

SELECTIONS

FROM THE

Records of the Government of India,

HOME DEPARTMENT.

No. CCXXIV.

HOME DEPARTMENT SERIAL No. 4.

REPORTS

ON

PUBLICATIONS ISSUED AND REGISTERED

IN THE

SEVERAL PROVINCES OF BRITISH INDIA

DURING THE YEAR

1885.



CALCUTTA

PRINTED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT OF GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA.

1887.

SELECTIONS

FROM THE

RECORDS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
HOME DEPARTMENT.

No. CCXXIV.

HOME DEPARTMENT SERIAL No. 4.

REPORTS

ON

PUBLICATIONS ISSUED AND REGISTERED

IN THE

SEVERAL PROVINCES OF BRITISH INDIA

DURING THE YEAR

1885.



Published by Authority.

CONTENTS.

	Page
From Madras, No. 297, dated 17th May 1886	1
„ Bombay, No. 3417 B., dated 24th September 1886	13
„ Bengal, No. 748, dated 10th August 1886	28
„ North-Western Provinces and Oudh, No. B—III-258, dated 26th April 1886	46
„ Punjab, No. 15 S., dated 8th June 1886	55
„ Central Provinces, No. 365-7, dated 4th February 1886	63
„ Burma, No. 370-49B., dated 30th August 1886	64
„ Assam, No. 1943, dated 30th March 1886	68
„ Mysore, No. 649-1716, dated 17th March 1886	69
„ Hyderabad, No. 25G., dated 2nd February 1886	72

PAPERS
REGARDING
THE PUBLICATIONS REGISTERED IN THE DIFFERENT PROVINCES.
DURING
THE YEAR 18

MADRAS.

From the Chief Secretary to the Government of Fort St. George, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department,—No. 297 (Educational), dated Ootacamund, 17th May 1886.

Referring to the Resolution of the Government of India, No. 10—707, dated 26th April 1875, and your letter No. 19—1150, of the 13th June 1877, I am directed to transmit the review and analysis of publications registered in this Presidency under Act XXV of 1867 during the year 1885.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of Madras, Educational Department,—No. 296, dated 17th May 1886.

READ—the following paper:—

From D. DUNCAN, Esq., M.A., D. Sc., Acting Director of Public Instruction, to the Chief Secretary to Government,—No. 384 B.-B., dated Madras, 8th May 1886.

I have the honor to submit, in original, the analysis of publications registered during 1885 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 copy of my proceedings reviewing the Registrar's report.

Proceedings of the Director of Public Instruction, dated 30th April 1886, No. B. B.—342.

Read the following letter:—

From the Registrar of Books, Madras, to the Acting Director of Public Instruction, No. 14, dated Madras, 31st March 1886.

I have the honor to submit the usual analysis, drawn up in the form prescribed in the Resolution of the Government of India, dated the 12th September 1882, of the publications registered in the Madras Presidency during the calendar year 1885, under Act XXV of 1867.

2. In my last annual report I anticipated an improvement in the numerical position of the published literature of this year, and my anticipation has been, in a measure, realized. If there has been no rush of new books that can claim to be of permanent value, at any rate the book-market of 1885 has received a somewhat larger stock than its predecessor, as shown below:—

	1885.	1884.
Books and pamphlets	753	744
Periodicals	119	74
	872	818
TOTAL	872	818

This total is above the figures recorded for the past four years, though three less than in 1880, but it testifies more to an increase in the number of periodical publications than to a progressive development of literary activity in the production of the more important class of books. Among the former are several numbers of different journals, magazines and miscellanies, of which the following are the more noteworthy ones:—The *Quarterly Journal of Veterinary Science and Army Animal Management in India*, the *Theosophist*, the *People's Magazine*, the *Journal of Agricultural Students' Association*, the *School Master*, the *Matriculation Student*, the *Madras Students' Magazine*, and *Andra Grandha Chintamani* in Telugu. The growth of this periodical literature would be doubtless a healthy sign but for its ephemeral character; and some of the educational journals especially may become extinguished in the current year's course, as several others died in previous years, from lack of public support.

3. The following abstract shows the classification of registered works according to language, distributed in three great groups, *viz.*, *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 Indian classical languages.	Books published in more than one language.	TOTAL.
Original works	104	185	6	45	340
Translations	14	65	54	17	79
Republications	36	346			453
TOTAL	154	596	60	62	872

Compared with the last annual returns, original literary effort seems to have flagged this year, and a decrease is observable in the number of translations as well, the total number of original works being about 39 per cent., and of translations but 9 per cent., against 42 per cent. and 12 per cent. of the year preceding; while, on the other hand, mere republications of works in general demand (excluding reissues of modern works, of which the copyright is still in their authors' hands) are more than double the other two groups taken together, forming 50 per cent. of the entire printed literature of the year, against 46 per cent. of 1884. This great preponderance of various advanced editions of old authors, and compilations ranging from the 2nd to the 43rd edition indicates their popularity, or the literary tastes and wants of the people. The decline in original effort noticed above is, however, confined to the Indian languages only, as there has been an increase in the production of original works and translations in English. The English books have apparently come to be regarded as the common property of the whole country; and it is worthy of remark that about two-thirds of the 62 English school-books, law-books, and periodicals issued during the period under review are by Native writers. Of the group of vernacular languages consisting of 596 works, the Tamil are the most numerous as in former years, being 245 in number; and only two-thirds of this are Telugu, while all the rest of the vernaculars together are not quite equal, numerically, to the Telugu group. In the oriental classical section of 60 works, 52 are Sanskrit, four are Arabic, and the remaining four are Persian. Lastly, deducting from the total of the year's publications those printed in the single languages (810) forming nearly 93 per cent. of the current literature, there remain 53 diglots and seven tri-lingual works in different combinations of English, Tamil and Telugu or Sanskrit, Telugu and English, and two are polyglot vocabularies of Musalmani words and phrases with Tamil, Telugu and English equivalents, all printed in the two principal Hindu characters of the Presidency Town.

4. Again, dividing the registered publications according to the object with which they are written, 212, or 24 per cent. are designed for educational purposes, and the remaining 660, or about 76 per cent., are non-educational or works of classical, sectarian, or general interest.

5. To proceed next to notice briefly the publications of the year sub-divided according to their subject matter, beginning with—

Art.—The number registered under this head is nine, which, besides the revised edition of *Swaramanjari*,—an elementary work in Telugu on Rájás, Tálás, &c., of Hindu music for the use of music classes,—improved reissues of the well-known cookery books of Madras on “culinary matters” generally and on “sweet dishes” in particular, and a reprint of *Ratna Manjari*,—a curious booklet in Telugu verse on the qualities, faults and weights of the nine kinds of precious stones—include three illustrated books neatly printed on the Western Coast—one on the Basel Mission tile works, and the other two newly done in Malayalam and Canarese on gymnastics which now find a place in the regular course of instruction in our public schools and colleges. These two works, combined with a small English catechism on *Soils and their improvements*, embracing manures, tillage, operations and irrigation, for the use of persons beginning the study of agriculture, and another on Malayalam calligraphy in the form of copy-books for teaching to write small hand in that language, deserve mention as really supplying a want.

Biography.—The sphere of action in this branch of literature is not enlarging as steadily as could be wished, because few care to collect and preserve in this country proper materials for writing memoirs and biographies of its distinguished men. A kind of historical biography, if I may so call it, of an old Indian character has appeared in the shape of a Telugu sketch of the life and adventures of *Chánakya* on which is based the political drama of *Mudrá Rákshasa* in Sanskrit. But what may be said to form a new and striking variety in this group are a short account of Florence Nightingale, in Tamil, and the life of the Rev. Robert Noble, the founder of the Masulipatam High School, in Telugu, both presenting a remarkable example of practical

benevolence and social usefulness likely to prove wholesome reading to the men and women of this country.

Drama.—Among the eleven plays registered this year, there is but little of importance to mention. A new edition of Kalidása's Sanskrit drama of *Málavika and Agni Mitra* has been published with a commentary, as well as a mythological drama of Prince Purúrava married to the heavenly nymph Urvasi, prepared without any literary merit or artistic skill for the native stage, and simply relating in the form of a dialogue in Telugu verse, an episode of the Mahabharat. A new play has been attempted in Tamil prose by a native graduate as a social drama on the supposed marriage of the son of a chief of Nundidrug and the daughter of another chief, but it does not seem to be powerfully written, if it is at all useful even as a medium of instruction or as an instrument of reformation.

Fiction.—As in former years, the works of fiction in prose and verse predominate over dramatic works, though but few of them essentially differ from the previous productions. Of the new adaptations in the vernaculars of English and Sanskrit works, which indicate a satisfactory step in advance, must be mentioned the tales of Shakespear's *Twelfth Night* and *Othello* in Telugu, and of *Romeo and Juliet* in Tamil; the stories of *Ahalyabháyi*, a Mahratta Princess, and of *Flax* in Tamil, and the tales from the Sanskrit drama of Mudrá Rákshasa and Balhava Charitra in Telugu. The posthumous work of a late Pundit of the Presidency College, entitled the *Adhika Kadhá Sangraha*, or a collection of old Puranic stories, other than the stock ones, is a good specimen of literary prose in the Tamil language, read this year as the text for the Matriculation examination of the University, and the style of which is worthy of the imitation of our native graduates.

History.—There are seventeen small histories, dry compilations, and outlines and history sheets all designed for educational purposes, and eleven of these relate to India, four to England, and one more to the different countries of Europe. The absence of any work on general history, or trustworthy accounts of Native States or particular districts of India and their antiquities, or of the people that inhabit them, or even of short historical tales and familiar sketches of picturesque periods of Indian history, or some incidents of stirring interest for home reading for school-boys, and of historical hand-books for girls' schools, all of which will command a general sale, may seem astonishing; but until a truly historical spirit, and critical methods necessary to separate fact from fable are developed among the educated youths of the present day, this department of Indian literature is likely to remain much neglected.

Language.—The works received under this important head are mainly school-books consisting of Primers, Readers and Glossaries, keys, and vocabularies, Grammars, large and small translation exercises and letter-writers, and text-books for High Schools and University examinations with or without annotations. There are also a collection of Sanskrit proverbs with Telugu and English explanations, another of English proverbs on the same plan with occasional Sanskrit sayings corresponding to some of the English proverbs, a new Canarese Grammar and a work on Prosody, besides a reprint of a part of *Tolkapiam*—the oldest and most voluminous but rare Tamil treatise—on points of Tamil Grammar and Prosody, with the rules of poetic art as to the hero and the heroine, their emotions and passions.

Law.—The increasing number of legal practitioners and law students continues to give an impetus to publishers of law-books, who seem to have been more active than in the past year; but the only works worthy of notice among the new publications are Mr. Gribble's *Outlines of Medical Jurisprudence for Indian Criminal Courts*, with useful hints to Native Magistrates and Vakeels, and Police Officers and medical men who have to report on wounds and injuries and causes of death in criminal cases that come before the Courts in this country; Mr. Powell's *Notes and Comments on the Indian Trusts Act*, and a new edition of a dictionary of law terms and phrases collected from every department of law, which has become rare and the usefulness of which has been enhanced by the addition of a vocabulary to this edition of select revenue and judicial terms from Wilson's valuable glossary.

Medicine.—Special mention is due to the following new-works, besides the useful *Journal of Veterinary Science in India and Army Animal Management* already noticed:—*An Alphabetical Repertory* of the various affections of the human body and their homœopathic treatment; a Botanical and Historical account, and the properties and uses of coca-leaves of South America, and the mode of raising them like the betel-leaf in Southern India; the *Indian Stock-owner's Manual, and Treatment of Cattle Diseases*; *Plain Directions for the treatment of common diseases, and a Telugu work on midwifery* and diseases of children. This last work is the Manual, and Treatment of Cattle Diseases; Plain Directions for the treatment of common result of English contact, being the production of an experienced native medical officer, who treats the subject on the modern European system of medical treatment, presenting his matter, however, in such a simple, natural dress as to command the confidence and approval of the Telugu-speaking people. Among the old medical works of the country published during the

year of report, the Telugu version in verse of a small veterinary work on the diseases of oxen and cows ascribed to Sahádeva—the last of the Pandu Princes,—and a Malayalam tract on the properties of plants, liquids, and flesh of various animals, and a Tamil translation of a MS. Mahratta work on medicine, prepared by the native doctor of the late Maharaja Sarfoji of Tanjore, seem to deserve notice.

Miscellaneous.—This is the most comprehensive of all the heads in point of subject-matter, and includes the periodicals in English and the Vernacular languages indicative of the growing intelligence of the people, geographies of continents, countries and districts, maps and pictorial illustrations, an *Indian Press Guide and Advertisers' Hand-book*, *Teachers' Manuals of Method and School-management*, a *Game-book*, a *Desk Dictionary* with a writing pad and calendar, a Paper on mental, moral and social improvement, and tracts devoted to the cause of women, or in defence of and against widow remarriage, and a book of advice to women in reference to their religious and moral duties in Tamil.

Poetry.—The bulk of the poems are what native presses are never tired of republishing, and the new poetical pieces are specimens more of versification than of poetry worth the name. The old verse literature may be divided into epic (Kavya) and puranic, philosophic, moral, and devotional writings, while translations and selections from old works, school poetry, and eulogies of Native Princes, chiefs and saints, amatory verses and dirges, and a colloquy in Tamil verse intended for recitation on marriage occasions in Hindu families, may be said to make up the contributions of the present day.

Politics.—The political excitement which has prevailed in the country for the past year or two has been so unusual, that it might reasonably have been expected to quicken the faculties of those interested in politics for writing well-considered political tracts and spirited pamphlets; but the space devoted by the press to original articles and hurried discussions has perhaps tended to create the scantiness of productions in a more permanent form. The new publications received under this head are, what is called, the "*Ripon Memorial Series*," No. I being a Tamil lecture on the importance of forming political associations throughout the country, and the "*Proceedings of a Conference*" of the Madras Mahajan Sabha, containing papers and discussions on administrative reform, "*Russia versus India*," which is a reprint of the remarks and extracts from the *London Punch*, and other sources on the recent Russian advance against Afghanistan and India, and a far more valuable reprint of General Sir Arthur Cotton's *Public Works in India*, which has become rare, find a place in this group.

Philosophy is as yet only a handmaid to religion in India, and occupies a subordinate place: and, consequently, books or pamphlets discussing problems as in European treatises on philosophy are scarce. The two new publications under this head are a Tamil adaptation of the *Hindu system of Logic* and a *Hand-book of Deductive Logic* in English for the use of candidates for the examinations of the University.

Religious works are the most numerous and continue to maintain, as usual, the highest place in the list. Of the 417 works under this head, 209 belong to the Hindus, 70 to the Muhammadaus, and 138 are Christian books and tracts, the first two showing an increase, and the last a decrease, when compared with the figures for 1884. Theosophy also has two pamphlets, besides the several numbers of the *Theosophist*, but one of these pamphlets defends Christianity against Theosophy, and the other exposes the alleged occult phenomena that took place under the control of Madame Blavatsky. The appearance for the first time in print of some of the recondite works peculiar to Southern India like *Tatva Mukta Kalapám* and *Páduka Sahasra* in Sanskrit, and *Kaivalya. Návánitum*, a philosophic poem in Tamil, is a promising feature, while *Kalyabdhyána Mimámsa* against the admission of a Brahman after sea voyage into a religious society, and similar tracts against widow-remarriage, indicate a state of mind not favourable to the views of reformed India.

Science, Mathematical.—With three exceptions, the publications under this head are intended for the use of schools, and the most gratifying fact to be mentioned in connection with these educational works is the valuable accession which the science of Geometry has received during 1885. What with Mr. J. Adam's editions of in *Euclid* convenient and inexpensive parts, with explanatory notes, vernacular glossaries and carefully-graduated exercises, and Mr. Hanumanta Rao's *Lessons on Practical Geometry*, and other works in course of publication at the close of the year, there would seem to be no lack of aids to both the Native teacher and student of this important branch of elementary mathematics. The three exceptions above referred to are a useful collection of mathematical tables of squares and cubes, square and cube roots, of areas of circles and segments, of weights in pounds per cubic foot of metal, timber and other substance, as well as trigonometrical tables, and interest account-book in Tamil, and an ephemeris in Telugu from 1857 to 1886, showing the Indian dates corresponding to the dates in the English calendar.

Science, Natural and other.—Half a dozen school-books on Physics and Chemistry, Physiology and Light,—all compiled from standard English works on those subjects, and Geikie's Physical Geography in Telugu, appear in this sub-Division; and, under the head of Hindu Natural Science may be mentioned the Aryan Miscellany, published as a monthly serial containing an English translation of the *Brihat Samhita* of Vuraha Mihira in Sanskrit, which is valuable as presenting a variety of information on Solar and Lunar Physics, Geology, Agriculture and Architecture, and like subjects treated of in the indigenous scientific literature of the country. Another old work on Hindu Natural Astrology and Horoscopy by the same author is also issued as a serial, the Sanskrit text being translated, apparently for the first time, into English. An English monograph, on the uses of insectivorous birds as well as grain and fruit-eaters to the Agriculturist, deserves notice as being both instructive and interesting to the intelligent reader, while two bilingual tracts of ancient growth—one on the Horoscopes of Hindu Women with indications from the birth aspects as to length of life, time of marriage, number of children and other results, good and evil, and the other on How a Man's Lease of Life and Fortunes are determined—may be mentioned to show how this branch of Indian science is still studied exclusively, if not for the light it lets in upon the state of popular thought.

Under the title of *Travels and Voyages* there is no work to record this year; and as a matter of fact, this class of writing is always scanty and poor, if produced in the vernaculars.

6. The number of works in whose case their proprietors have registered the copyright is 172 against 122 in the preceding year, and is the largest number ever registered in this presidency. The provisions of the law with respect to the proprietary right in books, seem to be better understood than before in British territory, but they are violated by native printers beyond it, specially in the French Settlement of Karikal, with impunity, pirated editions of Government school-books in particular having been largely published there for sale in this presidency. It seems hardly possible to enforce the discontinuance of such literary piracy in the absence of an international copyright law, or a special convention with foreign Governments and the Native States of India, for the encouragement of literature and authorship.

7. With this short sketch of the published literature of 1885, I beg to conclude my report, adding however that the progress recorded, if measured absolutely by the annual literary activity, will not appear altogether satisfactory to any one who looks at it from a stranger's stand-point. But I believe that the life of a nation's literature takes many centuries to grow to maturity, and that, though a good deal has to be done in this part of India, yet within the last twenty years greater work has been done than was accomplished during the twenty years immediately preceding. Considering that all serious efforts to publish collections of the old poets and recondite works of religion which could not see the light before, all the faithful translations and adaptations of Sanskrit and other valuable works in the vernaculars, all our reading series and all the noteworthy periodicals and occasional publications indicative of original effort, all these have been the work of the last few years, and that the press is daily finding increased employment, the present stage of advance which has been reached seems to hold out promise for the future, especially if the rate of progress in the great civilizing work of education, which has been carried on during the short interval of scarce forty-five years, is to be maintained as actively and well as in the past.

It will be seen from the subjoined statement that the number of publications for 1885 is above the average number for the ten years ending 1884 under the heads (a) Art, History, Language, Law, Miscellaneous, Politics, Religion, Science (Natural and Mathematical): and that there is a decline under (b) Drama, Fiction and Poetry; while under the four remaining heads (c) Biography, Medicine, Philosophy and Travels, the difference is inappreciable—

	Art.	Biography.	Drama.	Fiction.	History.	Language.	Law.	Medicine.	Miscellaneous.	Poetry.	Politics.	Mental Philosophy.	Religion.	Science, Mathematical.	Science, Natural.	Travels.	Total.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
Average for ten years ending 1884.	1	4.4	23.7	32	11.3	119.4	25.3	19.1	83.5	02.9	2.4	4.9	400.8	13.7	14.6	.4	849.4
Number for 1885	9	4	11	21	17	128	29	18	98	62	5	4	416	24	28	...	872

2. The following analysis shows that the number of publications for the year 1885 under "Original Works" and "Translations" is far greater than the average under the same heads for the ten preceding years; that the number of republications is 15 per cent. less, and that the percentage of educational works is 4 per cent. greater, than the percentage for the eight preceding years:—

	Original.	Translation.	Republications.		Educational.	Others.
Average for ten years ending 1884	191.2	58.5	535.2	Average of percentage for eight years	20.9	79
Number for 1885	340	79	453	Percentage for 1885	24	76

3. It is gratifying to observe that several useful works, the most important of them being written by graduates of the Madras University, were added during 1885 under Industrial Art, Medicine, Science, Philosophy and Language.

4. The steady increase of periodicals from 55 in 1883 to 74 and 119 in 1884 and 1885, respectively, and the high percentage (66) of English school-books, law-books and periodicals by native authors, show that the educated Natives are taking a fair share in trying to supply what are believed to be the literary, social and political wants of the day. The publication of keys, paraphrases, compendiums, notes, vocabularies, &c., issued with the avowed object of helping candidates to pass examinations, is not, however, a matter for unmixed congratulation from an educational or scholastic point of view. Every effort should be made to encourage those higher forms of productiveness, signs of which are not wanting among the publications of the year.

