mechanical)	7	...	...	...	7	7	...	7
TOTAL	16	2	...	1	20	11	9	20

(4) Sanskrit and Bengali.

Religion	...	1	1	...	1	1
----------	-----	---	-----	-----	---	-----	---	---

(5) Sanskrit and Nepali.

Poetry	1	1	...	1	1
--------	---	-----	-----	-----	---	-----	---	---

(6) Urdu and Sanskrit Languages.

Medicine	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1
Miscellaneous	2	...	...	...	2	...	2	2
Poetry	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1
Religion	2	...	...	...	2	...	2	2
TOTAL	6	...	...	1	7	...	7	7

(7) Hindi and Sanskrit Languages.

Drugs	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1
Language	2	1	...	...	3	...	3	3
Medicine	2	...	...	...	2	...	2	2
Miscellaneous	1	...	4	...	5	...	5	5
Poetry	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1
Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Sciences)	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1
Religion	5	7	...	2	14	...	14	14
TOTAL	14	8	4	2	28	...	28	28

(8) Sanskrit and Faidic Languages.

Subjects.	ORIGINAL WORKS.		Re-publications.	Translations.	Total.	Educa-tional.	Non-educational.	Total.
	First editions.	New editions.						
Language	1	...	1	...	1	1
Religion	8	...	8	...	8	8
TOTAL	9	...	9	...	9	9

(9) Persian and Urdu Languages.

Language	7	4	...	2	13	4	9	13
Miscellaneous	2	1	...	...	3	...	3	3
Poetry	1	1	1	...	3	...	3	3
Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science)	...	1	...	2	3	...	3	3
TOTAL	10.	7	1	4	22	4	18	22.

(10) Urdu and Arabic Languages.

Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science)	...	...	...	2	2	...	2	2
Religion	15	8	...	8	29	...	29	29
TOTAL	15	8	...	8	31	...	31	31.

(11) Persian and Arabic Languages.

Language	...	2	4	...	6	...	6	6
Law	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	1
Medicine	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1
Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science)	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1
Religion	3	3	...	...	6	...	6	6
TOTAL	5	6	4	...	15	...	15	15

(12) Arabic and Javanese Languages.

Religion	1	1	...	1	1
----------	-----	-----	-----	---	---	-----	---	---

(13) Greek and Roman Languages.

Language	1	1	...	1	1
----------	---	-----	-----	-----	---	-----	---	---

(14) English, Urdu, and Hindi Languages.

Language	1	1	...	1	1
----------	---	-----	-----	-----	---	-----	---	---

(15) English, Hindi, and Sanskrit Languages.

Law	...	1	1	...	1	1
-----	-----	---	-----	-----	---	-----	---	---

(16) Urdu, Sanskrit, and Faidic Languages.

Religion	1	1	...	1	1
----------	---	-----	-----	-----	---	-----	---	---

(17) Hindi, Sanskrit, and Faidic Languages.

Religion	13	1	14	...	14	14
----------	----	---	-----	-----	----	-----	----	----

(18) Urdu, Persian, and Arabic Languages.

Subjects.	Original Works.		Re-publications.	Translations.	Total.	Educational.	Non-educational.	Total.
	First editions.	New editions.						
Language	3	1	7	...	11	...	11	11
Religion	2	1	...	...	3	...	3	3
TOTAL	5	2	7		14		14	14

Subjects	Number of Publications.
Arts	4
Biography	11
Drama	30
Fiction	63
History	59
Language	232
Law	24
Medicine	61
Miscellaneous	100
Poetry	110
Politics	...
Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science)	51
Religion	236
Science (Mathematical and Mechanical)	61
Science (Natural and other)	9
Voyages and Travels	1
TOTAL	1,078

Statement showing the total number of works published in each place and in each Press during the year 1887.

Place of publication.	Name of the Press.	Total number of works published in the Press.	Total number of works printed in each place.
LUCKNOW	Munshi Newal Kishor	161	254
	Nami	50	
	Munshi Ganga Prasad Varma and Biradran	24	
	Anwari-i-Muhammadi	17	
	Jafari	11	
	Musharikul-Anwar	8	
	Dabdsaba-i-Ahmadi	6	
	Kaumi	5	
	Mustafai	4	
	Kanuni	2	
	Bustan-i-Muntazal	2	
	Tamannal	1	
	Anjuman-i-Hind	1	
	Methodist Mission	1	
	Rozana-i-Akhbar	1	
	Najm-ul-Ulum	1	
	Kanyakubj	1	
	Anwari	1	
	Ahmadi	1	
	AGRA	Vidya Vilas		31	255
Anwar		31	
Amir-ul-Matabi		30	
Mofid-i-Am		24	
Ilahi		20	
Ijad-i-Kishan		13	
Satya-Prakas		12	
Gulshan-i-Ilm		11	
Ijas-i-Muhammadi		11	
Gulshan-i-Riyazi		10	
Sajjan Vidod		8	
Murtazal		8	
Medical		6	
Khushaid-i-Alam		5	
Abu-ul-Ulai		5	
Ornamental Job		3	
National		3	
Fahar-i-Hind		3	
Mumtazal		3	
Muhammadi		3	
Indu-Prakas	3		
Agre Akbbay	3		
Fais-i-Am	3		
Muhammad	3		
Ahmadi	3		
Medical School	1		
Delhi Gazette	1		
Nami	1		
S.andra Ori, Large	1		

Statement showing the total number of works published in each place and in each Press during the year 1887—continued.

Place of publication.	Name of the Press.	Total number of works published in the Press.	Total number of works published in each place.
CAWNPORE	Munshi Newal Kishor	52	86
	Ahamdi	10	
	Nami	9	
	Nizami	8	
	Shila-i-Tur	3	
	Law	2	
	Merchant	1	
	Victoria	1	
MEERUT	Kasi-Sama-brahm	26	153
	Jwala-Prakash	24	
	Chamai-i-Hind	21	
	Vidya-Darpan	18	
	Gulzar-i-Muhammadi	17	
	Shagufa-i-Faiz	9	
	Shankat-ul-Mutabi	7	
	Juana-Prakash	6	
	Rahmani	6	
	Jagadamba-Prakas	4	
	Juana-Sagar	5	
	Brajbhushan	3	
	Hasmi	3	
	New Medical Hall	2	
Rain	2		
Dar-ul-Ulum	2		
Muhammadi	2		
Gulzar-i-Ahmadi	1		
BENARES	Chandra-Prabha	19	80
	Medical Hall	15	
	Amar	11	
	Bharat Jiwan	10	
	Siddiki	6	
	Raja Rajeswari	5	
	Kaalka	4	
	Dharmamrit	3	
	Printing	3	
	Hari-Hara-Ratnakar	2	
	Ganesa Prabhakar	1	
Victoria	1		
ALLAHABAD	Church Mission Congregational	12	77
	Namwar	12	
	Prayag	11	
	Government	11	
	Vaidic	6	
	Indian	6	
	Desopakarak	4	
	Hindu	3	
	Mission	3	
	Nazar-Kann-i-Hind	3	
	Anglo-Oriental	1	
	Budhi-Prakas	1	
	Railway Service	1	
	Husaini	1	
Oriental	1		
Hanumat	1		
BAREILLY	Rohilkhand Literary Society	23	33
	Kaisari	8	
	Nasiri	2	
MORADABAD	Gulzar-i-Ahmadi	16	30
	Jatishamia	3	
	Naiyar-i-Azam	2	
	Imdad-ul-Hind	2	
	Namwar	1	
	Church Mission Congregational	1	
	Hindu	1	
	Vidya Bhushan	1	
	Dharma-Prakas	1	
Sundar San	1		
Sambhal	1		
BUDAUN	Nasim-i-Sihar	19	19
JAUNPUR	Azim-ul-Mutabi	9	12
	Akhbar	3	

Statement showing the total number of works published in each place and in each Press during the year 1887—concluded.