	Number in 1883.	Number in 1884.	Number in 1885.
Books	763	744	753
Periodicals	55	74	119

5. The number of copyrights registered during 1885 is 172, which, as the Registrar observes, is the largest number ever registered. As regards the infringement on the Government copyright referred to by the Registrar in paragraph 6, it is observed that the opinion of the Law Officer of Government has again been solicited as to the steps to be taken to arrest the sale of pirated editions of Government books.

English language.

Subject.	ORIGINAL WORKS.		Re-publi-cations.	Trans-lations.	TOTAL.	Educa-tional.	Non-educational.	TOTAL.
	First edition.	New edition.						
1. Art	1	1	2	...	4	...	4	4
2. Biography	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Drama	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Fiction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. History	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Language	4	2	4	...	10	10	...	10
7. Law	18	3	3	2	26	25	1	26
8. Medicine	4	3	10	...	17	...	17	17
9. Miscellaneous	6	...	...	...	6	...	6	6
10. Poetry	38	3	6	...	47	18	29	47
11. Politics	1	...	3	...	4	2	2	4
12. Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science)	...	...	3	...	3	...	3	3
13. Religion	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. Science (Mathematical and Mechanical)	9	...	4	1	14	...	14	14
15. Science (Natural and other)	5	...	1	...	6	5	1	6
16. Travels and Voyages	6	...	...	11	17	2	15	17
Total	92	12	36	14	154	62	92	154

Tamil Language.

Subject.	ORIGINAL WORKS.		Republi- cations.	Transla- tions.	Total.	Educa- tional.	Non- educa- tional.	Total.
	First edition.	Now edition.						
1. Art	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Biography	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1
3. Drama	1	...	1	...	2	...	2	2
4. Fiction	4	1	...	2	7	...	7	7
5. History	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	1
6. Language	11	4	6	1	22	19	3	22
7. Law	...	...	1	1	2	...	2	2
8. Medicine	...	1	...	1	2	1	1	2
9. Miscellaneous	13	2	4	...	19	10	9	19
10. Poetry	6	3	10	...	19	4	15	19
11. Politics	2	...	...	...	2	...	2	2
12. Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science)	2	...	1	...	3	...	3	3
13. Religion	42	1	86	27	156	...	156	156
14. Science (Mathematical and Mechanical)	2	1	3	...	6	5	1	6
15. Science (Natural and other)	1	...	2	...	3	...	3	3
16. Travels and Voyages	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	84	13	114	34	245	40	205	245

Telugu Language.

1. Art	...	1	1	...	2	...	2	2
2. Biography	2	...	...	...	2	...	2	2
3. Drama	...	...	3	...	3	...	3	3
4. Fiction	...	1	9	2	12	2	10	12
5. History	1	3	1	1	6	5	1	6
6. Language	3	7	6	...	16	14	2	16
7. Law	4	...	2	3	9	...	9	9
8. Medicine	1	...	1	...	2	...	2	2
9. Miscellaneous	10	2	4	...	16	6	10	16
10. Poetry	1	1	17	...	19	6	13	19
11. Politics	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. Religion	2	...	68	14	84	...	84	84
14. Science (Mathematical and Mechanical)	1	2	2	...	5	4	1	5
15. Science (Natural and other)	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	1
16. Travels and Voyages	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	26	17	114	20	177	38	139	177

Malayalam Language.

1. Art	1	...	...	1	2	1	1	2
2. Biography	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Drama	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Fiction	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1
5. History	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Language	2	1	6	...	9	9	...	9
7. Law	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	1
8. Medicine	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1
9. Miscellaneous	6	1	...	1	10	3	7	10
10. Poetry	...	1	3	...	4	2	2	4
11. Politics	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. Religion	...	...	69	...	69	...	69	69
14. Science (Mathematical and Mechanical)	...	...	2	...	2	2	...	2
15. Science (Natural and other)	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1
16. Travels and Voyages	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	12	4	82	2	100	17	83	100

Canarese Language.

1. Art	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	1
2. Biography	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1
3. Drama	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Fiction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. History	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Language	4	3	...	...	7	6	1	7
7. Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Miscellaneous	1	...	...	1	2	1	1	2
10. Poetry	1	1	2	...	4	2	2	4
11. Politics	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. Religion	9	...	7	1	17	...	17	17
14. Science (Mathematical and Mechanical)	1	2	...	...	3	3	...	3
15. Science (Natural and other)	1	...	1	...	2	1	1	2
16. Travels and Voyages	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	17	6	10	4	37	14	23	37

Tulu Language.

Subject.	ORIGINAL WORKS.		Republi- cations.	Trans- lations.	Total.	Educa- tional.	Non- educa- tional.	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	3	4	...	4	4
14. Science (Mathematical and Mechanical)
15. Science (Natural and other)
16. Travels and Voyages
TOTAL	1	3	4	...	4	4

Konkani Language.

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

Uria Language.

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

Hindustani Language.

1. Art	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Biography	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Drama	5	...	...	...	5	...	5	5
4. Fiction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. History	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Language	...	...	2	...	2	2	...	2
7. Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Medicine	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1
9. Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Poetry	1	...	4	...	5	...	5	5
11. Politics	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. Religion	...	...	13	...	13	...	13	13
14. Science (Mathematical and Mechanical)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Science (Natural and other)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Travels and Voyages	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	6	...	20	...	26	2	24	26

Persian Language.

Subject	ORIGINAL WORKS.		Re-publications.	Translations.	Total.	Educa-tional.	Non-educa-tional.	Total.
	First edition.	New edition.						
1. Art
2. Biography
3. Drama
4. Fiction	1	...	1	1	...	1
5. History
6. Language	2	...	2	...	2	2
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	4	...	4	1	3	4

Arabic Language.

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	...	...	4	...	4	...	4	4
14. Science (Mathematical and Mechanical)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Science (Natural and other)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Travels and Voyages	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	...	...	4	...	4	...	4	4

Sanskrit Language.

1. Art	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Biography	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	1
3. Drama	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Fiction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. History	1	...	2	...	3	2	1	3
6. Language	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Medicine	1	...	3	...	4	...	4	4
9. Miscellaneous	1	...	3	...	4	1	3	4
10. Poetry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Politics	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. Religion	1	...	38	...	39	...	39	39
14. Science (Mathematical and Mechanical)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Science (Natural and other)	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1
16. Travels and Voyages	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	5	1	46	...	52	3	49	52

Bi-Lingual—Latin and English Publications.

1. Art	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Biography	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Drama	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Fiction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. History	1	...	2	...	3	3	...	3
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	...	3	...	4	3	1	4

Bi-Lingual—English and Tamil Publications.

Subject.	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	4	4	4	...	12	13	...	12
7. Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Medicine	2	1	...	...	3	...	3	3
9. Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Poetry	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1
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	8	5	4	...	17	12	5	17

Bi-Lingual—English and Telugu Publications.

1. Art	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Biography	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Drama	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Fiction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. History	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Language	3	2	2	...	7	6	1	7
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	4	2	2	...	8	6	2	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 Canarese Publications.

1. Art	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Biography	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Drama	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Fiction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. History	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Language	1	3	...	...	4	4	...	4
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	3	...	...	4	4	...	4

Bi-Lingual—English and Hindustani Publications.

Subject.	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	...	4	...	...	4	4	...	4
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	...	4	...	...	4	4	...	4

Bi-Lingual—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	...	...	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—Tamil 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	...	...	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—Sanskrit and Tamil 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	2	...	1	...	3	...	3	3
14. Science (Mathematical and Mechanical)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Science (Natural and other)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Travels and Voyages	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	3	...	2	...	5	1	4	5

Bi-Lingual—Sanskrit and Telugu Publications.

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

Tri-Lingual—English, Tamil, and Telugu Publications.

1. Art	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Biography	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Drama	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Fiction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. History	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Language	2	1	...	...	3	3	...	3
7. Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Medicine	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1
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	4	2	...	...	6	5	1	6

Tri-Lingual—Sanskrit, Telugu, 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

Polyglot Publications.

1. Art	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Biography	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Drama	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Fiction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. History	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Language	...	2	...	...	2	...	2	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	...	2	...	...	2	...	2	2

Order thereon by the Government of Madras.

The review and analysis of publications registered in this Presidency under Act XXV of 1867, during the year 1885, will be forwarded to the Government of India.

BOMBAY.

From J. DE C. ATKINS, Esq., Acting Under-Secretary to the Government of Bombay, General Department, to the Secretary to the Government of India, HOME DEPARTMENT, Simla,—No. 3417 B, dated Bombay Castle, the 24th September 1886.

With reference to the letter from the Assistant Secretary to the Government of India, in charge, Home Department, Calcutta, No. 1133, dated 14th 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 1885, 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. 1-456, dated 12th September 1882.

From G. M. SARKIS, Esq., Acting Registrar of Native Publications, Bombay, to the Acting Under-Secretary to the Government of Bombay, General Department,—No. 340, dated Bombay, the 23rd August 1886.

In conformity with the instructions contained in the Government of India's Resolutions, Nos. 10-707, dated 26th April 1875, and 1-456, dated 12th September 1882, I have the honour to submit a brief review and analysis of the publications registered in the Bombay Presidency under Act XXV. of 1867 during 1885, with the four quarterly catalogues.

2. The total number of works registered during the year under report was 2,023, showing an excess of 394 over the number registered in the previous year. They may first be divided into 1,527 books and 496 issues of periodicals, and secondly into 1,855 or nearly 92 per cent. publications in Eastern languages, and 168, or a little above 8 per cent., publications in English. Among the 1,855 works in Eastern languages, were included 437 books and 132 periodicals in Maráthi, 422 books and 289 periodicals in Gujaráti, 74 books in Urdu, and 100 books in Sanskrit, the remaining 351 works being divided among the other languages of the Presidency such as Kánarese, Hindi, Márvádi, and bi-lingual, tri-lingual and quadri-lingual combinations.

3. Of the 168 English publications, 93 were books and 75 numbers of monthly and quarterly periodicals. Of the former, 66 were original works published for the first time, and 27 republications, translations, &c. The division of the original works according to the subjects treated of therein as made in Statement No. 1 shows that there have been no books published under the heads of *Drama*, *Fiction* and *Philosophy*, the other heads having more or less books under each. The number of English publications in 1885 was less than that in the previous year by 6. The most noticeable English works of the year under review are mentioned below:—Samuel Cooke's *Specification for the manufacture of Chemical Manures from materials locally obtainable in the raw condition* gives an easy method of preparing from ashes, lime and ground bones a manure containing "the necessary ingredients of plant-growth." The invention is patented for India. (*The Eminent Indian Patriots' Series*—*The Honourable Dádábháí Navroji*—briefly describes the life of Mr. Dádábháí Navroji, a Parsi gentleman of Bombay, well-known in India and England. This series, the author says, is intended to narrate the lives of ten or twelve most patriotic Indians whom the country has produced during the century of British rule, and whom the united voice of their countrymen has acknowledged as the true benefactors of India. The *Notes on the Mint Towns and Coins of the Mahomedans from the earliest period to the present time with map and a table showing the Dinárs, Dirhems and Fulus of the Amawee and Abbasee Khaleefehs from the year 79 to 332 A. H.* is a valuable compilation of numismatic information. The author states that "the location of the mint towns and the information respecting them have been most carefully collected from a large number of maps, atlases, gazetteers, encyclopaedia, histories, geographies and other works of reference available to the author, and though wherever possible, the latitude and longitude have been given, it is necessary to observe that the author does not pretend to give the definite position of cities long since extinct, but has endeavoured to show where the mint town is alleged to have stood." *Horse-breeding in the Bombay Presidency* compares the Arab horse with the country-bred animal, and shows that the latter is as good as the former, and cheaper too, and that it can be reared without difficulty and

with advantage both to Government and the country at large. Government are advised to increase the number of the stallions, to discontinue the system of branding the mares, to cause all race-courses to be thrown open to the country-bred at the principal race-meetings in the Bombay Presidency, and to establish nurseries for rearing young stock for their ultimate appropriation for remount purposes. *A Compendium of the Castes and tribes found in India* by Mustace J. Kitts is also a valuable compilation. It gives a bird's eye view of the strength and distribution of the entire system of castes and tribes found in India. The work is prepared from the reports on the census of 1881 for the various provinces (excluding Burma) and Native States of the Empire. In *The New Land Revenue Policy of the Bombay Government and Taxation of Subsoil Water at the forthcoming Revision settlements in Gujarát*—J. U. Yájník tries to prove that the principle of taxing subsoil water in jirát land is open to objection, 1stly, that it is economically unsound, and 2ndly, that it is difficult to work out in its integrity; that it will result in inequality of assessments. and that the carrying out of it will throw too strong a temptation in the way of classes drawing twenty to forty rupees a month, while officers of higher rank would simply throw up the work in despair. The special assessment of wells is declared to be wrong as discouraging improvements in land and as such deserving to be abandoned. *(The) Organization of Credit in Europe and in India*, by "Historicus," is a compilation of a series of learned articles originally published in the *Times of India* newspaper, and compares the state of the cultivator in India with that of the cultivator in other countries such as Italy, France, &c., as regards the facilities of obtaining the necessary capital for agricultural operations, and suggests the method of conducting agricultural banks with a view to free the agriculturist from the clutches of the inexorable money-lender and to improve his material condition. *Ancient India as described by Ptolemy—being a translation of the chapters which describe India and Central and Eastern Asia in the Treatise on Geography written by Klaudios Ptolemaios, the celebrated Astronomer, with introduction, commentary, map of India according to Ptolemy and a very copious index* is a Ptolemaic geography of the whole of Asia, with the exception of those countries which, from their neighbourhood and frequent intercourse, were well-known to the nations of the West. The commentary exhibits scholarly and patient research, and considerably enhances the value of the text. This is the fourth volume of the series of annotated translations of classical writers, which relate to ancient India by the same author, and is valuable to those to whom the original text is a sealed book. *A Khoja's tour in Australia* is the diary of a shrewd and observant traveller who spent nearly three months on his voyage from Bombay to Australia and back. It may be observed that of the total number of English books, 51 were written by Natives, 40 by Europeans and 2 by Natives and Europeans. Among the productions of the Natives *Dadábhai Navroji's life* by Mánekji Barjorji, *New Land Revenue Policy of the Bombay Government* by Javerilál Umiáshankar Yáník, and *A Khoja's tour in Australia* by Fazulbhoy Visráñ are the only noticeable works, the rest being of minor importance.

4. To the ably-conducted old periodicals entitled the *Indian Antiquary*, the *Orientalist*, the *Orient*, the *Quarterly Journal of the Poona Sárvajanik Sabhá*, and the *Puráns*, was added the *Taprobanian*, a *Dravidian Journal of oriental studies in and around Ceylon*, in *Natural History, Archaeology, Philology, History, &c.* The new periodical is published every two months, embodies the results of much learned research, and is intended to be a store-house of details in oriental studies in and around Ceylon.

5. The total number of Marathi books published in 1885 was 487 against 315 of the previous year, showing an increase of 172. A glance at Table No. 2 will show that as usual books have been written to a larger or smaller extent on all subjects except *Voyages and Travels*. The works on *Drama* and *Fiction* are the most numerous. The number of readers of light literature being large, and the writing of such books requiring, according to some, no high education or research on the part of the writers but only an imaginative mind, many people select this branch for book-making. Some of the works of this class are well written and are interesting and calculated to convey a sound moral. Most of them are *Prahasans* or farces and treat of love matters. A few are written with the object of decrying high education, especially among the female sex. The people of India are conservative in principle, and a large majority of them are against Indian women imitating their sisters of the West in education and social liberty. They fear that the education which the so-called reformers propose to give to their daughters and sisters is likely to make them irreligious and insubordinate, and therefore less useful in the management of the household. The teaching of reading and writing vernacular and Sanskrit is not so much objected to, but English education is abhorred by them as utterly unsuitable and injurious. In support of their assertions they point to a large number of educated men turned out by high schools and colleges who dislike the religion, manners and habits of their ancestors.

The question of early marriages recently brought forward by Mr. Malabári has engaged much public attention, and the evils of girl marriages are treated of in several dramas and farces. The cause of widow marriage is, however, ridiculed in two small pamphlets. Under *Biography*, *Padyarupa Ahilyábái Holkarin ichen charitra, or the life of Ahilyábái Holkar, in verse*, gives a brief life of Ahilyábái, the widowed daughter-in-law of Malhárráv Holkar, the founder of the Indore State. She possessed great abilities and tact and was a renowned ruler. Her name is highly respected and gratefully remembered by the Maráthás. She is considered an exemplary character and is highly venerated. *From Log Cabin to White House: the Story of President Garfield's life* is a valuable addition to Maráthi literature. The life of the President as that of a self-made man, is really instructive and deserves to be placed in the hands of every young man. The works on *Fiction* include some good books. The *Vadhudarpan Málá 4—Sadguni Sun, or a series of mirrors for the bride—No. 4, the virtuous daughter-in-law*—relates the story of a young educated daughter-in-law, who, by her goodness of heart, patience and virtuous conduct made herself the beloved of not only her husband, but all the other members of her large family. The tale is well written and will prove wholesome reading to young girls. The work was approved by the Deccan Vernacular Translation Society. *Vadhudarpan Málá 5—Anandibái, bhóg pahilá, or a series of mirrors—No. 5, a tale of the name of Anandibái, Part I.*, by the same author as the last-mentioned work, is also a readable tale. The book points out the advantages of economy and of being wedded to an educated and discreet wife. Both these books are translations or adaptations of Bengali works. *Tina Rájaknyánci Ghoshá, or the Tale of Three Princesses*, is intended to carry the moral that undue personal restraint makes women vicious and disobedient, while a sound moral education and reasonable personal liberty make them virtuous and dutiful. *A prize novel styled Hambirráo and Putalábái, or the Rebellion of 1857* is a readable story founded on some of the incidents of the sepoj revolt of 1857. The work was presented to and approved by the Dakshina Prize Committee, which gave a prize for it. The work now appears in its second edition. Some numbers of the periodical work, entitled, *Aitihásik Nátyakathávali, or a compendium of historical dramas and tales*, contains a story about the invasion of India by Alexander the Great. There are seven books that are translations or adaptations of small but good English works on *Fiction* such as *Dinárhas, a tale, being a continuation of Rasselas, Prince of Abyssinia, the Secret Police, the Taming of the Shrew, a tale from Shakespear*, a portion of the *Arabian Nights*, &c.; but there are also eight numbers of the periodically issued work entitled the *Kálabari Kalán*, or a collection of novels which have issued a translation of a portion of one of Reynold's novels. The publication of the last-mentioned tale does not speak well about the good taste of either of its publishers or readers. Almost all the *historical* publications are school-books with the exception of three which alone deserve notice. *Angre gharányáchá itihás, or an account of the Angre family* is said to be compiled from old records and traditions. The Angrias were Maráthá chiefs who ruled the petty State of Kolába in the Konkan and gained historical reputation for their naval achievements in the early days of British rule in this part of the country. (The) *real History of Kurga, or the treaty of the King of Kurga with the English, and the further politics*, gives an account of the late Kurga State in the Madras Presidency. It observes that considering the important services rendered by the Rájás of Kurg to the British Government, the latter should not have annexed the State to the British territories in 1834. *Ceylon, ancient and modern*, contains a well-written territorial and historical account of Ceylon, conveying much useful and entertaining information. The book embodies the materials of two lectures delivered by the author in public meetings at Kolhápur. The first lecture contained information collected from English works on the subject and the second embodied personal reminiscences of the author's visit to the island. Nearly half of the books under *Language* are written by low-paid Government or private school-masters. Many of them are glossaries of words occurring in school-books which are valued only by school-children, and especially by those in the schools managed by the writers. Though these books do not display much scholarship or intelligence yet they form a considerable source of income to their makers, who being low-paid are naturally driven to supplement their earnings in this way. The *Alankáradarsh, or a work on rhetoric*, treating of the figures of speech, with their illustrations, is a valuable addition to Maráthi literature which sadly wants books on scientific subjects. The *Abalá Sanjivan, or the causes of the untimely death of the women of India and their remedies* by Bhálohandra Krishna Bhátavdekar, L.M., is a simple and popular description of the diseases contracted by native women during pregnancy, and after child-birth, and of some ordinary ailments to which women are particularly liable. European and native medicines are prescribed for the different diseases, and their treatment is carefully explained. The work is intended for the perusal of such young ladies as can read, and is undoubtedly a valuable gift to womankind. Among the miscellaneous works the following publications

alone deserve notice:—(The *Essence of Truth* is one of the effusions of the ill-feeling entertained by, as yet, a small and unimportant party among the non-Brahmanical classes of Western India, particularly the Shudras of the Deccan, towards the Brahmans, and accenses them of having purposely kept the non-Brahmanical castes ignorant, illiterate and far behind in the race of human progress. The work under notice severely censures the Brahmans for having ill-treated and fed upon the Shudras and the low castes under the cloak of religion; and finds fault with the Brahmans and Prárháná Samájists for failing to make any efforts for raising the Shudras and the low castes from their ignorant and depressed condition in the scale of Hindu society. The *Vijápúr Varnana* supplies a historical and topographical description of the city of Bijápúr, which was once the capital of the Adilsháhi Mahomedan kingdom in the Deccan and is now full of interesting ruins. The materials for the work are stated to have been collected from English and Maráthi works, native manuscripts and personal enquiries on the spot. The *Vadhdarpon Málá 3, Stridharma*, is a well-drawn exposition of the duties of women, founded upon some precepts in the Manusmriti or the Institutes of Manu and the Mahábhárat Purán. It is, however, a translation of a work in the Bengali language. *Ashvaparikshá, or the examination of horses*, is a comprehensive work on the examination, management, breeding, and diseases of horses. It is said to be based upon Sanskrit, Maráthi, Persian and English works on the subject, and must prove highly useful to owners and breeders of horses. Almost all the publications under the head *Poetry* are reprints of old works upon legendary or semi-religious subjects, such as the praises or glorification of, or hymns to, the Gods of the Hindu Pantheon. There are some original works, but with the exception of the following they do not deserve particular notice:—*An Elegy on the death of Henry Fawcett*, is a small work lamenting the untimely death of Mr. Fawcett, whose important services to India are gratefully remembered and whose death is considered to be a national loss to this country. *Samádhi Shatávali, or one hundred lines in verse about the tomb*, is a pathetic appeal to the leaders of Hindu society in the Deccan and to Maráthá princes, exhorting them to pay honor to the memory of Shiváji, the founder of the Maráthá Empire, by subscribing funds for repairs to his tomb at Ráyagad. This appeal was not responded to by the public, but the request made to Lord Reay through the Native press, having succeeded in obtaining the sanction of Government for repairs through the Public Works Department, His Lordship was praised for his sympathy for Natives and appreciation of antiquarian works. *Vijan Puri, or the Deserted Village* is a tolerably well-executed translation in verse of Goldsmith's *Deserted Village*. The *Vyavahrápadya Sahasra*, or a thousand verses on various subjects, by Keshav Sadáshiv Risbud, is a very valuable poetical work. There are very few books in modern literature that will come up to this production. The style is simple and pure, and the sentiments expressed are noble and elevated. The work deserves patronage from Government and the public. Of the two works (the third being a second edition) on *Politics*, one briefly describes some of the prominent acts and measures of Lord Ripon's administration, and expresses gratitude for the same, and the other work gives a short substance of the Bombay Local Boards Act, and advises the people to exercise great caution and discretion in electing their representatives on the Boards. *Srishti Dnyán, or Natural Science*, a Maráthi journal issued monthly, is a scientific periodical, its chief aim being to spread a knowledge of natural philosophy and mixed sciences among the Maráthi-speaking population, and is a valuable addition to Maráthi literature. The other works on natural science are school geographical pamphlets written by subordinate school-masters.

6. To the old periodicals the year under report has added three more, namely, the *Nityupadeshak, or the Moralist*, a literary periodical; the *Vágvilas, or sport of language*, a literary and scientific periodical; and the *Bál Sumitra, or the children's good friend*, an instructive and entertaining periodical for children. All these are published at Bombay.

7. The total Gujaráti books of the year under report were 422 against 362 of the year previous. The improvement is to be seen both in original works and translations. It may be stated here, that of the total number of publications 84 per cent. were written by Hindus, 13 per cent. by Pársis, and 3 per cent. by Musalmáns. Last year the number of Maráthi publications was smaller than that of Gujaráti books, while this year the relation is reversed. This seems to be only accidental and not an effect of emulation, which feeling seems to have no play in the matter. The most interesting works of the year are noted below:—The art of playing upon concertinas and fiddles has of late become popular among the Pársis and Musalmáns, and three small works have been published on this subject. The remaining 12 publications under *Arts* are monthly issues of a periodical devoted to agriculture. The other arts have had no books written on them. The taste for *Biography* is growing among the Gujaráti readers, and lives of the Emperor Akbar, Peter the Great of Russia, and Ahilyábái Holkarin of Indore, were written last year. Of the

39 *Dramatical* works, 17 were based on mythological and other legends, 12 on social subjects and the remaining 10 on love and other topics. Among the 12 publications on social subjects 5 were written by Hindus condemning child-marriages and perpetual widowhood; and 6 by Pársis on social evils existing among their own community. The latter, which are rather adaptations from, or inspired by, English works of some reputed authors, are far superior to the productions of Hindu authors. *Káni Kubáinan Kartuk, or the misdeeds of the squint-eyed Kabái*, is a witty and interesting story. The *Gujarát Rájasthán*, or the Native States of Gujarát, is a short historical and descriptive account of the different large and small Native States of Gujarát and Káthiáwár. The book is compiled from several English and Gujaráti works and other sources, and is a valuable gift to the Gujaráti-speaking population. *Máne Shikháman or advice to a mother*, supplies suggestions for the management of children. The work is based upon the English book, entitled, *Advice to a Mother*, and adapted to Native manners and customs. Native medicines are also prescribed in a few places. The book is a prize essay approved and rewarded by the Gujarát Vernacular Society. Among the *Miscellaneous* works in Gujaráti, monthly or periodical numbers of translations of several well-known Puráns are issued, such as the *Rámyán*, *Mahábhárat*, *Matsya Purán* *Shivapurán*, and a few others. The Patriotic Association of Baroda still follows its praiseworthy course of issuing at a very small price of a pie or two, small tracts on useful subjects. *Purálan Atash Khánuán, or ancient fire temples*, contains a brief account of the ancient fire temples in Persia, and a short paper showing that the followers of several other religions besides the Zoroastrians worshipped fire. The information contained in the book is collected from several published works connected with the subject. *Vivek Vaniyáne Ingreji ribhhatnun pustak, or the Voice of Wisdom, or the book on English etiquette*, is a small work giving useful information on some points of English etiquette. The book is highly useful to such Natives as frequently come in contact with Europeans or mix in European society. Most of the *poetical* works are reprints of the productions of old popular authors. Among the original productions are some small works praising Lord Ripon's administration, eulogies of some of the Native Princes, and denunciation of the social evils of child-marriages and ill-assorted matches, Jain legends, and several other subjects. Of the three works on *Politics*, two describe in brief the good works of Lord Ripon's administration, and the third *Hindí and Britannia, a political picture*, is an allegory in which Indian patriotism laments the dependent and depressed condition of Hind (India). Hind appears on the scene and accuses Britannia of being the cause of her (Hind's) present pitiable condition. At this stage Britannia puts in appearance, and a discussion ensues between the two in which Hind gives vent to most of her stock complaints and grievances, expressing them in severe language and decidedly bad taste, while Britannia makes a weak defence. Liberty appears on the spot for the purpose of arbitration, but acts more like an advocate of Hind, and uses towards Britannia stronger language, and expresses more condemnatory sentiments, than those made use of by Hind herself. Britannia is represented to have admitted the truth of most of the accusations preferred against her. India expresses a desire to be freed from the trammels of British rule, but liberty censures her for entertaining such a wish, telling her at the same time that she is not yet fit to become independent, and that it is to her own benefit that she should continue to remain under subjection to England for a long time to come. Liberty then proposes, and England consents, to the appointment of Lord Ripon for the purpose of undoing the mischief done by various administrations, particularly that of Lord Lytton, which is said to have caused great dissatisfaction among the people of India. Lord Ripon succeeds in the duty entrusted to him, and gains the hearts of the people. The language, tone and sentiments in parts of the book are so severe, and in such bad taste, as to be highly objectionable. The book is a political drama, the characters being Patriotism, Hind, Britannia and Liberty. It is dedicated to Lord Ripon, and contains at the end verses in English, Sanskrit and Gujaráti in eulogy of His Lordship. The idea of the book, the author says in the preface, was suggested to him by what he calls "a great political upheaval through which the country passed during the *Iustrum* from 1876 to 1880." Most of the *philosophical* publications are reprints of old works on Vedántism and a few on Jain philosophy. *Shehansháha Hosangováli Jávidáne Kherad tathá Purátan Párví Pádasháhaoni Nashihato, or "Inexhaustible Wisdom," by Emperor Hoshang, and the precepts of other ancient Persian Emperors*, contains moral and instructive precepts and philosophical reflections on diverse subjects illustrative of ancient Persian wisdom. The authors of these precepts belong to the Peshdábian, Kíánian, Ash Kíánian and Sásánian dynasties. The publications on *Religion* are mostly made up of prayers and hymns of Jainism, Indian deism and a few other Indian sects. *Yacna and the Gathas, with copious explanatory notes and an appendix*, are Zoroastrian ceremonial and other prayers translated by the light of the researches made by some of the well-known scholars in France and Germany during the last 50 years in some of the ancient languages and religions of the East. Among the publications on *Natural Science*

is *Anatomy, Human and Comparative*. It is a translation of Reverend H. J. Bruce's Maráthi work bearing the same title. It is a very useful work for Gujárati students. Another work on natural science is *Chamatkár Chandrika, or a collection of wonders*, giving a brief account of some of the wonders in nature, astronomical, chemical, botanical, physiological, &c. The book is entertaining and instructive to young students, and is a valuable prize book.

8. There were 289 issues of Gujárati periodicals during the year under report, against 215 Gujárati Periodicals. in the year previous. Twelve new periodicals were published during the year under report and they were on diverse subjects.

9. The number of books published in Urdu during 1885 was 74, *i.e.*, nearly the same as Urdu Books. that of 1884. More than half of them were reprints. None treated of *Biography, Law, Medicine, Philosophy, Sciences, or Voyages and Travels*. There was only one publication under *Arts*. It was a translation on the subject of military drill, sword exercise, &c. The 12 *dramatic* works were small and written specially for the stage. Some of them are made attractive to common minds by the introduction of supernatural agencies among the *Dramatis Personæ*. The only book calling for special notice is the *Hazár Masayil, or one thousand questions*. It is included under the head of *Miscellaneous* publications, and contains one thousand questions asked by a Jew to the Prophet Mahomed. The works classified under other heads do not call for special notice.

10. The remaining modern languages spoken in this presidency, namely, Hindi, Márvádi, Books in other modern languages. Kánarese, Brij, Hindu-Sindi, Arabic-Sindi, and Pashtu are nearly in the same state of backwardness in which they were in the year previous so far as the progress of literature is concerned. The total number of books published in them collectively was 84, against 57 in 1884. The following books are worth notice:—The single *biographical* work in Hindi entitled *Bhakta Máld, or the lives of Saints*, contains short accounts of some of the ancient and modern Hindu saints. The information given about the former is collected from the Hindu Puráns, and that about the latter, who were mostly residents of Upper India, is gathered from traditions. Under the head of *Philosophy*, in Hindi are three important works. *Svámi Chidghananandgirikrito Nyáyaprakásh, or the light of the Nyáya philosophy*, by *Svámi Chidghananandgiri*, is an exposition of the Nyáya philosophy, founded principally on the Nyáya Sutras of Gautama, and the Vaisheshiká of Kanádmuni, which is not so much a branch of the Nyáya system as a supplement to it, extending the Nyáya to physical enquiries. The work is apparently intended for the edification of those to whom the original Sanskrit works are inaccessible on account of their ignorance of that language. *Atmapurán, or a treatise on the soul or supreme spirit*, is a translation of the original work in Sanskrit bearing the same name by *Svámi Shankaránand*, and of portions of the commentary on it, also in Sanskrit by *Pandit Kákárám*. The *Atmapurán* is not to be found in the authorized list of the eighteen Puráns, but is a modern work written after the model of a Purán. It is an amplification of, and a commentary on, the Upanishads, the philosophical treatises appended to the different *Shákhás* or branches of the Vedas. The work contains subtle discussions on the doctrines of Vedántism, interspersed with introductory stories borrowed from the *Upanishads* themselves. Four of the five Márvádi poems are productions exhibiting a low moral tone. The single Kánarese publication under the head *Travels and Voyages*, is entitled *Dakshin Yátrá Charitra, or an account of the pilgrimage to the holy places in the South*. It is an account of the holy places of the Hindus, such as Udapi, Subramhan, &c., visited by the author in his pilgrimage to sacred shrines in Southern India. The single work in Brij, under the head *Arts*, is entitled *Gáyan Ságar, or the ocean of vocal music*. It gives an explanation and examples of different modes of singing and their modifications. The two publications on *Biography* in Arabic-Sindi, are the first and second editions of a short biography of the well-known Persian poet Shekh Sádi, and are entitled *Shekh Mashlahuddin Sádi Shirájhi jo jhikare, or an account of Shekh Mashlahuddin Sádi of Shiráj*.

11. Of the classical languages Sanskrit shows the largest number of works published in the year under notice; Persian comes next, and after that Sanskrit, Persian, Arabic and Hebrew Books. Arabic. Hebrew has had two publications only. Ninety per cent. of the works in Sanskrit, Persian, and Arabic are republications of old books, and *Religion* is the principal subject they treat. Of the 100 Sanskrit publications of 1885, 9 are original, giving small hymns and tales deserving no particular notice. Among the republications are to be seen fresh editions of the *Bhágavata*, the *Rámáyana*, some of the *Upanishads*, *Panchadashi*, *Devi Bhágavat* and some other Puráns, *Vrataráj* and some other works on religion, *Sidhant Kaumudi* and a few works on language. The *Vyákarana-Mahábháshya of Patanjali*, Vol. III, part I, and Vol. III, part II, edited by F. Kielhorn, Ph. D., is a valuable addition to Sanskrit literature. The *Satik Guruchandrodaya Kaumudi, or*

the glories of the Guru or spiritual guide, together with a commentary, sings the glories of Guru Nának, the founder of the Sikh religion. He is stated to be an incarnation of God, the last (Kalki) of the ten incarnations of Hindu mythology, and is styled the protector of the Vedas and the defender of Hinduism. Out of the 19 Persian publications, one is an original work entitled *Mukhammas Karimá*, or verses composed of five lines, two of which are taken from *Shekh Sádi's Karimá*, and contains verses on morality. The other poetical works are republications of portions or entire poems of some of the well-known poets of Persia, such as *Shekh Sádi*, *Hafiz*, *Jámi* and *Mahomed Ibráhim*. The four *Miscellaneous* works consist of reprints of books on dreams, fortune-telling, spells, and magic, alchemy, and several branches of the black art, such as conjuration, enchantment, sorcery, &c. In Arabic the total number of books published during the year 1885 was 8 as against 17 in 1884. None of them were original works.

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

Books in more than one language. *Vidhavádukhánivedana áni Punarviváháchya Sashástraveishayin Vichár*, or a representation of the miseries of widowhood, and a consideration of the question of the legality of widow marriages, contains two separate works. The former is an appeal from young Hindu widows of the higher classes among whom widow-marriage is prohibited, to the elders of their respective communities describing their miseries, and praying the elders to sanction re-marriage. The consideration of the re-marriage question given in the second part of the work, is a clear and well-written dissertation on the subject. Numerous authorities from the Hindu Shástras and Puráns sanctioning widow marriage are quoted, and the arguments of the opponents are noticed. *Dnyán Trailokya Prabhákar*, or the light bringing the knowledge of the three worlds, issued in monthly numbers promises to furnish an exposition of the Jain philosophy, religion, legendary lore, &c. *Kávyetihasa Sangraha*, or a collection of old histories and poems, a monthly serial, has attained its eighth year, continuing to place before the public unpublished old chronicles, historical and biographical, and unpublished old poems both Maráthi and Sanskrit. Some of the issues of this serial contain interesting writings rescued from oblivion and destruction, such as chronicles of the family of the Rájas of Nágpur and Indore. *Cutch Mahodaya*, or address to His Highness *Mahárájálhíráj Mirzá Maháráo Shree Khengárji Báhádur*, on his installation, from the people of Cutch, contains original Sanskrit poems. *Cutch Mahodaya*, meaning the great festival in Cutch, is a well-written poem. It is the work of a well-known Sanskrit scholar and ready poet, *Pandit Ghattuláji*, who lost his sight at an early age and prosecuted most of his education after he became blind. The address traces the genealogy of the present Chief of Cutch to the god Krishna, praises the Chief, his ancestors and his minister *Diván*, *Báhádur Manibháí Jasbháí*, and gives the young Prince some sound advice for ruling the State justly and wisely. The book contains five other addresses of varying length and merit by other Sanskrit poets. All the six poems are accompanied by their translations in Gujaráti. *The Nitisaataka and Vairágyasaataka of Bhartrihari*, with extracts from two Sanskrit commentaries, edited with notes (by *Káshináth Trimbak Telang*), *Bombay Sanskrit Series*, No. XI, contains two short poems attributed to *Bhartrihari*. The first praises virtue and condemns vice, and the second shows that worldly pleasures are insipid and worthless, and ought not to engross the mind of a wise man. A learned preface and critical and explanatory notes are added to the edition. There is a fine edition of *Raghuvansa's of Kálidás*, for the use of high schools and colleges. Besides the commentary of *Mallináth*, and copious extracts from the commentaries of *Hemátri*, *Charitvaraddhana*, *Sumativijaya*, &c., it contains a literal English translation, with notes in Sanskrit, and various readings. The present edition is carefully compiled and copiously annotated. *The Journal of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society* (Vol. XVII, No. XLIV) Extra Number, contains Professor Peterson's Report on the search for Sanskrit manuscripts in the Bombay Circle, 1883-84. This is the second report of operations in search of Sanskrit manuscripts in the Bombay Circle, which comprises, besides the Presidency of Bombay, Rajputana, Central India, and the Central Provinces. The Sanskrit library of the *Mahárája* of *Alwár*, a Native State in *Rájputána*, was searched and supplied some interesting works. Dr. Peterson writes about the library that "the collection is not in its main portion an old one, having been formed chiefly by the enlightened *Banising*, who died in August 1857. It is, as most Rajput libraries are, rich in astrological books. But the chief interest of the library lies in the very valuable and complete collection of Vedic books which it includes." *Auchityalankara of Kshemendra*, with a note on the date of *Patanjali*, and an inscription from *Kotah*, two papers read before the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, with a preface in reply to Professor *Bhandarkar*, is one side of a learned controversy going on between two well-known Sanskrit scholars of this presidency about the date of *Patanjali*. Dr. *Bhandarkar* holds that "*Patanjali's* date, B.C 150, may now be relied on," while Dr. Peterson

maintains "there is nothing on the record inconsistent with some considerably later date for Patanjali than the second century before Christ." Kshemendra was a Cashmirian poet of some note, and his work "Auchityalankara," is a small treatise on Rhetoric. *Date of Patanjali, No. II, being a second reply to Professor P. Peterson*, contests the views expressed upon the subject by Dr. Peterson in his last-mentioned work. *The Legends of the Panjab*, by Captain R. C. Temple, published in monthly numbers in Panjabi and English, with foot-notes, contains some interesting legends. *Ganjeshayagan, Andarze Atrepat Maraspandan, Madigane Chatrang, and Andarze Khuroe Kavatan, the original Pehlvi text; the same transliterated in Zend characters, and translated into the Gujarati and English languages; a commentary and glossary of select words*, is composed of four works. Ganjeshayagan, or powerful wealth, was composed by Vazorg Meher, Prime Minister of King Nosharvan the Just of Persia, in the sixth century of the Christian era, by order of his master. The work explains the distinction between permanent and evanescent wealth in this world, and the means of acquiring such wealth as is permanent and conducive to the true happiness of mankind, and gives an explanation of the whole system of the Yazdanparast faith. A *Dictionary, English, Marathi, Gujarati and Sanskrit*, issued in small parts, appears to be compiled with some care, and likely to prove of great use to students of these languages. A *Dictionary of the Persian and English languages, designed for the use of Military and Civil Officers and Schools*, is also a carefully compiled lexicon useful to the students of the Persian language.