Place of publication.	Name of the Press.	Total number of works published in the Press.	Total number of works published in each place.
ROORKEE	Thomason Civil Engineering College	10.	10
MIRZAPUR	Reading-Room, Chunar Legal Remembrancer	7	9
		2	
ETAWAH	Shuba-i-Ziyai Anwari	5.	6
		1	
ALIGARH	Bharat Bandu Institute	3	4
		1	
FATEHGARH	Dilkusha Husaini Chunni Lal	2	4
		1	
		1	
BIJNOR	Mihrai-Nimroz	3	3
MUZAFFARNAGAR	Chashma-i-Kausar	2	2
MUTTRA	Brajabhusan	2	2
SARABANPUR	Matla-i-Anwar	1	1
FATEHPUR	Fatehpur	1	1
GHAZIPUR	Bakayi-i-Alam	1	1
GORAKHPUR	Printing-Bank	1	1
TOTAL.		...	1,078

PUNJAB.

From C. L. TUPPER, Esq., Officiating Secretary to the Government of the Punjab, to the Assistant Secretary to the Government of India, in charge Home Department,—No. 985, dated Lahore, the 25th June 1888.

In reply to your letter No. 566, dated the 12th of April 1888, I am desirous to forward herewith, for the information of the Government of India, copy of a letter No. 1027, dated the 23rd of May 1888, from the Director of Public Instruction, Punjab, enclosing a report by the Superintendent of the Government Educational Press, on the publications registered in the Punjab, under Act XXV of 1867, during the year 1887.

From Colonel W. R. M. HOLROYD, Director of Public Instruction, Punjab, to C. L. TUPPER, Esq., Secretary to Government, Punjab,—No. 1027, dated the 23rd May 1888.

I have the honour to forward the Annual Report upon the books registered during the year 1887 under Act XXV of 1867, which has been submitted by the Superintendent of the Government Educational Press.

From LALA RAM KISSEN, Offg. Supdt., Educational Press, Lahore, to Colonel W. R. M. HOLROYD, Director of Public Instruction, Punjab,—No. 186, dated 18th May 1888.

I have the honour to submit a report together with the prescribed statements on the publications registered in the Punjab under Act XXV of 1867 during the calendar year 1887.

2. The total number of books registered during the year was 1,790, against 1,857 received during the previous year.

The apparent decrease is due in a great measure to the falling off in the number of publications under the heads of 'religion' and 'poetry,' which include mostly unimportant tracts containing eulogies of minor divinities and saints, love songs, ditties and devotional stanzas.

A decrease in this kind of literature is perhaps a healthy sign of improvement in the literary taste of the people.

3. The copyright of 108 books was registered during the year under report against the same number of publications in the preceding year.

4. The number of publications in different languages registered during 1886 as compared with those registered in 1887 is shown below :—

	1886	1887
English	35	38
Arabic	118	92
Hindi	208	142
Punjabi	398	473
Pashto	17	10
Persian	82	90
Sanskrit	37	19
Sindhi	5	10
Thakurri or Marwari	1	...
Urdu	824	804
Bilingual	106	94
Trilingual	22	14
Polyglot	6	4
TOTAL	1,857	1,790

Urdu represents, as usual, the largest number of publications, which is 804. Punjabi is the next, containing 473 publications, which exceed those issued during the preceding year by 75. This increase indicates marked activity among the Sikhs in the culture of Punjabi, which is their social and religious language.

The number of publications in Pashto, mostly religious subjects, has dwindled to 10, the Pashto-speaking people being as yet among those most backward in education.

5. The publications arranged according to the prescribed subjects stand thus :—

	1887
Arts	2
Biography	12
Drama	23
Fiction	26
History	16
Language	218
Law	91
Medicine	100
Miscellaneous	224
Poetry	500
Politics	2
Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science)	8
Religion	481
Science (Mathematical and Mechanical)	68
Science (Natural and other)	12
Voyages and Travels	2
TOTAL	1,790

As usual the largest number of publications come under the heads of *Religion* and *Poetry*, though there is, as stated above, a notable decrease under both,

Small pamphlets containing extracts from religious books, morning and evening prayers, rituals and sermons, love tales and panegyrics on departed heroes, saints and lovers, in Punjabi Hindi and Urdu verse help to swell the number of these publications.

The subjects in which the smallest number of books were registered are—

Art, Politics, Voyages and Travels. The indigenous arts of the country are learnt practically without the aid of books. Politics are not systematically studied or discussed to any appreciable extent; and the home-abiding people of this Province do not ever travel for the sake of travelling, whilst those that leave their home on business, seldom care to write accounts of their journeys.

6. Of the total number of publications received during the year, 1,564 are books, and 226 periodicals. Of the latter, 74 are legal; 51 medical, 40 religious, 5 linguistic and 56 miscellaneous. The poetical and scientific periodicals noticed in the previous year's report have almost all of them died out, giving place to others on more popular subjects.

7. Among original works and reprints, the following deserve notice in the order of the subjects :—

Arts.—Only two original works have been received under this head—

a).—*Kisala dar fann-i-Shalbat*.—This small tract does not treat of the art of shawl-weaving, as its name would lead one to suppose. It is rather a history of the

rise and fall of the shawl trade during the last two hundred years. The author, Haji Mukhta Shah, Rais of Kashmir, is himself a shawl merchant of repute, in whose family trade in this commodity has been followed for many generations.

- (b)—*Sakhā-us-Sansat* is a Sindhi tract on gilding, extracting rose water, preparing dishes, cakes, preserves, &c., and includes receipts for varnishing and other kindred arts.

Biography.—Of the six original works received under this head, the following are notable:—

- (a) *Waqāya-i-Srī Rām*,—This is an autobiography, by a living author, Lālā Srī Rām, an Officer in the Settlement Department of this Province. The narration, which is written in an ornamental Urdū style at places elaborate, is very interesting. It contains topographical accounts of places visited, and notices of persons who came in contact with the author during his voluntary journeys and official tours, besides a detailed history of his own boyhood and youth.
- (b) *Khulāsat-ut-Tawārikh-i-Mashāikh-i-Chishtīya*, contains sketches of the lives of some of the Muhammadan saints of the Chisti sect which are not free from the defects incidental to accounts of religious personages to whose memory many marvellous deeds are attached.

Drama.—There is a large decrease in the number of publications under this head, owing probably to the existence of so many pieces that appeared last year. Of the six original works the following deserve mention:—

- (a)—*Sangit Basant Kumār aur Sakākar bachaktī kī*, is a dramatic poem in Hindi by Faqir Chand, and does not seem to have been written for the stage. The story narrates the adventures of a prince named Basant Kumār who fell in love with a banker's daughter. The prince planned the abduction of the girl, but was frustrated in his attempt, being caught by the Kotwāl and sent to the king. The story concludes with the exile of the prince, his assassination by a party of the Thags, and his resuscitation by the god Siva. The story is void of poetic or dramatic worth.
- (b)—*Sabhd dil Pasand*, is a dramatic piece by one Hazārī Lāl, written on the model of the well-known work called "Indra Sabhd."
- (c)—*Khātū-i-Umān*.—A small dramatic piece prepared for the Bombay Parsi Original Opera Company. The plot is judicious, the scenes are interesting, and the characters appropriate.

Fiction.—Under this head only one original work has been registered, and this solitary production has emanated from a European lady. This Province is as yet unable to produce a novel. The works of fiction actually published are reprints of old works or translations from indigenous and foreign literature of the kind.

The original work referred to above is a small book entitled '*The Two Marriages*' by Miss Daisy Moore Lane, and describes the incidents preceding the marriages of two sisters, one of whom was of a very hot temper, and therefore shunned by all young men.