13. In the year under report there has been more or less increase in the number of books printed in every spoken and classical language of this presidency excepting Portuguese, Kanarese, Marvadi, Afghani and Arabic, and thus the course of annual increase in the number of publications has been fairly kept on. A retrospect of the progress of the literature of a country during a certain period is a fair index of the state of that country during that period, whether social, religious, moral or political, and one would naturally turn his attention to table No. 50, given at the end of this review, to see how the Bombay Presidency fared in 1885. Looking to the last column of this statement, one sees that except *Miscellaneous* books the largest number of publications was under the head of *Poetry*, and the smallest under *Voyages and Travels*. A natural inference to be drawn from these facts seems to be that the people did not much move about but led a sedentary life in contemplation and imagination. The small number registered under *Arts* points to the backwardness of arts and industries, and the necessity of encouraging technical education. In *Politics* also the number of books was small, showing that the subject has not received the serious attention of the public, and that therefore they have yet to learn much for qualifying themselves for the safe administration of their country. Mathematical and mechanical science is a subject which does not much find favour with them. Many such thoughts suggest themselves to one's mind, and sets one a-thinking about the real explanation of this state of things. Though so much is said about the so-called wide spread of education, yet it is plain that education has not reached the large masses of agriculturists and artisans that maintain themselves by manual work; and that even those classes that appreciate high education do not contain among them men competent to write on scientific and practical subjects. Going over the Quarterly Catalogues, one finds that not more than a dozen and a half, out of more than 900 books published in Marathi and Gujarati during the year under report have been written by graduates. Most of the contributions to vernacular literature appear to have been made by writers who have few pretensions to high education, and who are often low-paid vernacular school-masters and clerks taking to book-making only as a means to supplement their meagre earnings by producing small tracts or compilations on minor subjects. Perhaps graduates are unable to write in their mother-tongues, most of their education having been in English. But in English, too, they have not written much. Perhaps, then, on account of their being mostly employed in Government service, they get no time to spare for the furtherance of the cause of literature; otherwise, with such a large number of Bachelors and Masters of Art, Licentiates of Medicine and Engineering, and so many teachers in high schools and colleges, vernacular literature ought to be very rich. It may be argued that the vernacular-reading public being very limited, there are no temptations for writers to write in those languages. This is true to a certain extent, but it must be remembered that the reading-public must be created, and that books must be written before they can be read. So long as graduates do not take to writing either voluntarily or as a necessary condition imposed upon them by the University for admission to its honors, vernacular literature has no chance of improvement. This literature, depending as it does at present, on half-educated and narrow-minded persons, must be often rabid, trashy, and scarcely worth the name. The burning social questions of female education, infant marriages, and perpetual widowhood, and others which have been fervently written on in the newspapers and discussed in public meetings, have not been treated in the form of books or pamphlets in vernacular by educated men. The anti-reform

General Remarks.

party is strong in number, and tries its utmost to put down or decry the reform party by writing against them, often in coarse and strong language, and to this is due the large number of *Prahasans* or Farces, such as the *Abhinava Taruni Vidyā Prahasan*, the *Garhit Stri Shiksha Prahasan*, the *Punarvivaha dukkh darshan Prahasan*, the *Fyashan ebal wāif*, the *Mor el el I Prahasan*, &c. In such dramatic productions obscure writers have effectively shown to the orthodox party the evil consequences of the reforms so eagerly sought for by the younger generation, though it may be observed that in doing this some of them have been caught in the clutches of the law. The quantity of books registered during the year under notice is large but their quality is not encouraging. The new feature of the year is the publication of a few Hebrew books. Of the total number of publications of the year under review nearly 65 per cent, viz., 1,308 books, were printed at Bombay in 68 presses; of the remaining books 361 were printed in Gujārat at 21 presses, 308 in the Central and Southern Divisions at 29 presses and 47 in Sind at 8 presses.

14. The number of works registered for copy-right during the year under report was 305 Copy-right. of which 245 were private and 60 Government publications.

15. In conclusion, it may be observed, that the general tone of the registered publication was unobjectionable both morally and politically. There were however, a few exceptions such as the works in Marathi entitled the *Golden Night (Manjechi Rātra)* and *Abhinava Taruni Vidyā Prahasan*. The publisher of the latter publication was convicted and fined by a criminal Court for publishing an obscene work.

(1) English.

Subject.	ORIGINAL WORKS.		Re-publications.	Translations.	Total.	Educa-tional.	Non-educa-tional.	Total.
	First editions.	New editions.						
Arts	3	...	...	...	3	...	3	3
Biography	2	...	...	...	2	...	2	2
Drama . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiction... . . . .	...	...	...	2	2	2	...	2
History	5	2	...	...	7	6	1	7
Language	7	1	1	...	9	7	2	9
Law	7	...	...	...	7	...	7	7
Medicine	2	3	...	1	6	...	6	6
Miscellaneous	28	4	2	4	38	...	38	38
Poetry	3	...	1	1	5	2	3	5
Politics	4	...	...	...	4	...	4	4
Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science) . . . . .	...	...	2	...	2	...	2	2
Religion	2	1	...	...	3	...	3	3
Science (Mathematical and Mechanical)	1	1	...	...	2	2	...	2
Science (Natural and other)	1	...	...	1	2	...	2	2
Voyages and Travels	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1
TOTAL	66	12	6	9	93	19	74	93

(2) Marāthi.

Arts	2	1	...	...	3	...	3	3
Biography	3	1	...	1	5	...	5	5
Drama	33	2	...	3	38	...	38	38
Fiction	19	9	5	16	49	...	49	49
History	8	6	...	1	15	10	5	15
Language	20	27	...	...	47	43	4	47
Law . . . . .	...	1	...	7	8	...	8	8
Medicine	2	...	...	...	2	...	2	2
Miscellaneous	75	18	9	15	117	9	108	117
Poetry	20	4	103	1	128	...	128	128
Politics	2	1	...	...	3	...	3	3
Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science)	3	...	6	2	11	...	11	11
Religion	4	2	4	2	12	...	12	12
Science (Mathematical and Mechanical)	8	5	...	1	14	13	1	14
Science (Natural and other)	22	13	...	...	35	26	9	35
Voyages and Travels . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	221	60	127	49	497	101	386	497

(3) Gujarati.

Subject.	ORIGINAL WORKS.		Re-publications.	Translations.	Total.	Educa-tional.	Non-educational.	Total.
	First editions.	New editions.						
Arts	14	1	...	...	15	...	15	15
Biography	3	...	...	2	5	1	4	5
Drama	32	6	1	...	39	...	39	39
Fiction	10	...	1	8	19	...	19	19
History	4	5	1	1	11	9	2	11
Language	17	9	1	...	27	26	1	27
Law	5	1	...	1	7	...	7	7
Medicine	9	...	...	1	10	...	10	10
Miscellaneous	59	18	2	42	121	16	105	121
Poetry	48	4	25	1	78	...	78	78
Politics	2	...	...	1	3	...	3	3
Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science)	11	1	3	19	34	...	34	34
Religion	11	2	7	4	24	...	24	24
Science (Mathematical and Mechanical)	7	6	...	...	13	13	...	13
Science (Natural and other)	11	3	...	1	15	13	2	15
Voyages and Travels	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	1
TOTAL	248	57	41	81	422	78	344	422

(4) Hindi.

Arts	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1
Biography	1	...	1	...	2	...	2	2
Drama	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1
Fiction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
History	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Language	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	1
Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	1
Miscellaneous	1	1	2	1	5	...	5	5
Poetry	3	1	8	...	12	...	12	12
Politics	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science)	2	...	3	1	6	...	6	6
Religion	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Science (Mathematical and Mechanical)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Science (Natural and other)	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	1
Voyages and Travels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	9	4	14	3	30	2	28	30

(5) Marvadi.

Poetry	5	...	5	...	5	5
--------	-----	-----	---	-----	---	-----	---	---

(6) Kanarese.

Law	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1
Miscellaneous	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1
Voyages and Travels	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1
TOTAL	3	...	...	...	3	...	3	3

(7) Brij.

Arts	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1
Miscellaneous	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1
TOTAL	1	...	1	...	2	...	2	2

(8) Urdu.

Arts	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1
Biography	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Drama	9	3	...	...	12	...	12	12
Fiction	...	...	6	...	6	...	6	6
History	1	...	2	...	3	...	3	3
Language	5	1	...	...	6	6	...	6
Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	3	1	2	1	7	1	6	7
Poetry	12	1	17	...	30	...	30	30
Politics	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Religion	3	...	6	...	9	...	9	9
Science (Mathematical and Mechanical)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Science (Natural and other)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Voyages and Travels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	33	6	33	2	74	7	67	74

(9) *Hindu-Sindi.*

Subject.	ORIGINAL WORKS.		Re-publications.	Translations.	Total.	Educa-tional.	Non-educa-tional.	Total.
	First editions.	New editions.						
Arts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Biography	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Drama	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiction	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1
History	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Language	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poetry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Politics	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science)	...	1	1	...	2	...	1	1
Religion	...	1	1	...	2	...	2	2
Science (Mathematical and Mechanical)	2	...	...	...	2	2	...	2
Science (Natural and other)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Voyages and Travels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	4	1	2	...	7	2	5	7

(10) *Arabic-Sindi.*

Arts	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	2
Biography	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Drama	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1
Fiction	1	1	...	1	3	2	1	3
History	1	3	...	...	4	4	...	4
Language	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine	9	1	1	...	11	9	2	11
Miscellaneous	1	1	1	...	3	1	2	3
Poetry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Politics	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science)	2	1	1	...	4	...	4	4
Religion	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Science (Mathematical and Mechanical)	6	2	...	...	8	8	...	8
Science (Natural and other)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Voyages and Travels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	21	10	4	1	36	24	12	36

(11) *Pashtu (Afghani.)*

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

(12) *Sanskrit.*

Arts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Biography	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Drama	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1
Fiction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
History	...	...	17	...	17	7	10	17
Language	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1
Medicine	2	...	7	...	9	...	9	9
Miscellaneous	5	1	27	...	33	...	33	33
Poetry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Politics	...	1	8	...	9	...	9	9
Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science)	1	...	29	...	30	...	30	30
Religion	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Science (Mathematical and Mechanical)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Science (Natural and other)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Voyages and Travels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	9	2	89	...	100	7	93	100

(13) Persian.

Subject.	ORIGINAL WORKS.		Re-publications.	Trans-lations.	Total.	Educa-tional.	Non-educational.	Total.
	First editions.	New editions.						
Arts
Biography
Drama
Fiction	2	...	2	...	2	2
History
Language	1	4	...	5	4	1	5
Law
Medicine
Miscellaneous	4	...	4	...	4	4
Poetry	1	...	5	...	6	1	5	6
Politics
Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science)
Religion	2	...	2	...	2	2
Science (Mathematical and Mechanical)
Science (Natural and other)
Voyages and Travels
TOTAL	1	1	17	...	19	5	14	19

(14) Arabic.

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

(15) Hebrew.

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

(16) English and Maráthi.

History	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	1
Language	1	3	...	10	14	14	...	14
Poetry	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1
TOTAL	3	3	...	10	16	15	1	16

(17) Maráthi and Gujardhi.

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

18.—Sanskrit and Marāṭhī.

SUBJECT.	ORIGINAL WORKS.		Re-publications.	Translations.	Total.	Educa-tional.	Non-educational.	Total.
	First editions.	New editions.						
History . . . . .	...	...	13	...	12	...	13	12
Language	2	...	...	...	2	1	1	2
Medicine	5	...	...	1	6	...	6	6
Miscellaneous	12	...	1	19	32	...	32	33
Poetry	1	...	2	2	5	...	5	5
Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science)	1	...	1	4	6	...	6	6
Religion . . . . .	...	...	2	1	3	...	3	3
TOTAL	21	...	18	27	66	1	65	66

19.—Sanskrit and Hindi.

Language	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1
Medicine . . . . .	...	...	...	2	2	...	2	2
Poetry . . . . .	...	...	1	2	3	...	3	3
Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science)	3	...	...	1	4	...	4	4
Religion . . . . .	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1
TOTAL	4	...	2	5	11	...	11	11

20.—Sanskrit and Brij.

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

21.—English and Gujarāṭī.

Language	1	3	...	13	17	14	3	17
Miscellaneous . . . . .	...	1	1	...	2	...	2	2
Science (Natural and other)	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	1
TOTAL	2	4	1	13	20	15	5	20

22.—English and Hindi.

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

23.—Kashmiri and English.

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

24.—Sanskrit and Gujarāṭī.

Medicine . . . . .	...	...	...	17	17	...	17	17
Miscellaneous . . . . .	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1
Poetry	1	...	2	2	5	...	5	5
Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science) . . . . .	...	...	...	2	2	...	2	2
Religion . . . . .	...	...	2	3	5	...	5	5
TOTAL	1	...	4	25	30	...	30	30

25.—Sanskrit and English.

Fiction . . . . .	...	...	2	...	2	...	2	2
Language	13	...	...	...	13	...	13	13
Miscellaneous	3	...	...	1	4	...	4	4
Poetry . . . . .	...	...	2	...	2	...	2	2
TOTAL	16	...	4	1	21	...	21	21

26.—Gujarati and Hindi.

SUBJECT.	ORIGINAL WORKS.		Re-publications.	Translations.	Total.	Educa-tional.	Non-educational.	Total.
	First editions.	New editions.						
Biography	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1
Drama	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1
Poetry	2	...	...	...	2	...	2	2
Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science)	2	...	2	...	4	...	4	4
Religion . . . . .	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1
TOTAL	6	...	3	...	9	...	9	9

27.—Gujarati and Urdu.

Medicine . . . . .	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1
Poetry . . . . .	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1
TOTAL . . . . .	...	...	1	1	2	...	2	2

28.—Gujrati and Magadhi.

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

29.—Marathi and Hindi.

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

30.—Hindi and Urdu.

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

31.—Zend and Gujarati.

Religion	1	1	1	...	3	...	3	3
--------------------	---	---	---	-----	---	-----	---	---

32.—English and Arabic Sindi.

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

33.—English and Persian.

Language	17	1	...	4	23	20	2	22
Poetry . . . . .	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1
TOTAL	17	1	...	5	23	20	3	23

34.—Persian and Urdu.

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

35.—Arabic and Gujarati.

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

36.—Arabic and Urdu.

SUBJECT.	ORIGINAL WORKS.		Repub- lica- tions.	Trans- lations.	TOTAL.	Educa- tional.	Non- educa- tional.	Total.
	First editions.	New editions.						
Religion	1	...	1	...	1	1

37.—Arabic and Persian.

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

38.—Hebrew and Arabic.

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

39.—Panjabi and English.

Miscellaneous	8	8	...	8	8
-------------------------	-----	----	-----	---	---	-----	---	---

40.—English, Maráthi and Gujaráti.

Language	2	2	...	2	8
--------------------	---	-----	-----	-----	---	-----	---	---

41.—Persian, English and Gujaráti.

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

42.—Sanskrit, Maráthi and Brij.

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

43.—Arabic, Persian and English.

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

44.—Gujaráti, English and Pehlvi.

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

45.—Zend, Persian and Gujaráti.

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

46.—English, Maráthi, Gujaráti and Sanskrit.

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

47.—English Periodicals.

Miscellaneous	63	...	12	...	75	...	75	75
-------------------------	----	-----	----	-----	----	-----	----	----

48.—Maráthi Periodicals.

Miscellaneous	128	4	132	...	132	132
-------------------------	-----	-----	-----	---	-----	-----	-----	-----

49.—Gujaráti Periodicals.

Miscellaneous	289	289	...	289	289
-------------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

50.—Total Books for the year.

SUBJECT.	ORIGINAL WORKS.		Repub- lica- tions.	Trans- lations.	TOTAL.	Educa- tional.	Non- educa- tional.	Total.
	First editions.	New editions.						
Arts	20	2	...	2	24	...	24	24
Biography	11	2	1	4	18	1	17	18
Drama	76	11	1	3	91	...	91	91
Fiction	30	9	18	26	83	2	81	83
History	20	14	15	3	52	28	24	52
Language	90	60	25	32	197	154	43	197
Law	14	2	1	8	25	...	25	25
Medicine	20	3	...	23	46	...	46	46
Miscellaneous	194	45	37	94	370	35	335	370
Poetry	98	12	204	10	324	4	320	324
Politics	8	1	...	1	10	...	10	10
Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science)	22	2	27	30	81	...	81	81
Religion	28	8	63	11	110	...	110	110
Science (Mathematical and Mechanical)	16	12	...	1	29	28	1	29
Science (Natural and other)	43	19	...	2	64	51	13	64
Voyages and Travels	2	1	...	...	3	...	3	3
TOTAL	692	193	392	250	1,527	303	1,224	1,527

51.—Total Periodicals for the year.

Miscellaneous	480	...	12	4	496	...	496	496
-------------------------	-----	-----	----	---	-----	-----	-----	-----

(52) Total Books and Periodicals for the year.

Arts	20	2	...	2	24	...	24	24
Biography	11	2	1	4	18	1	17	18
Drama	76	11	1	3	91	...	91	91
Fiction	30	9	18	26	83	2	81	83
History	20	14	15	3	52	28	24	52
Language	90	60	25	32	197	154	43	197
Law	14	2	1	8	25	...	25	25
Medicine	20	3	...	23	46	...	46	46
Miscellaneous	674	45	43	98	866	35	831	866
Poetry	98	12	204	10	324	4	320	324
Politics	8	1	...	1	10	...	10	10
Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science)	22	2	27	30	81	...	81	81
Religion	28	8	63	11	110	...	110	110
Science (Mathematical and Mechanical)	16	12	...	1	29	28	1	29
Science (Natural and other)	43	19	...	2	64	51	13	64
Voyages and Travels	2	1	...	...	3	...	3	3
TOTAL	1,172	193	404	254	2,023	303	1,720	2,023

BENGAL.

From G. K. LYON, Esq., Officiating Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department,—No. 748, ^{General} Miscellaneous, dated 10th August 1886.

In continuation of Mr. Macpherson's letter No. 800, dated the 17th August 1885, I am directed to submit, for the information of the Government of India, a copy of the Annual Report on the Bengal Library for the year 1885, and the analysis of books received in the Library, together with the usual statistical forms Nos. I to IV.

Report on the Bengal Library for the year 1885.

EVERY new year confirms the anticipations made during the last two or three years regarding the increasing activity of the press in this country. The number of books received in the Library last year was 2,731, which is greater than the number received in 1884 by 341. This increase is very considerable in itself, and compared with the number of books usually received

in a year up to 1880, which may be taken to be 1,500, it means the very large increase of 80 per cent. From the year 1881 the number of publications has increased steadily and with great rapidity, as is shown below :—

YEAR.	No. of publications.
1881	1,476
1882	1,568
1883	2,218
1884	2,390
1885	2,731

The general character of the publications did not, as indeed it could not, improve so remarkably as their quantity. But that it underwent no deterioration, and went on gaining in solidity and power will appear from the following analytical statement.

Art.—Most of the books received under this head last year, excepting only school-books on such subjects as mensuration and the art of hand-writing, related to music, vocal, and instrumental. The object of these publications appears to be, as stated in previous reports, to raise the art of music from its former disreputable condition in this country, and to render its acquisition, by those who desire to learn it, easy and comparatively inexpensive. An enlargement of the range and scope of Indian music seems to be also in the contemplation of students of music, as is shown by the publication of a book entitled *Aikādnik Swarasangraha*, or a book on concert music.

A few pictures issued by the Calcutta Art Studio were received last year. They showed considerable progress in the expression of feeling and general delicacy of touch. The picture of Chaitanya leaving home as a Saanyasi (the sixth in the first volume of the *Hindu Sacred Pictures*) expresses refined and elevated sentiment. There is also much pathos in the seventh picture, in which Rama is represented as going into exile. The eighth picture is defective in expression, but very striking as a piece of sharp, but graceful and delicate drawing.

The first part of a book entitled *Saral Purta Sikshā*, or Easy Instruction in House-building, was received last year. Its object is to enable every man to supervise and control his own building operations, instead of depending entirely, as at present, upon ignorant Indian masons or *mistrees*, who know nothing of the art of building, and therefore build houses badly. Considering the fact that the necessity and importance of building houses well, and upon scientific principles, has begun to be recognised by gentlemen in this country, the publication of this book seems to imply the existence of a demand for it. The same may be said regarding two other books received last year. One of them was the *Sabjibagan*, containing directions for growing pot-herbs and culinary vegetables; and the other, the *Silpasikshā*, Part I, giving recipes for the manufacture of soda-water, perfumed oils, &c.

Biography.—Several interesting works were received under this head. The following may be specially mentioned:—*Keshab Charit*, by Babu Trailokya Nath Sanyal; *Akshaya Kumar Datter Jiban-brittanta*, by Babu Mahendra Nath Raya; *Nanak Prakash*, Part I, by Babu Mahendra Nath Basu; *Jibani Sangraha*, by Babu Amritlal Basu; and the *Memoir of Raja Ram Mohan Roy*, by Babu Dinanath Ganguli. The memoir of Keshab Chandra Sen is written by one of his disciples and admirers. It contains, accordingly, a great deal of information regarding the great Brahma leader and the Brahma movement, and is therefore a publication of great value. The author's tone, however, is one of excessive adulation, which is the reason why the work lacks some of the most attractive features and essential qualities of biographical composition, such as plainness of style, narrative simplicity, and brevity and directness of statement. Babu Mahendra Nath Raya's memoir of Babu Akshaya Kumar Datta is an able and interesting record of a life which has just passed away, which was passed from beginning to end in self-improvement and in improving the lives of others by varied and valuable instruction, and which was rendered exemplary by the wonderful spectacle of industry, patience, and perseverance in the pursuit of knowledge under circumstances of the greatest bodily infirmity. Babu Akshaya Kumar was at one time a zealous member of the Adi Brahma Somaj, and the memoir under notice has therefore a bearing upon the history of that Somaj which should not be overlooked. As one of the framers of the Bengali language and literature, Babu Akshaya Kumar's memoir possesses also a general interest and importance which makes it a publication of great value. Babu Mahendra Nath Basu's *Nanak Prakash*, Part I, is an interesting work, compiled from original Sikh authorities. The author has eliminated from his account of Nanak's life much that is incredible, and has adopted a plan of treatment in which the description of the events of Nanak's life is rightly subordinated to a full and clear statement of his religious sayings and opinions. This work, and the third volume of the *Mahāpnurush Charit*, or the Lives of Holy Personages, were issued by the Brahma Somaj of India, showing that Keshab Chandra Sen's doctrine of the New Dispensation continues to bear good fruit in the department of

Bengali literature. Babu Amritlal Basu's *Jibani Sangraha*, or Collection of Memoirs, contains brief biographical notices of six distinguished Bengalis,—Ram Mohan Roy, Ramdulal De, Dr. Durga Charan Banerji, Justice Dwaraka Nath Mitra, Keshab Chandra Sen, and Kristo Das Pal. The notices are not very carefully prepared, and are also written in a style so inflated and bombastic, that it is difficult to believe that the author possesses the judicial temper which is required in preparing truthful records of men's lives. Babu Dina Nath Ganguli's *Memoir of Raja Ram Mohan Roy*, written in English, though not a big or an original publication, is a very neat and methodically written work, giving a *resumé* of what has been said in several places regarding the great reformer. Two short and well-written Bengali memoirs of Queen Victoria, giving an account of her domestic life, were received last year.