Besides the above, the following translations and reprints are worthy of a brief notice:—

- (a)—*Haddiyā-t-dawār*, is an Urdū translation of a voluminous Persian work called "Bostān-i-Khiyāl," containing an account of the adventures of an African prince, Muiz-ud-Dīn, who set out in search of his mistress. The story abounds in superhuman exploits, wonderful escapes and marvellous achievements.
- (b)—*Sabhd Singar*, a Hindi translation of the Urdū book *Araikh-i-Mashāikh*, which relates the exploits and adventures of *Idālam-i-Tūi*, an Arab prince celebrated for his charity and philanthropy.
- (c)—*Qulshan-i-Ismat ās-ruf ba Qissa-i-Najīb*, is an Urdū translation of a Persian work. The story is touching in its description of the fortitude, patience, and chastity of Ismat-un-Nisā Begam, adopted daughter of the celebrated Princess Zab-un-Nisā Begam, daughter of the Emperor Aurangzeb, under exceptional circumstances connected with a nameless physical defect in her husband.

History.—Under this head 15 original works have been registered, the majority of which are designed for educational purposes. A few may be noted to show the nature of the historical works of the country:—

- (a)—*Khulāsa-i-Tarikh-i-Hind*, an epitome of the History of India written apparently for school boys to help them in cramming.
- (b)—*Khulāsa-i-Tarikh-i-Lalibridge* *batīn* *Sawālo-Jawāb*, an epitome and catechism of Lathbridge's History of India.

(c).—A really valuable work received as a reprint is the *Tārīkh-i-Punjab* (History of the Punjab) by the late Rai Bahādur Kāshiyā Lāl of Lahore.

(d).—Among original works under this head may be mentioned the *Good old days of Hon'ble John Company* (Vol. III.) being curious reminiscences illustrating manners and customs of the British in India during the rule of the East India Company from 1600 to 1858, with brief notices of the places and people of those times.

This work is of great historical interest, but the credit of the compilation belongs to a European gentleman named Mr. H. Carey. The present volume, which is probably the last, contains an account of the doings of persons belonging to the various European nations who secured a footing in India, of the mutinies in the Indian Armies, and of the products and manufactures of the country. It includes also a chapter on the progress made during the twenty years subsequent to the transfer of the Government of the Empire from the Company to the Crown.

Language.—Under this head there were 97 original works, all designed for educational purposes, of which the following may be noticed:—

(a).—*Guldasta-i-Muhāwarāt*.—This contains Persian and Urdu idiomatic sentences and phrases, and is intended for the use of candidates for the Middle School and Entrance Examinations.

(b).—*Hidāyat-un-Nahv*.—This is a standard Arabic work on grammar, compiled by Sheikh Sirāj-ud-Dīn of Oudh, and is copiously annotated.

(c & d).—*Fārs ki Pakh. Kitāb* and *Fārs ki Durāi Kitāb*.—These books have been published by the Anjuman-i-Himāyat-i-Islam for use in their own schools, on the model of the Persian Readers used as text books by the Educational Department.

(e).—*Khulāṣat-i-Jam' ul Qawā'id bitawar Sawāl-o-Jawāb*.—This book is an epitome arranged as a catechism, of the Persian Grammar used as a text book in Government Institutions.

(f).—*Mi'yār-ul-Imlā'*, is a small tract in Urdu containing useful rules and limits for writing Persian from dictation.

(g).—*A Manual of English Conversation and Letter Writing*, by Bhai Chandā Singh the blind Mukhtār, and student of the Law School, Lahore, who possesses marvellous powers of memory and mental capacity of a very high order.

The book under notice is well calculated to be of practical use to students of Secondary Schools, but it is not free from defects incidental to imperfect supervision of the printing which, of necessity, had to be entrusted to less interested hands.

(h).—*A practical Vocabulary* is a polyglot work specially intended for the use of candidates preparing for the Higher and Lower Standard Examinations in Hindī, Punjabi and Persian. It includes also a number of idiomatic phrases and easy exercises, but is not free from errors. The lithography is very bad.

Law.—Under this head come all the publications (books as well as periodicals) containing Urdu translations of law books and decisions of the Chief Court intended for reference by the public, and more especially for the use of candidates for the Pleader's and Mukhtār's Examinations. Eight original works were registered under this head of which the following deserve mention because they refer to Native States:—

(a).—*Qawā'id-i-District Board wa Local Board hāi riyāṣati-Nāhan*, a Code of rules of the District Local Boards of the Nāhan State.

(b).—*Majmū'a-i-Zābita-i-Faujdarī Rāj Mārwar*, or the Criminal Procedure Code of the Mārwar State, seems to have been enacted on the model of the Indian Laws on the subject.

Medicine.—There is a decrease in the number of publications registered under this head; but it is gratifying to observe a marked advance in the quality of the works produced during the year.

Lady Dufferin's Fund raised for supplying female medical aid to the women of India has conspicuously helped in bringing out Hindī translations of books on the European system of medicine. There were 73 original works, 20 republications and 7 translations, or 100 in all.

Of these 69 books are on the European system, 19 on the Yunāni (Greeco-Arabic) and 12 on the Hindū system of medicine. This shows that the European system of medicine is rapidly finding favour with the people.

The following publications deserve notice:—

(a).—*Ilm-o-'Amal-i-Qilīla*.—This is the second edition of Dr. Rahīm Khān's Urdu compilation on the principles and practice of midwifery. The work is very valuable and deservedly appreciated by the public.

(b).—*Ujda-i-Mu'ulijdt-i-Zarri Muta'allaqa-i-Jarradi*, is an Urdu translation of a well-known standard book called Surgical Emergencies. The translator, Dr. Dalip Singh, seems to have exercised great care in bringing out this edition, which is neatly printed and illustrated. The book is intended to serve the purpose of a companion to the Hospital Assistant, and is likely to afford useful information to the Urdu-knowing public.

(c).—*Tibb-i-Maweshian*.—This is a collection of the lectures on Bovine Pathology delivered to his classes by the Principal of the Veterinary School at Lahore.

The compiler and publisher, Lalá Uggar Sain, has not only helped the students of the above-named institution in placing in their hands a useful work on Bovine Pathology, but has brought within reach of well-to-do owners of farms, a work, the like of which has not as yet appeared in the vernacular of the country.

The price, which is Rs 8, a very high one for the size of the book, renders the work inaccessible to the public generally.

(d).—*The Dissector's Guide, or Hadi-i-Tashrih*, by Lalá Beli Rám, L. M. S., Demonstrator of Anatomy in the Lahore Medical College. The work contains the principles of dissection and the names and description of instruments required in the dissecting room; and it teaches how to use them. The translation has removed a want felt by the students of the Hindustani class of the College, who have no Urdu book on practical Anatomy.

(e).—*Hidayat Nama-i-Daiyan-i-Hind*, or a guide to Indian Midwives, is an Urdu translation of a work in Bengali.

Whatever is useful for the midwife in the way of helping and tending a woman from the time of pregnancy down to the birth of a child has been put in this book in the form of a dialogue written in an easy flowing style.

The book is worthy of being in possession of all Urdu-knowing people.

(f).—*Shástar Chakitsa*, or the principles and practice of Surgery, translated from English into Hindi, by Rai Bahádur Dr. Brij Lal, under the auspices of the Punjab Branch of the Countess of Dufferin's Fund.

The work is a very large volume of about a thousand pages, but the lithography is far from good.

(g).—*Tibb-i-Rahimi*, or practice of Medicine, is a Hindi rendering of the Urdu work of that name by Dr. Bahim Khán, Khán Bahádur, made under the auspices of the Countess of Dufferin's Fund.

(h).—*Human Anatomy*.—Translation into Hindi by Dr. Beli Rám, and published under the patronage of the Countess of Dufferin's Fund.

(i).—*Ilaj-ul-Amrad*; is a voluminous compilation in Persian by Hakim Sharif Khán of Delhi, and contains a collection of prescriptions for all kinds of diseases.

(j).—*Chakitsa Sár*, or the principles of medical treatment in Punjabi verse, by Bhái Bhág Singh.