Drama.—The best work received under this head was the *Bibáha Bibhrát Natak*, by Babu Amritlal Basu, a social comedietta, attacking the growing Bengali practice of extorting large sums of money on the occasion of a son's marriage, and ridiculing those Bengali recipients of English education, male and female, who imitate English manners and adopt heterodox habits of eating, drinking, &c. As a satire, the work deserves great praise, being of the most caustic kind. The humour of the work is also strong and lively, and some of the characters introduced into it are drawn with great skill. Altogether the *Bibáha Bibhrát Natak* is one of the best books of its kind yet written in Bengali. Among the other works received under this head last year there was not one calling for special notice. They belonged, as usual, to many classes,—mythological, social, political, and personal. But in none of those classes did any among them display any striking merit or excellence. A little dramatic merit was observable in one only—the *Akahantua Natak*, by Babu Sarachchandra Das Gupta, in which an endeavour is made to pourtray the cast of mind of an American Indian. *Hál Amaler Sabhyata* was a drama in which the Brahmos are represented as a class of persons who, under cover of their Brahmo name, perform very wrong and criminal actions; whilst the men who spend large sums of money and even impoverish themselves in order to obtain titles from the Government, are ridiculed as a foolish and worthless set of people in another work, entitled the *Taitel Darpan Natak*. In a Hindi drama, the *Bharat Arat*, India was described as a country which has suffered much and known many evils since the commencement of English rule; and immorality of a shocking kind was exhibited in a few works which came out of the printing establishments in Bartala. The first volume of a Bengali prose translation of Kalidas's *Abhijnan Sakuntala*, by Pandit Gopal Chandra Kabyanidhi, was received last year. Bengali school-boys figure in a not very agreeable or harmless style in some of the works received under this head. In one of them, for instance, a school-boy commits suicide because he is scolded by his father for neglecting his studies; in another a number of school-boys are found indulging in debauchery of the worst and most disorderly kind; and in a third two school-boys, who to all appearance seem deeply engaged in reading for a University examination, are really found concerting measures for running away with a young widow. This is perhaps the first, or about the first time that Bengali school-boys have been found figuring in this manner in Bengali dramas. It will be necessary to observe in future whether they do so again, and what their doing so really means.

Fiction.—The best work received under this head last year was the *Mádhábilatá*, by Babu Sanjib Chandra Chatterji. *Mádhábilatá* contains only a portion of a story, and cannot therefore be judged or criticised as a complete work. Of the story, however, it should be observed that it is not a story of youthful love, but of the great affairs of life, such as the acquisition of vast estates and large administrative powers, &c., and that it accordingly consists of scenes far more varied and interesting, and exhibiting a far larger area of social life, than those which usually make up love stories. As to the manner in which the volume under notice is written, all that can be said is that it discloses considerable power and originality in the conception and delineation of character. The author also shows great skill in working out details, but does not possess the art of combining them in an artistic style. His book is therefore deficient in plot interest. *Sadhá Didi*, by Babu Hari Mohan Basu, was another good novel received last year. A love story is described in it with much force and skill. But the power is not equally sustained, and there is much verbosity and prolixity, which detracts from the literary value of the book. Still the work contains good promise of future excellence. *Pratibha*, by Babu Barada Kanta Sen, was a very interesting and well-written tale received last year. It is the story of a young Hindu widow, written from the Hindu stand point, and is pathetic to a degree. Considerable skill and some humour are also displayed in the delineation of some of the characters. There is much admixture, however, of East Bengal provincialism in the language of the book, and as such admixture of provincialism marks the writings of many Bengali authors, hailing from that and other parts of the country, it is clear that the Bengali language is in a formative stage, and that Bengali literature, in spite of the development it has undergone within recent years, accepts no single style as the model to

which all writers must conform. Some descriptive and delineative power was displayed in another work of fiction entitled *Bānglir Lild*, by Babu Dharendra Nath Pal. It contains many good sketches of Bengali life, character, manners, &c., and it has been invested with a satirical interest by the introduction of a theosophist and an Anusthānik Brahma among the characters in the story. The author's style, however, admits of great improvement. To the new religious revival was owing Babu Kader Nath Datta's *Prem Pradip*, or the Lamp of Love, which contains an exposition of the fundamental principles of Bengali Baisnabism. A Bengali translation of *Uncle Tom's Cabin* was received last year under the title of *Tum Kākr Kutir*. Works of fiction directed against early marriage, widowhood, and Kulinism were received as in other years. The best among them was Babu Haridas Banerji's *Kulinkahini*.

History (including Geography).—Most of the works received under this head every year are school-books, and only a few among those school-books are new publications, the majority being new editions of old text-books. But a few interesting works, not designed for educational purposes, were also received last year. Among these may be mentioned the *Bānglā Sāhitya arthāt Bānglā Sāhityer Utpatti o Kramonnati Pradarsan*, by Babu Kailas Chandra Ghosh. In this work a history of Bengali literature is given from the time of the first Baisnaba poet, Jayadeb, Bidyapati and Chundidas to that of Raja Ram Mohan Roy. The history is divided into certain periods or epochs marked by the appearance of one or more writers of note and influence. The writings of the principal authors in each epoch are criticised, and the indications contained in them in regard to the character and condition of the Bengali people are touched upon. A connection is also attempted to be established between the condition of Bengali literature in each epoch, and the social and political state of the country at the time. The whole work is, however, of a very hazy and unscientific character, the facts collected in it not being very clearly described, and being also so presented and interpreted as to illustrate and harmonise with certain favourite theories. There is nothing to show that those theories have been legitimately obtained from a comprehensive study of the social and political history of Bengal during the period embraced by the work. On the contrary, his interpretation of Bengali literature and of the different forces which moulded it differently in different periods of its history seem to rest upon pure assumption. Dealing with broad theories and generalisations has become, indeed, very fashionable among a large number of Bengali writers. They think that they will not be considered thoughtful and learned if they cannot connect every fact with a general principle. But general principles cannot be obtained or established without long and laborious study and investigation, which is just the thing that many educated Bengalis are averse to. They therefore either invent general principles, or deduce general principles from very imperfect and insufficient data. And having done this, they write in the learned and philosophic style of men who have made a life-long study of facts with the view of ascertaining the principles which they establish or illustrate. The author of the treatise under notice has written exactly in that style. He has found in Bengali literature social and political forces which no other Bengali scholar who has written its history has been able to discover in it, and of the existence or operation of which no evidence is adduced anywhere in the book. The book seems to have been written more for literary effect than for the examination and ascertainment of truth. And that is precisely what can be predicated of a great deal that is now written in Bengali.

The late Russian imbroglio led to the publication of three Bengali books describing the history of Russia, and of her movements in Central Asia. One of the three books is entitled *Rusiyār Itihāsa*, or the history of Russia. Its author, Babu Rajkrishna Raya, justifies the advance of Russia in Central Asia. Two Bengali publications were received last year, giving the history and genealogies of the principal Brahmin and Kayastha families of Bengal. The book relating to the Kayasthas, the *Kayastha Kārikā o Bansābali* is appearing in a serial form. The book relating to the Brahmins is one complete volume entitled *Kula-Sār-Sangraha*. The second volume of Dr. Ramdas Sen's *Āitihasik Rahasya* passed through its second edition; and the third part of Holwell's Indian Tracts, containing an account of the Black Hole, was received last year.

Language.—The books received under this head were of the usual description—readers, primers, keys, grammars, dictionaries, vocabularies, &c. The majority of these books were new editions of old text-books. Amongst the new books intended for use in schools a few deserve notice, such as the *Balyabidhan* and *Saubhagya-sopan*, two good readers, by Babu Jadunath Majumdar, and Babu Prasanna Kumar Das, Gupta, respectively; and another reader, *Bhārat-ratnamālā*, compiled by Babu Sārada Charan Mitra, and consisting of a few good selections from Kali Prasanna Sinha's Bengali translation of the *Mahabharat*. Some good elementary works on Bengali grammar and composition were also received during the year. Pandit Tara Kumar Kabiratna wrote a very good Sanskrit reader entitled *Śiksha*. It consists of a few

lessons in prose and verse calculated to work upon the moral nature of children. Two books for the use of Bengali girls were also received last year, the *Grihinir Kartabya* by Babu Ananda Chandra Sen, and the *Janani* by Babu Dharendra Nath Pal. *Barat's Pronouncing, Etymological and Pictorial Dictionary of the English and of the Bengali Language*, a large serial work, in which the meaning of English and Bengali words are given both in English and in Bengali, made very fair progress, and a portion of another good Bengali-English dictionary entitled *Samarthakosh* was received. A good Sanskrit dictionary by Babu Gurudas Raya, entitled *Sabda Ratnākara*, came in last year.

Law.—The publications received under this head were of the usual description—reprints of old books on the Hindu and the Muhammadan Law, annotated editions of important Acts of the Indian Legislature, reports of important and sensational trials, pamphlets on important legal questions, &c. The greatest works received in the Library were the *Tagore Law Lectures* for the year 1882, and Pandit Jogendra Smartta Siromani's *Commentary on the Hindu Law*. The topics discussed in the Pandit's work are inheritance, succession, adoption, partition, marriage, and *Stridhan*. The author's exposition is based upon original authorities, and he is of opinion that incorrect conclusions have been arrived at by the superior Courts in this country upon important questions of Hindu law. The Pandit also questions the accuracy of English translations of Hindu law-books, like those of Colebrooke and Sutherland.

Medicine.—The works received under this head do not call for any special remarks. Homœopathic publications formed the most numerous class, and works relating to the Hindu system of medicine were next to them in importance in point of number.

Miscellaneous.—The most important among the books received under this head are undoubtedly those in which the social and domestic condition of the Bengalis is discussed. The question of widow marriage excited an angry discussion last year, in consequence of the publication of a paper in the Bengali periodical, entitled the *Nabajiban*, supporting the institution of widowhood. Brahminical writers endeavoured to show that the Hindu *Sastras* were opposed to the marriage of widows, whilst some writers, belonging apparently to the class of English-knowing Bengalis, left the *Sastras* untouched, and argued in a general way that there was nothing wrong or improper in a widow's marriage. That the subject of social and domestic life in Bengal stands in need of discussion and is being discussed, as a matter of fact, is shown by the publication of such books as Babu Radha Nath Mitra's *Sansar-tattwa*, Babu Purna Chandra Gupta's *Bāngālī Bau*, and Babu Surendra Deb Majumdar's *Arya Samaj Samskaran*. In works of this class the present constitution of Hindu society in Bengal is very differently viewed by writers of different schools of social and religious thought. But the fact of greatest importance to be noted in this connection is, that even the admirers of the present social system in this country, are of opinion that the time has arrived for introducing some changes into it. The directions in which changes are considered necessary are generally those of female education, increase of domestic liberty, marriage reform in the shape of abolishing the practice of taking large sums of money at marriages, &c. The adoption of English habits of eating, drinking, and dressing is also condemned, and the correction of those habits is considered to be an important part of the work of social reformation in this country. The Bengali woman is considered to be unfit to perform some of the duties of her position, such as the keeping of domestic accounts, the proper nursing of children, &c. It seems to be pretty generally felt, in fact, that the Bengali woman must know more than she now knows, and do more than she now does, in order that domestic life in this country may assume a higher and happier form; and books are therefore written with a view of awakening in her mind the sense of domestic responsibility which she does not now possess in full measure, and of communicating to her such knowledge as she will require in order to discharge that responsibility.

A few essays on questions of general morality and social life were received last year. Babu Debi Prasanna Raya Chaudhuri's *Bibekbāni*, in which very catholic and unsectarian principles were recommended for the regulation of men's conduct towards each other, was a collection of such essays. The style of *Bibekbāni* is, however, of a grandiloquent and declamatory kind, which, as a characteristic of immature authorship, is calculated to prejudice many people against a book which deserves to be read for the sake of the excellent principles which it inculcates. Babu Nil Kamal Mukharji brought out a Bengali translation of an English work entitled the *Economy of Life*, which, in its turn, is stated to have been translated from a Chinese version of a Sanskrit work, containing some sound and shrewd reflections on the use of time, the control of the passions, the exercise of various virtues, the regulation of domestic life, the duties of kings, and other matters of interest. Babu Nil Kamal's translation is entitled *Jibāner Sadhyabahār*. The style of the translation is exceedingly good. Babu Rabindra Nath Tagore's *Alochanā*, a collection of essays written in a style half poetic, half discursive, was one of the best Bengali books received in the year. The topics dwelt upon are of the meditative

order, and they are handled in the singularly witty and original style of the author. Babu Kshirod Chandra Ray Chaudhuri's *Banaphul*, was another volume of essays of a similar order. But the style in which these essays are written is somewhat obscure and mystical. *Sonár Káti Rupár Káti*, by Babu Dwijendra Nath Tagore, was a keen satire directed against the growing Bengali practice of wearing European costumes. *Kautuka Kathá*, Part I, by Babu Jnananidhi Bhattacharya, was a very curious work received last year. It contains a collection of stories and anecdotes, some of which are of the nature of facetiæ, illustrative of the ready wit and humour, and of the genius for repartee which characterised old-class Bengalis. An insight may be also obtained in these stories and anecdotes into the traits of character which distinguished different classes of Bengalis in past times. A few works were received illustrative of the working of the caste-spirit in this country. The caste-spirit is found in these books to work, not in the direction of protecting the rights and duties of a caste, or of preventing others from usurping or encroaching upon those rights and duties, but in the direction of glorifying every caste, however low, and showing it to be really much higher in the social scale than it is commonly allowed to be. Nobody, in fact, however low his caste, is now willing to be regarded as low. This means that the distinction of high and low, as a caste distinction, is becoming unpalatable and unpopular. The caste publications of the present time furnish, therefore, an important index to the direction which Hindu social thought is taking in this country. For, though involving and emphasising in a formal and conventional manner the distinction of castes into high and low, those publications really imply the working of the caste-spirit in a form which is calculated to lead, sooner or later, to a general denial of all caste distinctions whatever. The best amongst the caste publications received in 1885 was Babu Nimai Charan Sil's *Subarnabaniká*. An interesting history of the *Subarnabaniks*, or *Beniyas* of Bengal, is given in this work. A work entitled *Home Life in Bengal* was written in English by Babu Balaram Mallik. Pandit Kalibar Vedantabagish's *Charitránnumábidyá*, or a work on Hindu physiognomy and phrenology was a curious and interesting work received last year. *Bharat-rahasya*, Part I, by Dr. Ramdas Sen, was another learned and interesting work, containing a description of some of the religious sacrifices which used to be performed in ancient India, such as the Aswamedh, the Purushmedh, and the Rajsuya sacrifices; of ancient Indian weapons, such as bows, swords, &c; of the composition of their armies, and their disposition on the occasion of battles; of the laws which regulated ancient Indian warfare, and the conduct of individual soldiers and combatants, &c. An important literary enterprise in the shape of a large Bengali Encyclopædia, called the *Biswakos*, was commenced last year by Babus Rangalal Mukharji and Trailokya Nath Mukharji. Information of every kind, and in reference to all places and times, will be given in this work. Judging from the specimen which has been already received in the Library, it may be safely stated that it will, if fully completed, form a really gigantic work of its kind. But the editors would do well not to speak of the Hindu *Sastras*, customs, and institutions, in a tone of banter and sarcasm, a tone which does not accord well with the dignity of such a composition. The second volume of Babu Gobinda Mohan Raya Bidyabinod-Baridhi's *Astálasbidyá*, was received last year. It is a very useful and interesting compilation, giving a succinct account of the 18 principal divisions or branches of Sanskrit learning, and of their numerous sub-divisions. Babu Chandra Sekhar Mukharji's *Saraswatakunjá*, a collection of very well-written essays and critiques, was an interesting work from a literary point of view. Babu Jogendra Chandra Ghosh brought out a volume of the English works of Raja Ram Mohan Roy. Several Sanskrit astrological works were reprinted by Babu Rasik Mohan Chatterji.

Philosophy.—The number of philosophical works received last year was larger than in many previous years. This was owing, perhaps, to the religious excitement which prevails in Hindu society, and particularly among English-knowing Bengalis. The excitement has taken the form of a desire to maintain or to revive Hinduism in some shape or other. An endeavour is being therefore made to acquire and to propagate a knowledge of the philosophy of Hinduism. That philosophy is contained chiefly in the Upanishads, and in other works of the Vedanta school, and the philosophical works received last year consisted mainly of reprints or translations, or reprints with translations and expositions, of some of the Upanishads of the Panchadasi, of the Brahma Sutras of Vyas, and of other works. The Upanishads were brought out chiefly by Babu Mahes Chandra Pal, and English translations of some of the Vedanta treatises were published by Babu Nandalal Dhol. A Bengali translation of the *Panchadasi* was commenced last year by Pandit Kalibar Vedantabagish. The *Sánkhyasár* and *Sánkhyádarsan* were also reprinted, with Bengali translations by Babu Mahes Chandra Pal. Babu Chandra Sekhar Basu commenced publishing the *Vedanta Daršana*, or the *Brahma Sūtras* of Vyasa, with an exposition by himself. Babu Amrita Lal Basu wrote an English translation of three of Sankaracharya's works, the *Atmabodh*, the *Paramārthasár*, and the *Hastámalaka*, in which

the fundamental doctrines of Vedantism are expressed briefly and in an aphoristic form. In the *Atmatattwadarsan*, compiled by Babu Nilmoni Mukharji, texts are collected from several philosophical systems, including Buddhism, describing the nature of the soul. The work is likely to be very useful. Pandit Rajendra Narayan Sastraratna wrote a book entitled *Nyayamukula*, giving a very summary account of the Nyaya and Vaisheshika systems of philosophy, and explaining in what points those systems agree with, or differ from, the conclusions of modern European science and philosophy. The style of treatment adopted in this book is easy and popular. The *Bichár Ságara* was a large work in English on the Hindu philosophy, by an up-country gentleman, Lala Sriram. Sanskrit logical treatises like the *Saktibad*, the *Bhasaparichhed*, and the *Kusumánjali* were also received last year.

Poetry.—No poem of the superior order, written either in Bengali or in any other language, was received last year. The best Bengali poets gave nothing to the public. Love poems were plentiful as usual. Poems expressive of moral and, to a less extent, of patriotic sentiments also came in. Two of the latter deserve notice, the *Durgotsab-Lahari* by Babu Bamdeb Datta, and the *Mahápuja Upalakshé Bhakti Puspánjali* by Babu Sital Chandra Biswas. The writers of these two poems are of opinion that the goddess Durga, or Sakti, should be worshipped not so much for religious as for social and political purposes, for the purpose, that is, of acquiring power of all kinds, and chiefly the power to rise as a united nation from a condition of abject dependence and helplessness. The Durga Puja should be to the Bengali a national and patriotic celebration, rather than religious and domestic as it is at present; an occasion for the worship not so much of divine power as of human might; a source not of religious merit, but of patriotic and political inspiration. This is a style of thought which distinguishes not only unknown and unimportant writers like the authors of the two poems named above, but is more or less characteristic of some of the best Bengali writers of the day. The patriotism of the youthful Bengali found a somewhat violent expression in a small poem entitled *Asdkánan*, whose author, Babu Gobinda Mohan Bagchi, says that he will be very glad if his countrymen, trained for warfare, can drive the Yavanas beyond the seas. The writings of some living Bengali authors were severely criticised in a poem called the *Samálochak Kábya*, by Babu Banayari Lal Sarma. It is an interesting variety in Bengali poetry, and is accordingly deserving of notice, though not very good in itself. One English, and two Bengali metrical versions of the *Meghaduta* were received. Babus Rabindra Nath Tagore, and Sirish Chandra Majumdar brought out a volume, entitled *Padaratnábali*, consisting of some of the sonnets of Bidyapati, Chandidas, and other Bisnaba poets. *Bharat Sambád* was an extract from an unpublished metrical version of the Ramayan written by Jagatram Raya, a contemporary of Kashi Ram Das. If the entire work be of the nature of this extract, then Jagatram's version must be a better work than Kirtibas's. Two Bengali ladies wrote good volumes of poems. A Sanskrit poem, entitled *Basudeb-bijaya*, by Pandit Ram Nath Tarkaratna, was received. It is a poem of the kind called Mahakabya. Its style and versification are creditable to its author.

Politics.—Neither books nor pamphlets are at any time received under this head in Bengali. The fact is somewhat curious, considering the signs of political activity that are met with in the shape of political meetings and associations, and of newspapers devoted to the discussion of political topics. But the real explanation of this apparent anomaly seems to be this. Some interest is taken in current politics, and newspaper articles on passing political topics are therefore written, generally in an angry, impulsive, or off-hand style. But neither current political topics, nor the principles of political science in the abstract, or in connection with the Indian administrative system, are *studied*, and there is consequently no systematic political thought requiring expression in a philosophic form, in carefully written books or pamphlets. Not more than four or five political publications were received last year. In one of these, which was published anonymously, but which contained strong internal evidence of European authorship, the enrolment of Indians as volunteers was strongly advocated as a safe and politically expedient measure. In another, an English pamphlet by Babu Amrita Lal Basu, Lord Ripon's administration was reviewed in a highly laudatory style.

Religion.—The number of books received under this head was very large, probably on account of the great religious excitement which now exists in Bengali society. The religious movement, initiated two years ago by some of the best educated Bengalis, has for its object the replacing of atheism and religious apathy by a firm and fervent belief in Hinduism, and the revival of Hinduism in its spiritual form. It has been sought to attain this object primarily, not by means of books and pamphlets, but by means of periodicals, of which an account was given in the last year's report, and which are more largely read than publications of other kinds. But the effects of the movement have not been confined to those who originated it. It has created a stir all over the country, and among all sects and classes of religionists. Hindus of

the most orthodox and ritualistic type, and Brahmos of all denominations, have been awakened by it as it were into new life and activity. There were therefore received last year in this Library a larger number of religious publications of every kind than was received in any previous year. Amongst orthodox Hindu publications, the most noticeable was Pandit Sasadhara Tarkachuramani's *Dharmabyākhyā*, in which an attempt has been made to show that every Hindu rite, ceremonial, form of worship, religious practice and observance is justified by physical principles, or is rendered necessary by the physical constitution of man. The knowledge of a few facts and principles derivable from European Manuals of elementary science is made the most of in elucidating this point. The exposition does not, however, appear to be clear, and often seems overstrained and dogmatic in character. Statements, for instance, are made regarding the mode of operation of natural laws, and the consequences of such operation, of the correctness of which no proof is given, or is even felt to be necessary. Babu Chandra Sekhar Basu's *Hindu Dharmar Upades*, also received last year, is a better book on Hinduism. The effect of the movement upon the Baisnab community, was seen in the publication of the *Baisnab Siddhāntamālā*, or the Principles of Baisnabism, and the *Chaitanya Sikshāmrita*, or the Teachings of Chaitanya, by Babu Kedar Nath Datta. Babu Kedar Nath also commenced editing the *Chaitanya Charitāmrita*, with a commentary of his own. The Sadharan Brahmo Samaj, and the Brahmo Samaj of India, were also influenced by the movement, and the former displayed greater literary activity in the last than in any previous year. Among the books written by members of the Sadharan Samaj, Babu Nagendra Nath Chatterji's *Dharmajijnāsā* deserves notice. The *Charit Rahasya*, in which brief notices are given of incidents and passages in the lives of men like Ignatius Loyola, Anastatius, Martin Luther, Nanak and others, such as possess a moral and religious interest, was another good book issued by the Sadharan Samaj. Amongst the publications of the Brahmo Samaj of India, the writings of Keshab Chandra Sen were the most important and interesting. And the most interesting among Keshab Chandra's own writings was his *Jibanveda*, in which an exposition is given by himself of his own religious life, and the different stages in its growth and development. Babu Grish Chandra Sen's Bengali translation of the Koran was brought to a close last year. Babu Jogendra Chandra Ghosh wrote an able pamphlet reviewing Chaitanya's ethics from the Positivist standpoint.

Science.—Some new works were received, as usual, on arithmetic, natural science, physical geography, and hygiene. They were all intended for use in schools. Babu Dharmadas Basu's *Swāsthya Rakshā o Sādhāran Swāsthyatattwa*, Volume I., or the Preservation of Health and the Principles of Public Sanitation, was however a book of a more elaborate nature, and intended not so much for school-boys as for schoolmasters and the general community. Scientific works not designed for use in schools were, as in other years, very few in number, not more than two or three in all. Among them the fourth volume of Babu Jnanendra Kumar Raya Chaudhuri's *Jibatattwa*, in which the form, structure, habits, &c., of cats are described, deserves notice. The entire series is only a compilation. Still it is of great value as showing that science is beginning to be studied in this country solely for the knowledge and pleasure which it affords.

Voyages and Travels.—There are no genuine books of travel as yet written in Bengali. Bengalis do not as a rule travel for the sake of travelling. The few amongst them who visit England do so only for purposes of study, and consequently they see in that country little else but what they cannot help seeing. Bengali books of travel consequently differ little from one another. They are nevertheless interesting enough; and the books written by Babu Girish Chandra Basu, and Pramatha Nath Basu, describing their English visits, deserve to be mentioned as publications of interest to their countrymen. Great interest also attaches to another work, entitled *Inlande Banga Mahilā*, containing a Bengali lady's account of what she has seen in England. The points touched upon in this book are more numerous, varied, and important than those which are usually found in works of this kind, and the able authoress penetrates deeper into English life than the majority of Bengali writers of this class. *The Beautiful Countries of Australia, New Zealand and Tasmania*, by the Rev. C. Cesary, was another interesting book of travels received last year.

Periodical Literature.—The condition of this department of Bengali literature in 1885 was extremely satisfactory. The chief Bengali periodicals, the *Nabajiban*, the *Prachār*, the *Bhārati*, the *Aryadarsan*, the *Bāndhab* and the *Nabyabharat*, were conducted with great ability. The first two periodicals are the organs of the new Hindu revivalists, of whom Babu Bankim Chandra Chatterji is the leader. Their object seems to be to adopt Hinduism in its higher or spiritual form, the Hinduism of faith, spirit and principle, and to retain or tolerate so much of ceremonial Hinduism as can be reconciled with reason, and is of use for the religious culture of those who are intellectually unfit to grasp the higher form. They would maintain a strict religious solidarity between all classes and ranks of society. And that is why, attach-

ing an almost exclusive importance themselves to the great principles of life and worship inculcated in the Upanishads, the Bhagavadgita, the Purans and the epics, they endeavour also to find out and explain what meaning resides in Hindu ceremonialism, and thus to connect both it with the higher form and those who cannot rise above it with those who can. This position does not, however, seem to be clearly understood or admitted by all, and it is assailed in other Bengali periodicals, such as the *Alochana*, the *Bhārati*, and the *Nabyabhārat*. The *Bhārati* has lost its metaphysical character, especially since the change in its editorship noticed in last year's report, and it has, on that account, gained in popularity. The *Nabyabhārat* has also undergone considerable improvement in respect both of matter and of style. The *Bāndhab* often contains excellent matter, but is occasionally a little dull. The *Aryadarsan* fully maintained its position. Amongst the new periodicals received last year, the best was the *Bālak*, edited by Srimati Jnāuadānandini Debi, a lady of the well-known Tagore family of Calcutta. The paper has been conducted with great power and skill, and possesses artistic features of great interest. Many among the new periodicals were of a religious character, their object being to advocate Hinduism. The *Pāksik Sāmalochak*, a Bengali periodical, which has hitherto been conducted with energy and ability, was issued somewhat irregularly last year. The *Assam Bandhu*, an Assamese periodical, is probably the first published in that language. It discusses useful topics in an easy and clear style, and contains many subjects of interest to Assam. The number of homœopathic periodicals increased. Babu Pratap Chandra Majumdar edits the *Interpreter* from the standpoint of the Brahma Samaj of India.

The subjects usually discussed in Bengali periodicals are either of religious, of literary, or of social interests, the last named generally predominating. The social subjects usually discussed are early marriage, widow marriage, caste, the questions of liberty and equality, &c. Literary subjects are not discussed at any great length. Science, it would not be very wrong to say, receives no attention; but curiously enough the broadest and boldest generalisations of modern European science, such as the theories of evolution, natural selection, and the descent of man, are frequently discussed, criticised, and condemned in the lightest manner possible, and in a spirit the very reverse of scientific. Nor does the question of Indian education receive attention in Bengali periodicals. Perhaps the subject is thought to be of small importance compared with those social or religious subjects which are discussed with such zeal and avidity. It is not, at any rate, studied as it should be. This means that the educated Bengali has not yet been able to get out of the speculative groove within which his ancestors moved, or to recognise the necessity and importance of studying practical subjects like the great question of Indian education. To the same cause is also to be attributed the almost complete eschewing of law and politics in Bengali periodical literature. Educated Bengalis give expression to legal and political opinions. But they do not seem to study or discuss legal and political questions in their theoretical, practical, and historical aspects. And that is why even the great Ilbert Bill controversy, the Rent Bill agitation, and the question of local self-government failed to elicit a contribution to any of those subjects in any Bengali periodical, with the exception of a good, but very small essay, in the *Nabyabhārat*, on one or two provisions of the Bengal Tenancy Bill. These indications of the Bengali periodical literature are far from healthy or satisfactory.

CHUNDER NATH BOSE,
Librarian, Bengal Library.

The 20th July 1886.

Tabular Analysis of the Arabic books received in the Bengal Library during the year 1885,—
total 6.

SUBJECT.	ORIGINAL WORKS.		Re-publications.	Translations.	TOTAL.	Educa-tional.	Non-educa-tional.	TOTAL.
	First editions.	New editions.						
Arts
Biography
Drama	3	...	3	...	3	3
Fiction
History
Language
Law
Medicine
Miscellaneous
Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science)
Poetry	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	1
Politics
Religion
Science (Mathematical and Mechanical)	2	...	...	...	2	...	2	2
Science (Natural and other)
Travels and Voyages
TOTAL	2	1	3	...	6	...	6	6

*Tabular Analysis of the Assamese books received in the Bengal Library during the year 1885,—
total 38.*

SUBJECT.	ORIGINAL WORKS.		Re-publications.	Translations.	TOTAL.	Educa-tional.	Non-educational.	TOTAL.
	First editions.	New editions.						
Arts . . . . .	...	2	...	...	2	2	...	2
Biography . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Drama	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1
Fiction . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
History . . . . .	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	1
Language	4	10	...	...	14	14	...	14
Law . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	10	...	...	...	10	...	10	10
Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poetry	1	3	...	...	4	4	...	4
Politics . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Religion	1	1	...	...	2	...	2	2
Science (Mathematical and Mechanical)	1	1	...	1	3	3	...	3
Science (Natural and other)	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	1
Travels and Voyages . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	19	18	...	1	38	25	13	38

*Tabular Analysis of the Bengali books received in the Bengal Library during the year 1886,—
total 1,490.*

Arts	26	8	...	...	34	10	24	34
Biography	10	4	...	1	15	...	15	16
Drama	31	15	...	2	48	...	48	48
Fiction	84	7	1	19	111	2	109	111
History	23	25	...	3	51	34	17	51
Language	95	127	6	4	232	232	...	232
Law	7	4	...	4	15	1	14	15
Medicine	65	13	2	5	85	11	74	85
Miscellaneous	329	35	3	1	368	13	355	368
Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science)	6	...	...	4	10	...	10	10
Poetry	105	39	6	3	153	47	106	153
Politics . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Religion	132	37	21	103	293	...	293	293
Science (Mathematical and Mechanical)	15	22	...	...	37	37	...	37
Science (Natural and other)	13	21	...	...	34	32	2	34
Travels and Voyages	4	...	...	...	4	...	4	4
TOTAL	945	357	39	139	1,490	419	1,071	1,490

*Tabular Analysis of the English books received in the Bengal Library during the year 1885,—
total 317.*

Arts	4	3	...	...	7	4	3	7
Biography	2	...	...	...	2	...	2	2
Drama	1	...	1	...	2	...	2	2
Fiction . . . . .	...	...	...	2	2	1	1	2
History	16	8	1	1	26	19	7	26
Language	39	11	...	...	50	50	...	50
Law	25	10	3	1	39	...	39	39
Medicine	9	3	...	...	12	...	12	12
Miscellaneous	77	3	7	...	87	11	76	87
Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science)	4	...	...	7	11	2	9	11
Poetry	8	2	7	...	17	11	6	17
Politics	4	...	...	...	4	...	4	4
Religion	29	3	1	7	40	...	40	40
Science (Mathematical and Mechanical)	8	4	...	...	12	12	...	12
Science (Natural and other)	4	1	...	...	5	3	2	5
Travels and Voyages	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1
TOTAL	231	48	20	18	317	113	204	317

*Tabular Analysis of the Hindi books received in the Bengal Library during the year 1885,—
total 171.*

Arts	1	1	...	1	3	3	...	3
Biography	3	...	...	...	3	...	3	3
Drama	4	...	...	...	4	...	4	4
Fiction	1	1	2	...	4	...	4	4
History	4	6	...	2	12	12	...	12
Language	21	24	...	1	46	46	...	46
Law . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine . . . . .	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1
Miscellaneous	22	7	...	2	31	3	28	31
Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poetry	9	2	...	...	11	2	9	11
Politics . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Religion	5	2	23	4	37	...	37	37
Science (Mathematical and Mechanical)	6	9	...	...	15	15	...	15
Science (Natural and other)	2	...	...	1	3	3	...	3
Travels and Voyages	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1
TOTAL	82	52	25	12	171	84	87	171

*Tabular Analysis of the Khasi books received in the Bengal Library during the year 1885,—
total 1.*

Subject.	ORIGINAL WORKS		Re-publications.	Trans-lations	Total.	Educa-tional.	Non-Educa-tional.	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 Mondari books received in the Bengal Library during the year 1885,—
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 Musalmani-Bengali books received in the Bengal Library during the year 1885,—total 57.

Arts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Biography	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Drama	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiction	4	3	15	...	22	...	22	22
History	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Language	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1
Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	3	...	1	...	4	...	4	4
Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poetry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Politics	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Religion	12	8	8	2	30	...	30	30
Science (Mathematical and Mechanical)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Science (Natural and other)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Travels and Voyages	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	20	11	24	2	57	...	57	57

*Tabular Analysis of the Nepalese books received in the Bengal Library during the year 1885,—
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 1885,—
total 13.*

SUBJECT.	ORIGINAL WORKS.		Re-publications.	Translations.	TOTAL.	Educa-tional.	Non-educational.	TOTAL.
	First editions.	New editions.						
Arts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Biography	...	...	3	...	3	...	3	3
Drama	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
History	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1
Language	2	...	...	...	2	1	1	2
Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	1
Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poetry	3	...	...	...	3	...	3	3
Politics	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Religion	3	...	...	...	3	...	3	3
Sciences (Mathematical and Mechanical)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sciences (Natural and other)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Travels and Voyages	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	8	1	4	...	13	1	12	13

*Tabular Analysis of the Sanskrit books received in the Bengal Library during the year 1885,—
total 189.*

Arts	1	...	1	...	2	...	2	2
Biography	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Drama	1	...	1	...	2	...	2	2
Fiction	...	...	5	...	5	5	...	5
History	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Language	6	2	18	...	26	14	12	26
Law	...	...	2	...	2	...	2	2
Medicine	5	...	8	...	13	...	13	13
Miscellaneous	17	...	13	...	30	2	28	30
Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science)	...	...	7	...	7	...	7	7
Poetry	3	...	12	...	15	10	5	15
Politics	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Religion	4	...	81	1	86	...	86	86
Science (Mathematical and Mechanical)	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1
Sciences (Natural and other)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Travels and Voyages	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	37	2	149	1	189	31	158	189

*Tabular Analysis of the Santali books received in the Bengal Library during the year 1885,—
total 4.*

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

*Tabular Analysis of the Urdu books received in the Bengal Library during the year 1885,—
total 36.*

Arts	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1
Biography	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Drama	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1
Fiction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
History	4	...	...	4	2	...	2	4
Language	3	1	...	1	5	4	1	5
Law	1	...	...	4	5	...	5	5
Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	12	...	...	...	12	...	12	12
Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poetry	3	...	...	...	3	...	3	3
Politics	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Religion	5	...	...	...	5	...	5	5
Science (Mathematical and Mechanical)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sciences (Natural and other)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Travels and Voyages	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	29	1	...	6	36	6	30	36

Tabular Analysis of the Uriya books received in the Bengal Library during the year 1885,—total 85.

SUMMARY.	ORIGINAL WORKS.		Re-publications.	Translations.	Total.	Educa-tional.	Non-Educa-tional.	Total.
	First editions.	New editions.						
Arts	2	...	...	...	2	2	...	2
Biography . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Drama . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiction . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
History . . . . .	...	2	...	...	2	2	...	2
Language	6	7	...	3	16	15	1	16
Law . . . . .	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1
Medicine	2	...	...	...	2	...	2	2
Miscellaneous	18	3	...	...	21	5	16	21
Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poetry	14	9	...	...	23	4	19	23
Politics . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Religion	12	1	...	1	14	...	14	14
Science (Mathematical and Mechanical) . . . . .	...	3	...	...	3	3	...	3
Science (Natural and other) . . . . .	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	1
Travels and Voyages . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	54	25	...	6	85	82	68	85

Tabular Analysis of the Arabic and Musulmani-Bengali books received in the Bengal Library during the year 1885,—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 Persian books received in the Bengal Library during the year 1885,—total 3.

Arts . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Biography . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Drama . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiction . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
History . . . . .	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1
Language . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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	2	...	1	...	3	...	3	3

Tabular Analysis of the Arabic and Urdu books received in the Bengal Library during the year 1885,—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 Bengali and English books received in the Bengal Library during the year 1885,—total 81.

Subject	Original Works.		Republi- cations.	Transla- tions.	Total.	Educa- tional.	Non- Educa- tional.	Total.
	First editions.	New editions						
Arts . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Biography . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Drama . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiction . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
History . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Language	61	24	...	...	75	59	16	75
Law . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine	5	...	...	...	5	...	5	5
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	67	24	...	...	81	69	22	81

Tabular Analysis of the Bengali and Hindi books received in the Bengal Library during the year 1885,—total 2.

Arts . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Biography . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Drama . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiction . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
History . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Language . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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	...	...	...	2	2	...	2	2

Tabular Analysis of the Bengali and Sanskrit books received in the Bengal Library during the year 1885,—total 185.

Arts . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Biography . . . . .	...	...	...	2	2	...	2	2
Drama . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiction . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
History . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Language	3	8	1	3	15	12	3	16
Law . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine	2	...	...	6	8	...	8	8
Miscellaneous	5	...	1	6	12	1	11	12
Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science) . . . . .	...	...	...	5	5	...	5	5
Poetry . . . . .	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	1
Politics . . . . .	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1
Religion	3	...	...	188	141	...	141	141
Science (Mathematical and Mechanical) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Science (Natural and other) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Travels and Voyages . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	18	8	2	162	185	14	171	185

Tabular Analysis of the Bengali and Uriya books received in the Bengal Library during the year 1885,—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 1885,—total 18:

SUBJECT.	ORIGINAL WORKS.		Republi- cations.	Transla- tions.	Total.	Educa- tional.	Non- Educa- tional.	Total.
	First editions.	New editions.						
Arts
Biography
Drama
Fiction
History
Language	11	4	...	...	15	15	...	15
Law
Medicine
Miscellaneous	3	...	...	...	3	3	...	3
Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science)
Poetry
Politics
Religion
Science (Mathematical and Mechanical)
Science (Natural and other)
Travels and Voyages
TOTAL	14	4	...	...	18	18	...	18

Tabular Analysis of the English and Persian books received in the Bengal Library during the year 1885,—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 1885,—total 6.

Arts	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1
Biography . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Drama . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiction . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
History . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Language	3	1	...	1	5	5	...	5
Law . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poetry . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Politics . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Religion . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Science (Mathematical and Mechanical) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Science (Natural and other) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Travels and Voyages . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	4	1	...	1	6	5	1	6

Tabular Analysis of the English and Urdu books received in the Bengal Library during the year 1885,—total 4.

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

Tabular Analysis of the English and Uriya books received in the Bengal Library during the year 1885,—total 2.

SUBJECT.	ORIGINAL WORKS.		Republ-ications.	Transla-tions.	Total.	Educa-tional.	Non-Educa-tional.	Total.
	First editions.	New editions.						
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 Hindi and Sanskrit books received in the Bengal Library during the year 1885,—total 2.

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 Sanskrit and Uriya books received in the Bengal Library during the year 1885, total 1.

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

Tabular Analysis of the Arabic, Persian and Urdu books received in the Bengal Library during the year 1885,—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 Bengali, English and Sanskrit books received in the Bengal Library during the year 1855,—total 12.