(k).—*Mújiy*.—An Arabic work of authority on the Yunani system of medicine.

(l).—*Risala-i-Ilaj-i-Shamsi*, or cure of diseases by means of the rays of the sun. This is a curious little tract professing to show how to cure the affected part of the body by exposure to the rays of the sun passed through coloured glass.

Miscellaneous.—All such books as do not come under one or the other of the prescribed heads are included under this head. 152 original publications and 18 translations were registered, of which the following will serve as specimens of the literature contained under this head:—

(a).—*Jotish Játakalankár* is a metrical translation in Hindi of a Sanskrit work on astrology, showing what effect the several planets have on a man's destiny according to their aspects at the time of his birth.

(b).—*Ibtadii Warsish*.—This elementary treatise on gymnastics is the work of a gymnastic master, employed in the Central Training College or in a Government Normal School, and it contains rules for exercises suitable for Primary Schools.

(c).—*Aqdam-ul-Tu'm-i-Sháh Jehání musamma ba' Khásh-i-Ni'mat*.—This is a reprint and contains receipts for preparing highly spiced dishes, sweetmeats, cakes, &c. The book seems to possess much attraction for the public.

(d).—*Khasinat-ul-Masáib*, or collection of essays on different subjects written as models for students of Secondary Schools. The style is rather elaborate.

(e).—*Atas-i-Rusim*, compiled by a member of the Arya Samáj (followers of Pandit Dayá Nand Saraswati) showing social and religious customs prevailing among

the Hindús, and suggesting reforms and alterations that should be made according to the views of the sect.

- (f).—*Jugat Pursharth*, is a work published in parts, and devoted to agriculture, arboriculture, rearing of silk worms and other useful subjects.
- (g).—Urdú translation of John Stuart Mill's *Essay on Liberty*, by Díván Narindar Náth, M.A., of Lahore, is a very valuable addition to the literary acquisitions of the year.
- (h).—*Guldasta-i-Tahzib*.—4th Edition. This is a valuable work containing essays on social and moral subjects. The style is simple, and the work which has passed into a 4th edition, is highly valued by the Urdú-speaking public.
- (i).—*Shárang Dhar, Ban Binód*.—This tract is a Hindí translation of a chapter from an old Sanskrit work on the art of agriculture, &c. It possesses some interest inasmuch as it gives an insight into the achievements of the ancient Hindús in this branch of knowledge.

Poetry.—The largest number of publications appears under this head, as stated above. Most of them are reprints of the worthless little books on love affairs, songs in praise of saints, heroes and minor gods, and other often repeated popular traditions. Of the original works, the following demand mention:—

- (a).—*Resignation*.—A small poem in English blank verse by a Punjábí youth, in which the author describes the passions to which the human mind is subjected, and their inability to afford lasting pleasure; and concludes by showing that true happiness can be found only in the contemplation of God.
- (b).—*The Morning Star*, by Bábu M. N. Chattarji of Patiálá College, containing short songs on popular subjects from nature.
- (c).—*Mirát-ul-Khizál, Diwan-i-Shi'ri* (in Persian).—This is a collection of the poetical works of Maulavi Muhammad Hasan, Kashmírí, a Persian poet of acknowledged merit, who settled at Amritsar during the first half of this century.
- (d).—*Turkáb band Mausum ba Shikwa-i-Hind*.—This is a small Urdú poem from the pen of the celebrated poet Maulavi Altáf Husain of Delhi. In this poem the author cleverly depicts the elevated state of the Muhammadans when they first came to India as conquerors, and complains of their present degradation brought on them through love of ease, inactivity and division.
- (e).—*Sahaj Parkash*, a Hindí poem on devotion, faith, and the frailty of worldly enjoyments, by a Hindú Lady, Sabjo Bái.
- (f).—*Gur Bilás*, is an old historical work of authority and religious sanctity in the eyes of the Sikhs. It contains biographical accounts of the Sikh Gurdís Arjan and Hargobind. The authors Bhái Maní Singh and Bhái Bhagat Singh flourished about the year 1744; but this work has passed through the press for the first time.
- (g).—*Himál Nág Arjan*, by Pandit Hurgopál Kaul, is a tragical poem in Urdú of moderate artistic worth, containing a stirring account of a Serpent Prince called Nág Arjan. The work is a translation from an old story of the Kashmír folk lore.

Politics.—Properly speaking this Province has no political literature of its own.

The solitary original work registered under this head, is nothing more than a reprint of a lecture by Bábu Bepan Chandra Pál of the *Punjab Tribune*, who was a delegate at the last National Congress assembled at Madras. The object of the National Congress, the lecturer said, was "to help the Government of the country in the due discharge of the sacred and heavy duties by the people of the Country."

The other publication received was *Bustán-i-Hikmat*, which is an Urdú translation of the book called *Anvár-i-Sukhell*, which again is an old Persian rendering of an Indian work of antiquity on politics and morals, by the celebrated Pilpay. This book is admired and appreciated by the public not so much for its politics, as for the beautiful fables and anecdotes contained in it.

Philosophy.—Only two original works have been registered during the year—

- (a).—*Munááira-i-Akhláq*, is a compilation based on the Eastern system of morality.
- (b).—*Khutaba-i-Akhláq-i-Nasiri*, called also *Mááda-ul-Akhláq*. This tract has been compiled in Urdú, and contains translations of extracts from the well-known work on moral and intellectual philosophy entitled *Akhláq-i-Nasiri*.

There are some reprints of translations from Sanskrit works on the subject such as *Yog Washisht*.

Religion.—Religious publications may be thus classified.—

Christian	87
Hindú	73
Sikh	69
Muhammadan	314
Brahmo	17
Arya	31
	TOTAL
	481

The books that deserve notice are the following :—

- (a).—*Principles and teaching of the Arya Samáj*, is one of the series of lectures by Dr. Clark, in which the arguments advanced by the Arya Samáj as to the eternity and the divine origin of the Vedas have been scrutinized and refuted.
- (b).—*A treatise on Jehád*, is a translation of the work by Maulavi Abu Sa'id Muhammad Husain of Lahore. The aim of the author is to show to his co-religionists that it is not their religious duty to wage war against another people solely because that people is opposed to Islám, or to spread Islám by means of the sword. The book is ably written and contains copious quotations from religious books in support of the author's views.
- (c).—*Takáb-i-Bráhm-i-Ahmada*.—This book has been written by a member of the Arya Samáj in answer to a voluminous work by a Muhammadan, challenging that sect to refute the arguments advanced by him in favour of Islám and to vindicate the Arya religion which was severely attacked.
- (d).—*Bidhwaá Biwák Biwastha*.—This is a small tract in which the lawfulness of the remarriage of Hindú widows has been established by the compiler by the quotation of verses from the Hindú Shástras.

Science (Mathematical and Mechanical).—By far the greater number of books included under this head are those intended for educational purposes.

Of original works the following two books may be mentioned :—

- (a).—*Shilp Viddiya de parashm pustak*, or the principles of drawing, by Uttam Singh. This genuine Panjábí work is a well directed attempt at teaching the art of Architectural drawing through the medium of the vernacular of the Sikhs, many of whom are masons and carpenters.
- (b).—The *Mechanic's Practical Assistant* is a companion to the "Practical Guide to valve setting" which is one of the several works of the author on practical mechanism.

The credit of this work does not accrue to the Province as the author is a European gentleman.

Science (Natural and other).—Of the twelve publications registered during the year eleven are educational, the twelfth is entitled a Popular lecture on Hindu Astronomy by Bábú Sáif Bhúshán Mukarjí, M. A., B. L., Professor, Lahore Government College, and is altogether a very interesting study, giving an insight into the achievements of the ancient Hindus in this branch of the science.

Voyages and Travels.—As already stated, Indians never travel for the sake of travelling, and it is difficult to expect from them anything that could be called a book of travels according to the strict sense of the word.