SUBJECTS	ORIGINAL WORKS.		Re-publications.	Translations.	Total.	Educa-tional.	Non-Educa-tional.	Total.
	First editions.	New editions.						
Arts
Biography
Drama
Fiction
History
Language	6	6	...	...	12	12	...	12
Law
Medicine
Miscellaneous
Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science)
Poetry
Politics
Religion
Science (Mathematical and Mechanical)
Science (Natural and other)
Travels and Voyages
TOTAL	6	6	...	...	12	12	...	12

Tabular Analysis of the English, Hindi and Urdu books received in the Bengal Library during the year 1855,—total 1.

SUBJECTS	First editions.	New editions.	Re-publications.	Translations.	Total.	Educa-tional.	Non-Educa-tional.	Total.
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

Table of books received in the Bengal Library during the year 1855,—total 2,731.

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	7	42	2	1	Vide separate report.
2	Biography	2	18	6	2	
3	Drama	2	54	2	...	
4	Fiction	2	137	5	...	
5	History (including Geography)	26	70	1	1	
6	Language	50	315	28	133	
7	Law	39	22	2	...	
8	Medicine	12	88	13	13	
9	Miscellaneous	87	446	31	15	
10	Philosophy	11	10	8	6	
11	Poetry	17	194	18	1	
12	Politics	4	...	...	2
13	Religion	40	386	91	148	
14	Science (Mathematical)	12	58	1	...	
15	Ditto (Natural and other)	5	39	...	...
16	Voyages and Travels	1	5	...	...
	TOTAL	317	1,884	208	322	
1	Original	279	1,618	51	152	
2	Republications { Originals	17	88	156	4	
3	Translations { Translations	3	...	1	...	
	TOTAL	317	1,884	208	322	
1	Educational	113	568	82	120	
2	Non-educational	204	1,316	176	202	
	TOTAL	317	1,884	208	322	
	Uni-linguals	...	...	...	1,996
	Bi-linguals	...	...	...	313
	Periodicals (in number)	...	...	...	422
	TOTAL				2,731	

FORM I.—Total books of all kinds received from the different divisions in Bengal—2,731.

Number.	DIVISIONS.	ENGLISH.		OTHER LANGUAGES.	
		Number of books.	Number of copies.	Number of books.	Number of copies.
1	Bhagnpore . . . . .	.....	.....	3	1,500
2	Burdwan	21	10,250	37	47,500
3	Chittagong	3	2,500	31	36,400
4	Dacca	7	4,500	163	173,750
5	Orissa . . . . .	.....	.....	97	121,080
6	Patna	4	3,500	195	271,100
7	Presidency	6	2,912	151	163,490
8	Rajshahye	3	25	10	6,500
9	Town of Calcutta	273	381,696	1,727	3,454,841
	TOTAL	317	355,382	2,414	4,276,161

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.
317	355,382	2,414	4,276,161

FORM III.—Comprising Uni-linguals only for 1885, being 1,996 in number.

Number.	Languages.	Originals.	Republications and translations.	Number.	Subjects.	Originals.	Republications and translations.
2	Assamese	28	1	2	Biography	19	7
3	Bengali	1,018	188	3	Drama	54	4
4	English	209	38	4	Fiction	100	44
5	Hindi	121	37	5	History (including Geography)	89	8
6	Khasi	1	...	6	Language	360	33
7	Mondari . . . . .	...	1	7	Law	44	15
8	Musulmani-Bengali	31	26	8	Medicine	65	16
9	Nepalese . . . . .	...	1	9	Miscellaneous	223	27
10	Persian	9	4	10	Philosophy	11	18
11	Sanskrit	24	150	11	Poetry	201	28
12	Santali	4	...	12	Politics	4	...
13	Urdu	24	6	13	Religion	213	254
14	Uriya	63	6	14	Science Mathematical	69	2
				15	Ditto (Natural and other)	42	2
				16	Travels and Voyages	6	...
	TOTAL	1,535	461		TOTAL	1,535	461

FORM IV.—Exhibiting the number of periodicals published during 1885, amounting in all to 80 magazines and periodicals for 1885.

	MONTHLY.		BI-MONTHLY.		ANNUAL.		HALF-YEARLY.		QUARTERLY.		FORTNIGHTLY.		WEEKLY.		BI-WEEKLY.		UNCERTAIN.	
	English.	Other languages.	English.	Other languages.	English.	Other languages.	English.	Other languages.	English.	Other languages.	English.	Other languages.	English.	Other languages.	English.	Other languages.	English.	Other languages.
3	63	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	2	1	...	...	...	1	1

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH.

From J. R. REID, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government of North-Western Provinces and Oudh, to the Secretary to the Government of India, HOME DEPARTMENT, No. $\frac{B}{III-258}$, dated Allahabad, the 26th April 1886.

I am directed to submit, for the information of the Government of India, copy of a Report by the Director of Public Instruction on the publications registered in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, under Act XXV of 1867, during the year 1885, and of the orders of this Government thereon.

From E. WHITE, Esq., C.S., Director of Public Instruction, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, to the Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, No. $\frac{82}{8}$, dated Allahabad, the 7th April 1886.

I have the honor to submit herewith my annual report on the publications during the year 1885 (as required by G. O. No. 3480, dated 3rd October 1882) in the form of tabular statements, with brief descriptive account of each such statement.

2. The total number of publications during the year was 1,290. The following comparative statement will show the number of publications in each year since the preparation of this catalogue has been entrusted to this office:—

	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.
Total number of publications . . .	629	541	409	1,029	1,193	960	764	1,290

It will be apparent from the above that there has been, on the whole, a steady increase in the number of publications, and that the number now registered has doubled in seven years.

3. The first statement relates to works in the English language. It shows 39 works as against 36 of the last year and 44 of the year preceding. There has always been a fluctuation in the number of English publications, the causes of which have been noticed in this office report for 1884.

4. The following works are noticeable in this statement:—

No. 1-3 (first quarter) Bulandshahar, or, Sketches of an Indian District, Social, Historical and Architectural, with illustrations, by F. S. Growse, C.S.—It is a very interesting publication, being the result of an old and experienced district officer's observations in his own district.

No. 1-294 (second quarter) Manual of Masonry.—This is one of the Roorkee College Manuals, and is a work of considerable utility to masons.

No. 4-526 (second quarter) Sketches of Sikhs, by Brigadier-General Sir T. Malcolm—Is also a very interesting work, of the same class as Mr. Growse's work noticed above.

The periodicals noticed last year continue to be published.

5. The second statement relates to works in the Urdu language. It shows 491 publications, against 238 last year, and 337 the year before last. The distribution according to subjects is given in the statement. As usual, the highest number is attained by publications on law and religion. The increase in the number of publications this year as compared with last year is about twofold in the works falling under headings fiction, history, language, miscellaneous, religion, and science (mathematical and mechanical).

Risala-i-Faraiz (I-13-60)—A work on the Muhammadan law of inheritance may be mentioned.

Tarikh-i-Raj-parasti (II-28-626)—Is an Urdu version of the English translation of the Sanskrit inscriptions on the tank of Raj Samandar in Meywar.

Risala-i-Adviya (II-62-183) by Dr. Bonavia, Civil Surgeon,—Contains prescriptions for fever and cough, &c., compiled for the use of the villagers at the instance of J. H. Fisher, Esq., Collector and Magistrate of Etawah. The book is a very useful one, and has been supplied to the principal vernacular schools.

Nuskha-i-Sihat (II-64-425) Sullumul Tibabat (II-65-589) Guldasta-i-Hikmat (II-66-589)—Are useful works on medicine, a branch of literature the further development of which is very desirable.

Fan-i-zaraat-ki Pahlī Kitāb (III-2-667), by J. B. Fuller, Esq.—Is a primer on the science of agriculture.

Mukhtasar Tarikh-i-Ahl-i-Hind (III-24-687)—Is a translation of Dr. Hunter's brief history of India, published by this Department.

Alif Be Manzum (I-9-33)—Is a new book in poetry on the origin and meaning of the letters of the alphabet, their numerical value, their shapes, and their relationship with the signs of the zodiac and the stars.

Risala-i-Talim (III-31-641)—Is a Manual of advice for uneducated people regarding the education of their children.

Sihat-un-Nisa (III—53-700)—Is a novel on domestic economy and morality, with rules for the preservation of the health of women and children. It includes a chart giving, briefly, the rules to be observed by women for the management of their health. The author is Dr. Saiyid-Ghulam Husain.

Aukat-i-Asiz (II—77-594)—On the value and use of time and other things useful to boys.

The new Urdu monthly journals to be noticed are—

Risala-i-Miftah-ul-Imtihan—A monthly journal containing questions and answers on Euclid, Algebra, Arithmetic, History of India, General and Physical Geographies, Sanitation.

Middle Class Persian Course and Persian Grammar, by Munshi Nand Kumar, B. A., Assistant Professor, Mathematics, Agra College.

Jami-ul-Ulum—Devoted to science, art, literature, philosophy, and occultism, &c.

Risala-i-Mahwari Vaishnavi—On the improvement of the ideas of the Hindus and *Aina-i-Riyazi*, on mathematical subjects to help candidates at the kanungos' examinations.

Nazair-Kamin Hind and Nazair-i-Faujdar Mukammal continue to be published.

6. The third statement relates to works in the Hindi language. It shows 295 publications against 227 last year, and 201 the year before last. There has been an increase this year in the publications on fiction, history, language, poetry, religion, and science (mathematical and mechanical). The following are noticeable:—

Mohan Māla Chaurasi-ki-Namāvali (I—1-125)—Contains the names of 336 devotees, together with a brief religious biography of each.

Thagi-ki-Chapet Bagi-ki-Rapet (I—2-16)—Is a farce in four acts, intended to convey a warning to travellers by rail against the arts and devices of sharpers.

Vivāha Vidamban (I—4-95)—Is written to expose the evils of the Hindu system of marriage.

Bharat Varshiy Logon-ka-Sankshep Itihas (II—13-315)—Is a translation of Dr. W. W. Hunter's *Brief History of the Indian People*, methodically arranged by Girdhar Lal, Master, High School, Aligarh.

Buddhi-ki-Siksha (IV—11-1273)—Is the first of a series of books to be published by the Allahabad Literary Institute in the cause of education and reform. It treats of the method for the development of the intellectual powers, and the manner in which children should be educated during the various stages of their growth.

Kshatra bodhak (III—40-720)—Is a useful book for soldiers. It gives directions for selecting and repairing arms, for manufacturing gunpowder, and training horses, with some hints on manly exercises and the treatment of wounds.

Dharma-Sara-vinek (IV—47-1040)—Is a Bengali work to prove the superiority of Hindu religion over Atheism and the Brahmo and Christian creeds.

Sthiti-vidya (II—103-212)—Is an elementary work on statics with numerous exercises by Lakshmi Sankar Misra, M.A., Professor of Physical Science, Benares College.

Three new journals—*Anand Kadambini*, *Deva Nagari Pracharak*, and *Dharma Pracharak Patra*—have been started this year.

7. The fourth statement relates to works in the Sanskrit language. It shows 58 publications against 30 the last year, and 39 the year before last.

There has been an increase this year in the publications on language, miscellaneous poetry, philosophy (including mental and moral science), and religion. The publications in this language (as well as in Arabic) are chiefly reprints of old standard works. The demand for the works in these languages is not very great, and new editions are published after long intervals.

The following are noticeable:—

Chandra Sekhara Kavyam (II—12-527), by Dukhbhanjan Kavi of Benares.—Is a new work on the exploits of Chandra Sekhara, a Hindu Raja, who came to Benares on a pilgrimage.

Rasa-gangadhara (I—11-156), edited by Pandit Gangadhara Sastri, Professor of Literature, Sanskrit College, Benares.—Is a treatise on the art of poetical composition.

Nos. 4-154 and 5-155 (first quarter) 4-1038 (fourth quarter)—Contain the treatises on grammar, the philosophy of grammar, and astronomy, edited by the Pandits of the Benares Sanskrit College, under the superintendence of R. T. H. Griffith, Esq., M.A., late Director of Public Instruction, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and G. Thibaut, Esq., Ph.D., Principal, Benares College.

8. The fifth statement relates to works in Arabic. It shows 44 publications, against 23 last year, and 36 the year before last.

There are eight works noticeable in this statement.

Mustakhuls-Hakaik Shazh-i-Kau-ud-Dokaik (I—1-98),—Is a work on Muhammadan law according to the Hanafee sect.

Al Barjandi Sharh-li-Mukhtasar-il-Fikayah and Bidayat-ul-Hidayah (II—3-252 and 4-290)—Are works on the science of law and religion.

Hashiya-i-Abd-ul-Ghafur (III—3-955)—Is a commentary on Arabic syntax.

Sharh-i-Sulam, Mulla Muhammad Hasan (III—5-1015) is a commentary on logic.

Kamus (IV—112-98)—An Arabic Lexicon. *Sharh-i-Ma'niul Asar (IV—2-1174)*—Contains the sayings of Muhammad, and a narration of what was done, or was in silence upheld, by him. *Sharhi Chaghmuni (IV—6-1116)*—On astronomy.

9. The sixth statement relates to works in the Persian language. It shows 103 publications, against 77 of the last year, and 102 of the year before last. There has been an increase in the publications in fiction, history, language, medicine, miscellaneous, poetry, philosophy, and religion, and a decrease this year in those on arts and biography. There are two works noticeable in this statement.

Fuwaid-i-sadia (IV—13-1048)—An account of the lives and the doctrines of celebrated Sufis.

Kulliyat-i-Shams Tabriz (IV—12-1052)—Contains poems on the doctrines of the Sufis and on morals.

10. The next series of statements relates to polyglot works, there being a separate table for each bi-lingual and tri-lingual combination. They show 260 publications against 133 last year, and 209 the year before last.

There has been an increase this year in the publications on arts, biography, language, law, miscellaneous, philosophy, and religion.

The following works are noticeable in these statements:—

Khwan-i-Nimat Englishia, Part-I in Urdu and English (*IV—1-1140*),—On English Cookery. *A Manual of English Idiomatic Phrases*, in English and Urdu (*IV—3-1198*)—Compiled by Munshi Hashmat Ali, Church Mission High School, Lucknow, contains for each phrase—

1st, a full explanation in English ;

2nd, its equivalent Urdu idiom ; and

3rd, illustrative English sentences to show its correct use.

Risala-i-Dak Abwab, in Sanskrit, Urdu and Persian (*No. III—12-736*)—Is a Sanskrit grammar in Urdu language for the use of Persian scholars in India, by Pandit Gauga Sahai, chief muharrir of schools, Hissar district.

Risala-i-Masadir wa Mushtakat Arabia, in Arabic and Urdu (*No. II—23-453*)—On Arabic infinitives and derivatives.

No. 4—1071, in Urdu, Latin, and English (*fourth quarter*)—Is a vocabulary with pronunciation in Roman characters.

Suddhi Sarvasvam, in Sanskrit, Hindi and English (*No. I—7-144*)—Contains a discourse on the branch of Dharma Sastra or Mimansa containing rules on purification. The author proves to his own satisfaction that on the death of a near relative a Brahmana remains impure for 10 days, a Kshatriya for 12, a Vaisya for 15, and a Sudra for 30.

Asadhya Chikitsa, in Sanskrit and Hindi (*No. II—34-470*)—On the present degradation of India and the means to its improvement.

Hindu Dharma Niti, in Sanskrit and Hindi (*No. III—37-1004*)—Is a collection of *shlokas* on moral and other subjects, with their Hindi translation from various Sanskrit books.

Nirayavaliya Sutra, in Prakrit, Sanskrit and Gujrati (*II—94-517*)—Contains biographies of some of the Jain sages who attained salvation and saved themselves from hell by leading a pious life. It is remarkable as the first treatise of the kind published in these provinces, there being a strong objection among Jains to publish their sacred books.

Salalm Zat-il-Bain bia Bayan ma-liz-Zanjaini, in Urdu and Arabic (*I—27-46*)—On peace between husband and wife made by explaining their mutual rights and obligations.

Satyarth-prakás, in Hindi, Sanskrit, and Vaidic (*II—87-230*)—Advises to follow the true religion of the Vedas and to abandon that which is contrary to the Vedas and Sastras, and criticises Jain, Christian and Muhammadan religions.

The journals *Astana-i-Hikmat*, in Urdu and English, on the English system of medicine ; *Arya Samachar*, Meerut, in Urdu and Sanskrit, on improvement of the religious ideas, and *Risalla-i-Galshan-i-Riyazi*, in Urdu and Hindi, edited by Munshi Amir-ud-din, Teacher, Agra College, on mathematics, continue to be published. I would draw your attention to the fact

that certain books, for example, No. 9—946 (*Urdu, third quarter*): No. 2—1095, (*English*) Nos. 1—1075, 70—1072, 71—1079, 72—1080, 73—1094, 77—1073, 78—1082, 80—1076, 81—1077, 82—1078: (*Urdu*) 35—1086, 36—1088, 37—1089, 38—1090, 39—1091, 40—1092, 41—1093: (*Hindi*) 4—1071, 6—1084, have been registered long after their publication.

There has been an increase in publications in all the languages, and some improvement is apparent in the quality of the books.

A statement showing the number of publications published in each place, town, and press, is appended. The greatest activity is found at Lucknow, and the only publisher whose business is extensive is Munshi Newal Kishore.

English Language.

SUBJECT.	ORIGINAL WORKS.		Re-publication.	Trans-lation.	Total.	Educa-tional.	Non-educational.	Total.
	First edition.	New edition.						
Arts	2	2	...	...	4	...	4	4
History	1	2	...	...	3	...	...	3
Language	3	7	...	1	11	11	...	11
Law . . . . .	...	2	...	...	2	...	2	2
Medicine . . . . .	...	4	...	...	4	...	4	4
Miscellaneous . . . . .	...	13	...	...	13	...	13	13
Religion . . . . .	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	1
Science (mathematical and mechanical) . . . . .	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	1
TOTAL	6	32	...	1	39	11	28	39

Urdu Language.

Arts	1	1	...	...	2	...	2	2
Biography	1	2	...	2	5	...	5	5
Drama	2	5	...	...	7	...	7	7
Fiction	9	5	3	11	28	...	28	28
History	11	23	1	4	39	22	17	39
Language	53	21	...	4	78	50	28	78
Law . . . . .	...	...	...	56	56	...	56	56
Medicine	4	11	...	2	17	...	17	17
Miscellaneous	7	34	...	3	44	4	40	44
Poetry	8	15	6	...	29	...	29	21
Philosophy (including mental and moral science)	6	3	...	2	11	...	11	19
Religion	22	64	10	15	111	...	111	111
Science (mathematical and mechanical)	10	36	...	10	56	87	19	56
Science (natural and others)	5	1	...	1	7	4	3	7
Voyages and Travels . . . . .	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	1
TOTAL	139	222	20	110	491	117	374	491

Hindi Language.

Biography . . . . .	...	2	...	...	2	...	2	2
Drama	4	7	1	...	12	...	12	12
Fiction	6	...	...	4	10	1	9	10
History	10	17	...	7	34	22	12	34
Language	38	18	2	3	61	41	20	61
Law . . . . .	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1
Medicine	3	6	...	2	11	2	9	11
Miscellaneous	4	17	2	3	26	...	26	26
Poetry	8	26	12	2	48	...	48	48
Philosophy (including mental and moral science)	2	2	...	...	4	...	4	4
Religion	6	22	3	21	52	...	52	52
Science (mathematical and mechanical)	13	9	3	7	32	15	17	32
Science (natural and others)	1	1	...	...	2	1	1	2
TOTAL	95	127	23	50	295	82	213	295

Sanskrit Language.

Language . . . . .	...	...	18	1	19	...	19	19
Miscellaneous . . . . .	...	7	5	...	12	...	12	12
Poetry . . . . .	...	3	3	...	6	...	6	6
Philosophy (including mental and moral science)	1	2	4	...	7	...	7	7
Religion	1	2	9	...	12	...	12	12
Science (mathematical and mechanical) . . . . .	...	...	2	...	2	...	2	2
TOTAL	2	14	41	1	58	...	58	58

Arabic Language.

SUBJECT.	ORIGINAL WORKS.		Re-publication.	Translation.	Total.	Educa-tional.	Non-educa-tional.	Total.
	First edition.	New edition.						
Language	1	1	4	...	6	...	6	6
Law . . . . .	...	...	5	...	5	...	5	5
Medicine . . . . .	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1
Philosophy (including mental and moral science) . . . . .	...	...	2	...	2	...	2	2
Religion . . . . .	...	3	25	...	28	...	28	28
Science (mathematical and mechanical) . . . . .	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1
Science (natural and others) . . . . .	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1
TOTAL	1	4	39	...	44	...	44	44

Persian Language.

Fiction	2	...	4	...	6	...	6	6
History . . . . .	...	...	2	...	2	...	2	2
Language	6	9	24	...	39	3	36	39
Medicine	3	2	4	...	9	...	9	9
Miscellaneous	3	1	2	...	6	...	6	6
Poetry . . . . .	...	...	8	...	8	...	8	8
Philosophy (including mental and moral science)	1	3	22	...	26	...	26	26
Religion	1	5	1	...	7	...	7	7
TOTAL	16	20	67	...	103	3	100	103

English and Urdu Languages.