Only two publications have been registered under this head, and both deserve notice—

- (a).—*Aina-i-Sikandari* (The Alexandrian Mirror).—In this book Bábú Umán Shankar gives a clear account of his voyage to England. Interesting descriptions of important places, buildings, and parks visited during his stay in London; and brief yet amusing notices of the character, customs and manners of the people among whom the author mixed, make this book a great treat for a leisure hour.
- (b).—*Tourist's Guide to Kashmir, Ladakh, Skardo, &c.*, by Dr. Arthur Névé, Surgeon to the Kashmir Mission Hospital. This book describes the different routes to the Happy Valley, and contains notices of all the places, buildings, temples, and gardens that are worth seeing by the visitor.

General Statement of Publications registered in the Punjab under Act XXV of 1867 during the year 1887.

Subjects.	ORIGINAL WORKS.		Re-publications.	Translations.	Total.	Educa-tional.	Non-educa-tional.	Total.
	First editions.	New editions.						
Arts	2	...	...	...	2	...	2	2
Biography	6	...	6	...	12	...	12	12
Drama	6	...	23	...	29	...	29	29
Fiction	1	...	18	7	26	...	26	26
History	8	6	2	...	16	11	5	16
Language	60	28	114	7	218	218	...	218
Law	8	...	6	77	91	...	91	91
Medicine	71	2	20	7	100	8	97	100
Miscellaneous	189	13	54	18	224	72	152	224
Poetry	121	2	377	...	500	7	493	500
Politics	1	...	...	1	2	...	2	2
Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science)	2	...	3	3	8	1	7	8
Religion	186	1	277	17	481	3	478	481
Science (Mathematical and Mechanical)	23	18	25	2	68	54	12	68
Science (Natural and other)	6	2	4	...	12	11	1	12
Voyages and Travels	2	...	...	...	2	...	2	2
TOTAL	651	72	923	139	1,790	382	1,408	1,790

English Language.

Fiction	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1
History	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1
Language . . . . .	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	1
Law	6	...	2	...	8	...	8	8
Medicine	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1
Miscellaneous	9	...	...	...	9	...	9	9
Poetry	2	...	...	...	2	...	2	2
Politics	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1
Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science) . . . . .	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1
Religion	5	...	1	3	9	...	9	9
Science (Mathematical and Mechanical)	2	...	...	...	2	1	1	2
Science (Natural and other)	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1
Voyages and Travels	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1
TOTAL	30	1	4	3	38	2	36	38

Arabic Language.

History . . . . .	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1
Language	7	...	25	...	32	32	...	32
Medicine	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1
Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science) . . . . .	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1
Religion	6	...	53	...	59	...	57	57
TOTAL	12	...	80	...	92	32	60	92

Hindi Language.

Drama	1	...	9	...	10	...	10	10
Fiction . . . . .	...	...	...	2	2	...	2	2
Language	1	...	13	...	14	14	...	14
Medicine	1	...	2	4	7	...	7	7
Miscellaneous	5	...	2	...	7	3	5	7
Poetry	20	1	39	...	60	...	60	60
Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science) . . . . .	...	...	1	2	3	...	3	3
Religion	5	...	14	5	24	...	24	24
Science (Mathematical and Mechanical) . . . . .	...	1	13	1	15	15	...	15
TOTAL	33	2	93	14	142	31	111	142

Punjabi Language.

Biography . . . . .	...	...	3	...	3	...	3	3
Language	2	...	13	...	15	15	...	15
Medicine	6	1	6	1	14	...	14	14
Miscellaneous	5	...	10	...	15	1	14	15
Poetry	44	...	277	...	321	...	321	321
Religion	23	...	72	1	102	...	102	102
Science (Mathematical and Mechanical)	2	...	1	...	3	2	1	3
TOTAL	83	1	332	2	473	18	455	473

Pashto Language.

Subjects.	ORIGINAL WORKS		Re-publications.	Translations.	Total.	Edi- tional.	Non- editional.	Total.
	First editions.	New editions.						
Medicine	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1
Poetry	1	...	2	...	3	...	2	3
Religion	2	...	3	1	6	...	6	6
TOTAL	4	...	5	1	10	...	10	10

Persian Language.

Arts	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1
Biography	2	...	...	...	2	...	2	2
Language	6	6	26	2	40	40	...	40
Medicine	2	...	1	...	3	...	2	3
Miscellaneous	2	...	8	...	11	6	5	11
Poetry	9	...	15	...	24	7	17	24
Religion . . . . .	...	...	9	...	9	...	9	9
TOTAL	23	6	59	2	90	53	37	90

Sanskrit Language.

Language . . . . .	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1
Miscellaneous	1	...	2	...	4	...	4	4
Religion	2	...	11	...	14	...	14	14
TOTAL	4	...	14	...	19	1	19	19

Sindhi Language.

Arts	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1
Language	5	...	...	...	5	5	...	5
Poetry	2	...	...	...	2	...	2	2
Religion	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1
Science (Mathematical and Mechanical)	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	1
TOTAL	10	...	...	...	10	6	4	10

Urdu Language.

Biography	4	...	2	...	7	...	7	7
Drama	5	...	12	...	17	...	15	17
Fiction . . . . .	...	...	18	5	23	...	23	23
History	7	6	1	...	14	11	3	14
Language	27	19	27	5	78	75	3	78
Law	2	...	4	77	83	...	83	83
Medicine	53	1	11	2	73	2	69	73
Miscellaneous	115	12	20	10	178	63	112	178
Poetry	41	...	23	...	79	...	79	79
Politics . . . . .	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1
Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Sciences)	2	...	...	1	3	...	2	3
Religion	112	1	71	7	191	2	189	191
Science (Mathematical and Mechanical)	18	17	11	1	47	27	10	47
Science (Natural and other)	5	2	4	...	11	11	...	11
Voyages and Travels	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1
TOTAL	297	59	231	117	504	207	297	504

English and Urdu Languages.

Language	12	1	2	...	16	16	...	16
--------------------	----	---	---	-----	----	----	-----	----

Arabic and Punjabi Languages.

Poetry . . . . .	...	...	2	...	2	...	2	2
Religion	4	...	8	...	12	...	12	12
TOTAL	4	...	10	...	14	...	14	14

Arabic and Pashto Languages.

Subjects.	ORIGINAL WORKS.		Re-publications.	Translations.	Total.	Edu-cation-al.	Non-educational.	Total.
	First editions.	New editions.						
Religion	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1

Arabic and Persian Languages.

Language . . . . .	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	1
Religion	2	...	7	...	9	...	9	9
TOTAL	2	1	7	...	10	1	9	10

Arabic and Urdú Languages.

Religion	18	...	19	...	37	...	32	32
--------------------	----	-----	----	-----	----	-----	----	----

Hindi and Urdú Languages.

Poetry	1	1	...	2	...	2	2
------------------	-----	---	---	-----	---	-----	---	---

Punjabi and Burmese Languages.

Language	1	1	1	...	1
--------------------	---	-----	-----	-----	---	---	-----	---

Pashto and Persian Languages.

Miscellaneous	1	..	1	...	1	1
-------------------------	-----	-----	---	----	---	-----	---	---

Persian and Urdú Languages.

Language	3	...	1	...	4	4	...	4
Poetry	1	...	2	...	3	...	3	3
Religion	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1
TOTAL	5	...	3	...	8	4	4	8

Punjabi and Persian Languages.

Poetry	1	1	...	1	1
------------------	---	-----	-----	-----	---	-----	---	---

Sanskrit and Hindi Languages.

Miscellaneous	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1
Religion	1	...	1	...	2	...	2	2
TOTAL	2	...	1	...	3	...	3	3

Singhapuri and Punjabi Languages.

Language	1	1	1	...	1
--------------------	---	-----	-----	-----	---	---	-----	---

Urdu and Panjabi Languages.

Subjects.	ORIGINAL WORKS.		Re-publications.	Translations.	Total.	Illustrated.	Non-illustrated.	Total.
	First editions.	New editions.						
Religion	2	...	2	...	4	...	4	4

Arabic-Pashto and Persian Languages.

Religion	2	...	2	...	2	2
--------------------	-----	-----	---	-----	---	-----	---	---

Arabic-Persian and Panjabi Languages.

Language . . . . .	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1
Religion	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1
TOTAL	1	...	1	...	2	1	1	2

Arabic-Persian and Hindi Languages.

Language	4	...	4	4	...	4
--------------------	-----	-----	---	-----	---	---	-----	---

Arabic-Persian and Urdu Languages.

Language	1	...	2	...	2	2	...	2
Religion . . . . .	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1
TOTAL	1	...	2	...	4	2	1	4

Persian-Urdu and Panjabi Languages.

Religion	1	1	...	1	1
--------------------	---	-----	-----	-----	---	-----	---	---

Arabic-Persian-Urdu and Panjabi Languages.

Religion	1	...	1	...	1	1
--------------------	-----	-----	---	-----	---	-----	---	---

Urdu-Persian and Pashto, &c., Languages.

Poetry	1	...	1	...	1	1
------------------	-----	-----	---	-----	---	-----	---	---

English-Urdu-Hindi-Punjabi and Persian Languages.

Language	1	1	1	...	1
--------------------	---	-----	-----	-----	---	---	-----	---

English-Arabic-Persian-Hindi and Sanskrit Languages.

Medicine	1	1	...	1	1
--------------------	---	-----	-----	-----	---	-----	---	---

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

From A. L. SAUNDERS, Esq., C. S., Under-Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department,—No. 1027-44, dated Nagpur, the 24th February 1888.

With reference to your letter No. 276, dated 9th instant, and in accordance with instructions contained in Home Department Resolution No. 1—460, dated 12th September 1892, I am directed to submit five statements showing the analysis of publications issued in the Central Provinces, and registered under Act XXV of 1867, during the year 1887.

Annual Analysis of books, &c., registered in the Central Provinces under Act XXV of 1867, during the year 1887.

URDU LANGUAGE.

Subjects.	ORIGINAL WORKS.		Re-publications.	Translations.	Total.	Educa-tional.	Non-educational.	Total.
	First editions.	New editions.						
Arts
Biography
Drama
Fiction
History
Language
Law
Medicine
Miscellaneous	1	1	1	...	1
Poetry
Politics
Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science)
Science, Mathematical and Mechanical
Science, Natural and other, Voyages and Travels
TOTAL	1	1	1	...	1

English Language.

Arts . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Biography . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Drama . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiction . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
History . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Language . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1
Medicine . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poetry . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Politics . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Science, Mathematical and Mechanical . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Science, Natural and other, Voyages and Travels . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1

Marathi Language.

Arts . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Biography . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Drama . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiction . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
History . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Language . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poetry	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1
Politics . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Science, Mathematical and Mechanical . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Science, Natural and other, Voyages and Travels . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1

Hindi Language.

Arts . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Biography . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Drama . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiction . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
History . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Language . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poetry	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1
Politics . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Science, Mathematical and Mechanical	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	1
Science, Natural and other, Voyages and Travels . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	2	...	...	...	2	1	1	2

Sanskrit Language.

Subjects.	ORIGINAL WORKS.		Re-publications.	Translations.	Total.	Educa-tional.	Non-educational.	Total.
	First editions.	New editions.						
Arts
Biography
Drama
Fiction
History
Language
Law
Medicine
Miscellaneous
Poetry	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1
Politics
Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science)
Science, Mathematical and Mechanical
Science, Natural and other, Voyages and Travels
TOTAL	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1

A. L. SAUNDERS,

CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE;
Dated Nagpur, the 20th February 1888.

Under-Secretary to the Chief Commissioner,
Central Provinces.

BURMA.

From DONALD SMEDON, Esq., M.A., B.C.S., Officiating Chief Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Burma, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department,—No. 599, dated Rangoon, the 22nd March 1888.

I am directed to submit the quarterly catalogues of publications registered in this province under Act XXV of 1867 during the year 1887, together with tabular analyses thereof, as prescribed in Home Department Resolution No. 1—461, dated the 12th September 1882.

2. There were 142 publications registered during the year, consisting of 15 European, 117 Vernacular, and 10 biglot works, and comprising, according to their subject-matter, 39 works under the head "Drama," 1 under "Fiction," 4 under "History," 16 under "Language," 18 under "Miscellaneous," 22 under "Poetry," 38 under "Religion," and 5 under "Science" (Mathematical and Mechanical), or, according to another mode of classification, 30 of an educational and 112 of a non-educational character.

3. There appeared 76 original works, 62 re-publications, and 4 translations, as compared with 107 original works, 20 re-publications, and 14 translations in 1886. None of the publications of the year call for special mention.

Analysis of Publications in the English Language registered in Lower Burma during the year 1887.

Subjects.	ORIGINAL WORKS.		Re-publications.	Translations.	Total.	Educa-tional.	Non-educational.	Total.
	First editions.	New editions.						
Arts . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Biography . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Drama . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiction . . . . .	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1
History	1	...	1	...	2	2	...	2
Language . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	6	...	2	...	8	1	7	8
Poetry . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Politics . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Philosophy . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Religion	2	...	1	...	3	...	3	3
Science (Mathematical and Mechanical)	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	1
Science (Natural and other) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Voyages and Travels . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	10	...	4	1	15	4	11	15

Analysis of Publications in the Burmese Language registered in Lower Burma during the year 1887.

Subjects.	ORIGINAL WORKS.		Re-publications.	Translations.	Total.	Educa-tional.	Non-educational.	Total.
	First editions.	New editions.						
Arts	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Biography	18	...	21	...	39	...	39	39
Drama	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiction	2	..	...	...	2	2	...	2
History	1	...	7	...	8	8	...	8
Language	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine	4	...	4	1	9	4	5	9
Miscellaneous	13	...	9	...	22	...	22	22
Poetry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Politics	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Philosophy	13	...	5	2	20	...	20	20
Religion	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	1
Science (Mathematical and Mechanical)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Science (Natural and other)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Voyages and Travels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	52	..	46	3	101	15	86	101

Analysis of Publications in the Pali Language registered in Lower Burma during the year 1887.

Arts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Biography	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Drama	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
History	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Language	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poetry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Politics	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Philosophy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Religion	..	...	1	...	1	1	...	1
Science (Mathematical and Mechanical)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Science (Natural and other)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Voyages and Travels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1

Analysis of Publications in the English and Burmese Languages registered in Lower Burma during the year 1887.

Arts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Biography	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Drama	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
History	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Language	1	...	1	...	2	...	2	2
Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poetry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Politics	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Philosophy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Religion	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Science (Mathematical and Mechanical)	2	...	...	...	2	2	...	2
Science (Natural and other)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Voyages and Travels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	3	...	1	...	4	2	2	4

Analysis of Publications in the Pali Burmese Language registered in Lower Burma during the year 1887.

Subjects	Complete Works.		New publications.	Translational.	Total.	Illustrational.	Non-illustrational.	Total.
	First editions.	New editions.						
Arts
Biography
Drama
Fiction
History
Language
Law
Medicine
Miscellaneous
Poetry
Politics
Philosophy
Religion	4	...	1	...	5	2	3	6
Science (Mathematical and Mechanical)
Science (Natural and other)
Voyages and Travels
TOTAL	4	...	1	...	5	2	3	6

Analysis of Publications in the Karen Language registered in Lower Burma during the year 1887.

Arts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Biography	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Drama	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
History	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Language	1	...	2	...	3	2	...	3
Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1
Poetry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Politics	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Philosophy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Religion	2	...	2	...	4	...	6	6
Science (Mathematical and Mechanical)	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	1
Science (Natural and other)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Voyages and Travels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	4	...	6	...	10	4	6	10

Analysis of Publications in the Chin Language registered in Lower Burma during the year 1887.

Arts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Biography	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Drama	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
History	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Language	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1
Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poetry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Politics	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Philosophy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Religion	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Science (Mathematical and Mechanical)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Science (Natural and other)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Voyages and Travels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1

Analysis of Publications in the Shan Languages registered in Lower Burma during the year 1887.

Subjects.	ORIGINAL WORKS.		Ed. public. Trans.	Total.	Educa-tional.	Non-educational.	Total.
	First editions.	New editions.					
Arts
Biography
Drama
Fiction
History
Language
Law
Medicine
Miscellaneous
Poetry
Politics
Philosophy
Religion	1	1	...	1	1
Science (Mathematical and Mechanical)
Science (Natural and other)
Voyages and Travels
TOTAL	1	1	...	1	1

Analysis of Publications in the English and Shan Languages registered in Lower Burma during the year 1887.

Subjects.	ORIGINAL WORKS.		Ed. public. Trans.	Total.	Educa-tional.	Non-educational.	Total.
	First editions.	New editions.					
Arts
Biography
Drama
Fiction
History	1	1	1	...	1
Language
Law
Medicine
Miscellaneous
Poetry
Politics
Philosophy
Religion
Science (Mathematical and Mechanical)
Science (Natural and other)
Voyages and Travels
TOTAL	1	1	1	...	1

Analysis of Publications in the Tamil Language registered in Lower Burma during the year 1887.

Subjects.	ORIGINAL WORKS.		Ed. public. Trans.	Total.	Educa-tional.	Non-educational.	Total.
	First editions.	New editions.					
Arts
Biography
Drama
Fiction
History
Language
Law
Medicine
Miscellaneous
Poetry
Politics
Philosophy
Religion
Science (Mathematical and Mechanical)
Science (Natural and other)
Voyages and Travels
TOTAL	3	...	...	3	...	2	3

General Analysis of the Publications registered in Lower Burma during the year 1887.

Subjects.	Original works.		Re- publi- cations.	Transla- tions.	Total.	Educa- tional.	Non- educa- tional.	Total.
	First publ. editions.	New editions.						
Arts . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Biography . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Drama	19	...	21	...	30	...	30	30
Fiction . . . . .	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1
History	3	...	1	...	4	4	...	4
Language	8	...	12	...	18	12	2	18
Law . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	10	...	7	1	18	5	13	19
Poetry	13	...	9	...	22	...	22	22
Politics . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Philosophy . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Religion	24	...	12	2	38	2	35	34
Science (Mathematical and Mechanical)	5	...	...	...	5	5	...	5
Science (Natural and other) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Voyages and Travels . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	76	...	62	4	142	80	112	162

ASSAM.

From the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Assam, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department,—No. 1081, dated 3rd March 1888.

I am directed to forward herewith, for the information of His Excellency the Governor General in Council, a copy of a letter from the Registrar of Books, Assam, No. 4, dated the 29th February 1888, submitting the annual report and analysis of publications registered under Act XXV of 1867 during the year 1887.

From J. WILSON, Esq., M.A., Registrar of Books and Inspector of Schools, Assam, to the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Assam,—No. 4, dated Shillong, the 20th February 1888.

I have the honour to submit herewith a statement, in the form prescribed by the Government of India, of the publications registered in the Province of Assam during the year 1887 under the provisions of Act XXV of 1867, from which it will be seen that 12 works were registered during the year under report, against 11 in the preceding year, shewing an increase of one book. Of these 12 books registered, 8 are educational, and 4 are non-educational, 8 of them are original works and 4 are new editions. The number of copies of educational works published increased from 3,900 in 1886 to 7,500 in 1887, and the number of non-educational works issued was 4,750 against 2,860 in the preceding year.

2. The publications registered during the year of report came under the following heads:—

	No.
I. Drama	1
II. Poetry	2
III. Religion	1
IV. Science	1
V. Miscellaneous	7

3. The expenditure incurred under section 10 of Act XXV of 1867 in the purchase of books during the year was Rs-12 against Rs-6 in the previous year.

4. Copyright of only one book was registered during the year of report.

5. No necessity arose for any prosecution under section 16 of the Act.

6. In conformity with the orders of the Government of India contained in their Revolution (Home Department), No. 1—463, dated the 12th September 1882, four separate statements, *viz.*, one for each of the following languages, English, Bengali, Assamese, and Garo, and one for a bi-lingual combination, are herewith submitted.

7. No Periodicals were registered in this Province during 1887.

8. The four quarterly catalogues are appended to this report.

Analysis of Publications registered in Assam under Act XXV of 1867 during the year 1887.

Subjects.	Books published in English or other European language.		Books published in the vernacular languages spoken in the Province.		Books published in Indian classical language.		Books published in more than one language.	
	1886.	1887.	1886.	1887.	1886.	1887.	1886.	1887.
1. Drama	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
2. Science (Mathematical and Mechanical)	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
3. Poetry	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
4. Religion	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
5. Miscellaneous	1	...	7	6	...	...	1	1
TOTAL	1	...	9	11	...	...	1	3
1. Original Works { First Edition New Edition	1	...	7	8	...	...	1	...
	...	...	2	3	...	...	...	1
TOTAL	1	...	9	11	...	...	1	1
1. Educational works 2. Non-educational works	1	...	4	7	...	...	1	1
	...	...	5	4	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	1	...	9	11	...	...	1	1

Abstract of the Subjects.

Subjects.	ORIGINAL WORKS.		Re-publications.	Translations.	Total.	Educa-tional.	Non-educational.	Total.
	First editions.	New editions.						
Drama	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1
Poetry	1	1	...	2	2	2	...	2
Religion	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	1
Science (Mathematical and Mechanical)	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	1
Miscellaneous	5	2	...	...	7	5	2	7
TOTAL	8	4	...	2	12	8	4	12

Bengali Language.

Drama	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1
Miscellaneous	5	1	...	...	6	4	2	6
Poetry	1	1	...	...	2	2	...	2
Science (Mathematical and Mechanical)	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	1
TOTAL	8	2	...	...	10	7	3	10

Garo Language.

Religion	...	1	1	...	1	1
----------	-----	---	-----	-----	---	-----	---	---

Bi-lingual Language English and Bengali.

Miscellaneous	...	1	1	1	...	1
---------------	-----	---	-----	-----	---	---	-----	---

MYSORE.

From Major D. ROBERTSON, Assistant to the Resident in Mysore, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department,—No. 1384-1716, dated Bangalore, the 24th April 1888.

With reference to your office letter No. 19-1150-1158, dated the 13th June 1877, I am directed by the Officiating Resident in Mysore to forward the Review and Analysis of books published in the State of Mysore and the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore during the year 1887.

ANALYSIS OF PUBLICATIONS REGISTERED IN MYSORE DURING THE YEAR 1887.
In English or other European Language.

Subjects.	ORIGINAL WORKS.		Republi- cations.	Trans- lations.	Total.	Educa- tional.	Non- educa- tional.	Total.
	First editions.	New editions.						
Arts
Biography
Drama
Fiction
History	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	1
Language
Law
Medicine
Miscellaneous
Poetry
Politics
Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science)
Religion
Science (Mathematical and Mechanical)
Science (Natural and other)
Voyages and Travels
TOTAL	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	1

Analysis of Publications registered in Mysore during the year 1887 in the Vernacular Languages (Kannada, Telugu and Tamil).

Arts	2	...	...	1	2	...	2	2
Biography	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	1
Drama	7	{ Kan. 7 Tel. 1 }	...	2	17	...	17	17
Fiction	2	1	...	...	2	...	2	2
History	5	1	...	...	6	1	6	6
Language	2	2	...	...	4	5	...	5
Law	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1
Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poetry	2	2	2	...	7	...	7	7
Politics	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science)	...	1	Tel. 1	1	2	...	2	2
Religion	{ Kan. 7 Tam. 1 }	2	5	...	15	...	15	15
Science (Mathematical and Mechanical)	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	1
Science (Natural and other)	2	1	...	...	4	1	3	4
Voyages and Travels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	22	21	8	6	60	9	67	66

Kannada : 21
Telugu : 1
Tamil : 1

Analysis of Publications registered in Mysore during the year 1887 in the Sanskrit Language.

Arts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Biography	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Drama	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
History	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1
Language	2	1	...	1	4	2	1	4
Law	1	...	1	...	2	...	2	2
Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poetry	1	...	2	...	2	...	2	2
Politics	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science)	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1
Religion	6	2	...	...	8	...	8	8
Science (Mathematical and Mechanical)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Science (Natural and other)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Voyages and Travels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	12	2	3	1	12	2	16	19

Review and Analysis of Works published in Mysore in 1887.

1. The total number was 110, against 117 last year and 125 the year before.
2. The following are the languages in which the works appeared:—

In English or other European language	1
In the Vernaculars spoken in the Province—	
Kannada	63
Telugu	2
Tamil	1
	— 66
In Indian classical languages—	
Sanskrit	19
In more than one language—	
Sanskrit and Kannada	20
Sanskrit and Telugu	2
Sanskrit and Tamil	1
English and Sanskrit	1
	— 24
	110

3. According to subject-matter there are 38 works under the head of Religion, and 17 under Drama. There are 13 works of Poetry, 10 of Language, 9 of History, 7 of Philosophy, 4 each of Arts and Natural Science, 3 each of Fiction and Law, 1 each of Biography and Mathematical Science.

4. Of the whole number 13 are educational works and 97 non-educational.

ANALYSIS OF PUBLICATIONS REGISTERED IN MYSORE, DURING THE YEAR 1887.

In more than one Language.

Subjects.	ORIGINAL WORKS.		Republi- cations.	Translations.	TOTAL.	Educa- tional.	Non- educa- tional.	TOTAL.
	First editions.	New editions.						
Arts	Sanskrit and Telugu 1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1
Biography . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Drama . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiction . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
History	Sanskrit and Kan- nada 1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1
Language	English and Sans- krit 1	...	...	...	1	1	...	1
Law . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poetry	Sanskrit and Kan- nada 3	...	...	...	3	...	3	3
Politics . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science).	Sanskrit and Kan- nada 3	Sanskrit and Kan- nada 1	...	...	3	...	3	3
Religion	Sanskrit and Kan- nada 13	...	...	...	15	...	15	15
Science (Mathematical and Mecha- nical	Sanskrit and Tamil 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Science (Natural and other) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Voyages and Travels . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	23	1	...	...	24	1	23	24

* Sanskrit and Kannada 20
 " Telugu 2
 " Tamil 1
 English and Sanskrit 1

Review of Publications registered in the Civil and Military Station Bangalore, during the year 1887.

1. The total number was 11, or one less than last year, and no works were registered in the fourth quarter. Possibly all the works published are not registered. Of those which appeared in the quarterly catalogues, 3 were in English, 5 in Kannada, 1 in Telugu, 1 in Kodagu, and 1 in English and Sanskrit.

2. The contents of the works bring them under the following heads: Arts 1, Fiction 1, History 1, Language 2, Medical 1, Miscellaneous 1, Religion 2, Natural Science 1, and Travels 1. The work under Arts is one on Stenography by A. F. Baness; that under Travels is an account of the Maharaja of Mysore's tour through the West of his country in 1885, with photographs of the principal officials. The remainder are chiefly school books.

3. Of the whole number 6 are works for educational purposes.

BANGALORE,
17th March 1888.

L. RICE,
Director of Public Instruction.

ANALYSIS OF PUBLICATIONS REGISTERED IN THE CIVIL AND MILITARY STATION OF BANGALORE DURING THE YEAR 1887.

English Language.

Subjects.	ORIGINAL WORKS.		Republi- cations.	Translations	Total.	Educa- tional.	Non- educa- tional.	Total.
	First editions.	New editions.						
Arts	1	...	...	..	1	1	...	1
Biography	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Drama	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
History	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Language	} (English and Sans- krit.)		...	...	1	1	...	1
Law		
Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1
Poetry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Politics	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Religion	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Science (Mathematical and Mechanical)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Science (Natural and other)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Voyages and Travels	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1
TOTAL	4	...	...	...	4	2	2	4

Vernacular Languages.

Arts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Biography	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Drama	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiction	...	...	...	Kan. 1	1	1	...	1
History	Kan. 1	...	...	...	1	1	...	1
Language	Kod. 1	...	...	...	1	1	...	1
Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine	...	Kan. 1	...	...	1	1	...	1
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poetry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Politics	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Religion	Kan. 1 Tel. 1	...	...	...	2	...	2	2
Science (Mathematical and Mechanical)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Science (Natural and other)	Kan. 1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1
Voyages and Travels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	5	1	...	1	7	4	3	7

COORG.

From Major D. ROBERTSON, Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Coorg, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department,—No. 95-26, dated 11th January 1888.

I am directed to report that no publications were registered in Coorg during the year 1887.

HYDERABAD.

From G. S. FORBES, Esq., M.A., C.S., Secretary for Berar to the Resident, Hyderabad, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department,—No. 38G., dated 30th January 1888.

I am directed to report, for the information of the Government of India, that the total number of works registered in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, under Act XXV of 1867, during the year 1887, was 15 against 17 in the preceding year.

The two statements enclosed contain an analysis of the 15 works as prescribed in Home Department Resolution No. 1-464, dated 12th September 1882.

English Language.

Subjects	ORIGINAL WORKS.		Re-publi-cation.	Trans-lations.	Total.	Educa-tional.	Non-educational.	Total.
	First editions.	New editions.						
Arts
Biography
Drama
Fiction
History
Language
Law
Medicine
Miscellaneous	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	1
Poetry
Politics
Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science)
Religion
Science (Mathematical and Mechanical)
Science (Natural and other)
Voyages and Travels
TOTAL	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	1

Miscellaneous.—The Manual of Civil Accounts:

This is a hand-book on the Civil Account Code, Vol. I., and treats of the Government system of Accounts.

Marathi Language.

Arts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Biography	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Drama	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fiction	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
History	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Language	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Law	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medicine	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Miscellaneous	13	..	..	..	13	11	2	..
Poetry	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Politics	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Religion	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Science (Mathematical and Mechanical)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Science (Natural and other)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Voyages and Travels	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	14	..	..	..	14	11	3	..

1. *Fiction.*—*Shrimat Shriyal Charitra.* This is a small book which contains a romantic description of the ancient King Shriyal of Kanti Nagri, in verse.

2. *Miscellaneous.*—Under this head the following books have been received:—

(1) The Berar School Paper, of which 9 numbers have been received, is an educational monthly magazine and contains original articles on the method of teaching and other educational subjects, departmental notices, appointments, &c.

- (2) *The Berar Directory*.—It is a general Directory of the employes' of the Berar Educational Department as it stood on 1st September 1886.
- (3) *Grantk Sangrah*.—This is a small book which contains essays on the advantages of the collection and reading of books.
- (4) *Uttam Shetkari*, or best agriculturist, is a small book which contains suggestions for the improvement of Agriculture.
- (5) *Bhugol Sambadhi Maluti*—Is a small work which contains Geographical information regarding the province of Berar.

HYDRABAD RESIDENCY, }
30th January 1888. }

G. S. FORBES,
Secretary for Berar to the Resident.

SELECTIONS

FROM THE

Records of the Government of India,

HOME DEPARTMENT.

No. CCXLVII.

HOME DEPARTMENT SERIAL No. 6.

REPORTS

ON

PUBLICATIONS ISSUED AND REGISTERED

IN THE

SEVERAL PROVINCES OF BRITISH INDIA

DURING THE YEAR

1887.



Published by Authority.

CALCUTTA:

PRINTED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT OF GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA.

1888.

Price One Rupee Four Annas.