Arts . . . . .	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	1
Language	2	7	...	...	9	4	5	9
Medicine . . . . .	...	12	...	...	12	...	12	12
TOTAL	2	20	...	...	22	4	18	22

English and Hindi Languages.

Language . . . . .	...	2	...	...	2	1	1	2
Medicine . . . . .	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	1
TOTAL . . . . .	...	3	...	...	3	2	1	3

English and Sanskrit Languages.

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

English, Urdu and Hindi Languages.

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

English, Hindi and Sanskrit Languages.

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

English, Urdu, Arabic and Persian Languages.

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

English, Urdu and Latin.

SUBJECT.	ORIGINAL WORKS.		Re-publication.	Trans-lation.	Total.	Educa-tional.	Educa-tional.	Educa-tional.
	First edition.	New edition.						
Language	1	...	...	1	...	1	1

English and Bilochi Languages.

Religion	1	...	1	2	...	2	3
--------------------	-----	---	-----	---	---	-----	---	---

Urdu and Hindi Languages.

Fiction . . . . .	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	1
Religion . . . . .	...	4	...	...	4	3	1	4
TOTAL . . . . .	...	5	...	...	5	3	2	5

Urdu and Sanskrit Languages.

Religion	12	12	...	12	12
--------------------	-----	----	-----	-----	----	-----	----	----

Urdu and Arabic Languages.

Law . . . . .	...	...	3	...	3	...	3	3
Miscellaneous	2	1	...	...	3	...	3	3
Philosophy (including mental and moral science) . . . . .	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1
Religion	11	88	11	5	60	...	60	60
TOTAL	18	84	14	6	67	...	67	67

Urdu and Persian Languages.

Biography . . . . .	...	1	...	1	2	...	2	2
Language	14	6	...	...	20	11	9	20
Miscellaneous . . . . .	...	2	...	...	2	...	2	2
Poetry . . . . .	...	2	...	...	2	...	2	2
Philosophy (including mental and moral science) . . . . .	...	1	...	6	7	...	7	7
Religion . . . . .	...	3	...	...	3	...	3	3
TOTAL	14	13	2	7	36	11	25	36

Urdu, Hindi and Sanskrit Languages.

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

Urdu, Hindi and Persian Languages.

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

Urdu, Sanskrit and Persian Languages.

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

Urdu, Arabic and Persian Languages.

SUBJECT.	ORIGINAL WORKS.		Re-publication.	Trans-lation.	Total.	Educa-tional.	Non-educational.	Total.
	First edition.	New edition.						
Biography . . . . .	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1
Language	5	3	3	...	11	3	8	11
Philosophy (including mental and moral science)	2	...	...	...	2	...	2	2
Religion	1	1	4	1	7	...	7	7
TOTAL	8	4	8	1	21	3	18	21

Urdu, Persian and Latin Languages.

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

Urdu, Sanskrit and Arabic Languages.

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

Urdu, Roman, Hindi and Italian Languages.

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

Hindi and Sanskrit Languages.

Language . . . . .	...	4	...	1	5	1	4	5
Law . . . . .	...	2	...	...	2	...	2	2
Miscellaneous	3	5	...	...	8	...	8	8
Philosophy (including mental and moral science) . . . . .	...	2	...	...	2	...	2	2
Religion	2	5	...	2	9	...	9	9
TOTAL	5	18	...	3	26	1	25	26

Hindi and Vaidic Languages.

Philosophy (including mental and moral science) . . . . .	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1
Religion	1	2	...	...	3	...	3	3
TOTAL	1	2	...	1	4	...	4	4

Hindi, Sanskrit and Vaidic Languages.

Religion	1	9	10	...	10	10
--------------------	---	---	-----	-----	----	-----	----	----

Hindi, Sanskrit, Arabic and Persian Languages.

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

Sanskrit and Vaidic Languages.

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

Sanskrit and Bengali Languages.

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

Sanskrit, Gujaráti and Prakrit Languages.

SUBJECT.	ORIGINAL WORKS.		Re-publication.	Trans-lation.	Total.	Educa-tional.	Non-educa-tional.	Total.
	First edition.	New edition.						
Religion	1	...	...	1	...	1	1

Arabic and Persian Languages.

Language . . . . .	...	4	10	...	14	...	14	14
Law . . . . .	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1
Medicine . . . . .	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	1
Miscellaneous	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1
Philosophy (including mental and moral science) . . . . .	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	1
Religion	4	2	7	1	14	...	14	14
TOTAL	5	8	18	1	32	...	32	32

Arabic and Turki Languages.

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

Table showing the total number of works published in each place and in each Press during the year 1885.

Place of publication.	Name of the Press.	Total number of works published in the Press.	Total number of works printed in each place.
LUGENOW	Munshi Newal Kishore	229	307
	Matba námi	37	
	Anwar-i-Muhammadi	23	
	Jafari	8	
	Tamannai	6	
	Chasma-i-Faiz	3	
	Matla-i-Nur	2	
	Bahar-i-Awadh	1	
	Mahmudiya	1	
	Oudh Commercial	1	
	American Mission	1	
	Methodist Episcopal Church	1	
Aina-i-Hidayat	1		
CAWNPORÉ	Munshi Newal Kishore	163	251
	Nizami	85	
	Ahmadi	18	
	Azizi	17	
	Hami-i-Hind, Kará	10	
	Matla-i-Nur	3	
	Law	2	
	Mustafai	2	
	Habib-i-Hind	1	
BENARÉS.	Chandra Prabha	38	166
	Bharat Jivan	27	
	Kási Sanskrit Mudra	21	
	Amar	18	
	Medical Hall	17	
	Hari Prakás	12	
	Saddiki	10	
	Printing	6	
	Prabhákar	4	
	Jain-Prabhákar	3	
	Haribar Ratnakar	3	
	Jawáhir-i-Iksir	2	
	Light	2	
	Zahur-i-Muhammadi	1	
	Dharmámrít	1	
Din-kar	1		
Sudha-nivás	1		

Table showing the total number of works published in each place and in each Press during the year 1885—continued.

Place of publication.	Name of the Press.	Total number of works published in the Press.	Total number of works printed in each place.
ALLAHABAD	Nazir-i-Kanun-Hind	64	147
	Government, North-Western Provinces and Oudh	18	
	Church Mission	14	
	Mission	13	
	Prayag Press Company, Limited	12	
	Vaidic	6	
	Indian Herald	4	
	Pioneer	4	
	Khair-ul-Matabi	3	
	Liverpool	3	
	Jalali	1	
	Nur-ul-Absar	1	
	Railway Service	1	
Dabdaba-i-Ahmadi	1		
Hindu	1		
Namwar	1		
MIRZAT	Vidyá Darpan	89	160
	Roman Catholic Orphan, Sirdhana	26	
	Jwala Prakás	14	
	Shigufa-i-Faiz	10	
	Shankat-ul-Mutabi	10	
	Hadikat-ul-Ulum	3	
	Juana-Ságar	2	
	Jama' at Tijarat	2	
	Medical	1	
	Dar-ul-Ulum	1	
	Usmani	1	
Jama'at Zara'at	1		
AGRA	Mufid-i-Am	81	102
	Satya-Prakás	15	
	Medical	15	
	Amir-ul-Matabi	13	
	Vidya-Vilas	5	
	Miftah-ul-Ulum	5	
	Mumtaziya	4	
	Khurshid-i-Alam	3	
	Ijad-i-Kishan	2	
	Ilahi	2	
	Ornamental Job	2	
	Panjab Sajjan Vinod	2	
	Muhammadi	1	
Gulzar-i-Alam	1		
Gulshan-i-'Ilm	1		
MORADABAD	Vidya Bhushan	20	40
	Tahzib-i-Afák	7	
	Sudarsan	5	
	Gulzar-i-Muhammadi	3	
	Khurshid-i-Hind	2	
	Dharma Prakas	1	
	Aftab-i-Hind	1	
Nayyir-i-Azan	1		
BAREILLY	Rohilkhand Literary Society	24	29
	Kaisari	5	
ETÁWAH	Shoba-i-Ziyayi	9	16
	Adib-i-Hind	7	
BUDAUN	Nasim-i-Sahar	7	16
	Subh-i-Budaun	5	
	Amjadi	4	
ROORKEE	Thomason Civil Engineering College	13	13
FARUKHABAD	Dilkusha	12	12
ALIGAHE	Bharat-Bandha	9	9
MUTTRA	Mamba-ul-Ulam	6	8
	Muttra	2	

Table showing the total number of works published in each place and in each Press during the year 1885—concluded.

Place of publication.	Name of the Press.	Total number of works published in the Press.	Total number of works printed in each place.
BUNOUB	Mihri-Nimroz	2	3
	Karim-ul-Matabi	1	
SAHARANPUR	Akhtar-i-Hind	3	3
SICAPUR	Sabb-i-Sadik	2	2
BULANDSHAHR	Dadir-i-Hind	2	2
PILIBHIT	Mazhari	2	2
MIRZAPUR	Legal Remembrancer	1	1
JAUNPUR	Lama-i-Nur	1	1
TOTAL		...	1,290

From J. B. REID, Esq., Chief Secretary to the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, to the Director of Public Instruction, North-Western Provinces and Oudh,—No. ^A III.—268, dated Allahabad, the 26th April 1886.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your No. ^G 63, dated 7th April 1886, being your report for 1885 on the works registered in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh under Act XXV of 1867.

2 You observe that there has been an increase of publications in all the languages, and state that some improvement is apparent in the quality of the books. The total number of registered publications was 1,290, which is the highest for any year on record. The Urdu works were 491 in number, against 238 in 1884, and a fair proportion of them seem to have been devoted to medicine, education, and other useful subjects. Amongst the English works Mr. Growse's *Bulandshahar* and General Malcolm's *Sketches of Sikhs* are noticed. The polyglot (Prakrit-Sanskrit-Gujarati) *Nirayavaliya Sutra* is mentioned by you as the first treatise on Jain religious biography that has been published in these Provinces.

3. Lucknow and Cawnpore show the largest number of works published; and the works at these places have issued chiefly from the establishments of Munshi Newal Kishore.

4. You draw attention to the fact that a number of books have been registered long after their publication. It is understood that the date of registration depends upon that of the delivery of the book under section 9 of Act XXV. This is required to be effected within one calendar month after issue from the press; and neglect of the rule by the printer is punishable with fine on conviction before a Magistrate (section 16). All that is necessary, apparently, is that district officers should observe the date of publication when receiving the book, and take suitable notice of excessive delay in the application for registration. Their attention will be directed to the matter.

PUNJAB.

From W. M. YOUNG, Esq., Secretary to the Government of the Punjab, to the Secretary to the Government of India, HOME DEPARTMENT,—No. 15 S., dated Lahore, the 8th June 1886.

I am desired to forward, for the information of the Government of India, copy of a letter No. 888, dated the 26th of May 1886, 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 1885.

From Colonel W. R. M. HOLBOYD, Director of Public Instruction, Punjab, to the Secretary to the Government of the Punjab,—No. 888, dated 26th May 1886.

I have the honor to forward the Annual Report upon the Books registered during the year 1885 under Act XXV of 1867, which has been submitted by the Superintendent of the Government Educational Press.

From Babu CHANDRA NATH MITTRA, Superintendent, Government Educational Press, Lahore, to the Director of Public Instruction, Punjab,—No. 297, dated 26th May 1886.

I have the honor to submit a brief review, with the prescribed tabular statements, of the publications registered in the Punjab under Act XXV of 1867 during the calendar year 1885.

2. The total number of works catalogued during the year under report was 1,566, or 31 publications more than were registered in the previous year.

3. The copyright of 95 books has been registered as against 72 of the preceding year.

4. An abstract of the number of publications in the different languages during 1885 as compared with that in 1884 is given below :—

	1884.	1885.
English	70	39
Hindi	158	230
Kashmiri	8	1
Pashto	11	11
Punjabi	258	218
Sindhi	1	4
Urdu	765	806
Arabic	67	57
Persian	97	83
Thakuri	1	1
Sanskrit	16	18
Bi-lingual	65	75
Tri-lingual	17	19
Polyglot	1	4
Total	<u>1,535</u>	<u>1,566</u>

5. Arranged according to the prescribed subjects, the numbers stand thus—

	1884.	1885.
Arts	2	2
Biography	11	11
Drama	26	50
Fiction	22	22
History	14	27
Language	200	204
Law	121	111
Medicine	85	93
Miscellaneous	234	288
Poetry	337	394
Politics . . . . .	...	...
Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science)	6	16
Religion	296	280
Science (Mathematical and Mechanical)	70	60
Science (Natural and other)	11	8
Voyages and Travels . . . . .	...	...
Total	<u>1,535</u>	<u>1,566</u>

6. Of the total number of publications, 1,237 are books and 279 are periodicals. Of the latter, 79 are legal, 65 medical, 24 religious, 6 linguistic, 98 miscellaneous, 2 poetical, and 5 scientific.

7. The more important of the original publications will be noticed briefly in the order of the subjects.

Arts.—Two books only have been registered under this head :—

(a) *Ganjina-i-Fanun wa San'at.* This contains some recipes of practical utility and directions for experiments in natural magic taken from English books. This would be more useful if it were confined to practical arts and the recipes had been more judiciously selected.

(b) *Risala-i-Rangat,* or the art of dyeing cloth according to the native methods and with indigenous drugs.

Biography.—Eleven books are entered under this head. More than half the number partake of the marvellous, as in the minds of most of the writers as well as of the readers there is an inseparable connection between a life of piety and miraculous powers. The time has not yet come for the appreciation of biographical research in the proper direction.

The following, however, deserve mention as generally, though not absolutely, free from the above defect :—

- (a) *Muntakhábát-i-Tuzk-i-Jahángírí*, or Abridgment of the Memoirs of Jahángír. A few of the selections are not very judicious.
- (b) *Sawánih-i-Umrí-i-Sa'di-i-Shírází*,—A Short Account of the Life of the Poet Sa'di.
- (c) *Sawanth-i-'Umri-i-Nausherwán*,—A Life of Nausherwán, by Munshí Devi Prashád.
- (d) *Maháráni Charitra*,—A Short Life of a Hindu Lady.

Drama.—The total number under this head is 50, of which 3 only are original works, the rest being re-publications. As poetical compositions a few of them have some merit, but the very essence of drama is wanting in all. Those in Urdu are after the model of Amánat's *Indra Sabhá*, while the Hindi dramas are from less skilful pens.

Fiction.—There are only 2 original works and 4 translations under this head :—

- (a) *Chhtur Bahukí*,—A tale written in the language of the females of the highest families of the Mubammadans of Delhi.
- (b) *Qissa-i-hairat-afzá*,—A tale not exhibiting any great skill or inventive powers, but a fair specimen of the works of fiction of the times.
- (c) *Qissa-i-Mahtáb Begam*,—A well-written novel, said to have been translated from English.
- (d) *Qissa-i Mumtáz*, translated from Persian.

History.—The number of publications under this head is 27, of which the following only deserve notice :—

- (a) *Bhárat Bhánu*,—A Hindi translation of the History of India in Bengali, by Bábu Ramesh Chundra Datta, of the Bengal Civil Service. It would be a good book on History for Hindi schools, but for the misprints, bad type, and the last four pages added as a continuation by the translator.
- (b) *'Umdat-ut-tawárikh*, by Munshi Sohan Lal,—Contains an account of the Sikhs and of the Court of Mahárája Ranjít Singh and his successors. The language is elegant according to the fashion of the times when it was written. The editor states that the author and his ancestors were eye-witnesses of many of the events described.
- (c) *Majmú'a-i-tawárikh-Riyásáthái Kohistán-i-Punjab, Part II—Tawárikh-i-Riyásat-i-Mandi*,—A History of the Mandi State. The author claims to have written it as an original work and after a good deal of research, but it is in reality an almost *verbatim* translation of the article on the Mundi State from Sir Lepel Griffin's "Rájas of the Punjab."
- (d) *Shashtra Sár*, or a Hindi Translation of Weber's Lectures on the History of Indian Literature, published under the auspices of the Punjab University.
- (e) *Lady's Nosegay*, or a History of the Royal Family of Delhi, with photographs from the original pictures of the kings and their wives. Those who know the way in which such pictures are manufactured by the native artists of Delhi and Lahore will be apt to doubt the genuineness of the photographs. The information given is meagre, and the English incorrect and unidiomatic.

Language.—Books under this head consist almost wholly of Primers, Readers, Grammars, &c., in the different languages of the Province. The total number of such publications is 204, but this does not convey an adequate idea of the number of school-books issued during the year. Upwards of 100,000 copies of the Urdu Primer are printed annually, and there are many books whose number exceeds 10,000.

Law.—There has been a slight falling off in the number of publications under this head, which consist of translations of the Acts of the Legislature with notes and comments of the decision of the higher courts, and of the orders of the different departments of Government.

The following law journals continue to be issued :—

- (a) The Punjab Record.
- (b) The Anwár-ush-Shams.
- (c) The Ganj-i-Sháigán.
- (d) The Ganjína-i-qawánín.

Medicine.—The following only deserve notice :—

ON THE EUROPEAN SYSTEM.

- (a) *'Ilm wa 'Amal-i-fann-i-Jarráhí*, or Principles and Practice of Surgery, by Dr. Brij Lal Ghosh; Rái Bahádúr.

(b) *Risála-i-Amráz un Niswán*,—Diseases of Women, by Dr. Rahim Khán, Khán Bahádúr.

(c) *Tibb-i-Maweshián*, or Lectures on Bovine Pathology, delivered by the Principal of the Veterinary School and edited by Lálá Uggar Sain.

ON THE YUNANI (GREEK) SYSTEM.

(d) *Tashríh-i-Mansúri*,—Anatomy, by Mansúr.

(e) *Mufridát-i-Hindí*, or Indigenous Medicinal Drugs of India.

(f) *Pláj-ul-humma*,—Cure of Fevers, in verse.

ON THE HINDU SYSTEM.

(g) *Bál Chikitsa*,—Treatment of Infants.

(h) *Nighánt Bhásha*,—A translation of a Sanskrit medical work called *Nighánt*.

(i) *Vaidak Sár*, or the Principles of the Hindi System of Medicine.

The advanced classes of natives prefer the European modes of treatment. People of the old school, shopkeepers and others, among whom English education has not yet penetrated still adhere to the Yúnáni system, which they consider has the advantage of being intelligible, to them. But the Hindi system has very few practitioners.

Miscellaneous.—Books for which there are no prescribed heads are shown under this.

In every quarter there is a certain number of books on fortune-telling, palmistry charms, &c., and these are included under *Miscellaneous*.

The following are noticed, not so much on account of their intrinsic merit as for the singular opinions expressed in some of them :—

(a) The substance of two lectures by Bábú Jadu Náth Mazundár, M.A. In his first lecture on the requisites of true patriotism the lecturer says: "The father is to be deserted; the mother forsaken; the wife exiled; the brother murdered; the son shot with arrows; the daughter sacrificed at the altar when the sacred cause of your country demands it (*cheers*)". Such opinions will serve to intensify the false ideas of patriotism already too prevalent among the rising generation of Indians. In his lecture on marriage the Bábú says: "Let both women and men observe life-long celibacy when they lose their husbands and wives."

(b) *Gau Biláp*,—Lamentations of a Cow for the Suffering and Slaughter of her Offspring.

(c) *Sanskrit Zubán ká tanazzul*, or the decay of Sanskrit learning.

(d) *Biváh avastha*, or the Disadvantages of Early Marriage.

(e) *Faryád-i-Hind*,—A Tale depicting the Evils of Widowhood resulting from Early Marriages.

(f) *Khetí-i-karn dí pothí*,—Punjab translation of Pogson's Agriculture.

(g) *Isláb-i-Mú-i-asharat ahli' Hind*,—Improvement of the Social Life of the Hindús.

(h) *Usú-i-Zara't*, or Principles of Agriculture, by Lálá Mansa Rám.

(i) *Tuhfatun Nisá*,—Present to Women, for whom the book is really unsuitable.

Poetry.—The largest number of publications is under this head, being over 25 per cent. of the whole.

To persons acquainted with the poetical productions in other languages, the greater portion of these would appear to be of an indifferent kind. The same sort of prayers to, or descriptions and praises of, saints and deities, the same ideas of love with the same sort of figures and play upon words, which have been current for generations, are repeated by each new poet. The tales of Hír and Ránjhá, of Sohni and Mahínwál, of Sassí and Punnú, of Púran Bhagat and Gopí Chand, with an endless number of calendars of lovers' griefs and of Siharafis,* form the stereotyped subjects of the genuine rural poetry of the Punjab; while Persian models are followed in Urdu poetry.

Philosophy.—There are 16 books under this head, of which 6 only are original :—

(a) *'Ázmiá*,—A Commentary on a Commentary on the *Sharah Muwaqif*. An old and standard work in Arabic.

(b) *'Ilm-un-nafs wal quwá*,—An epitome of Hamilton's Lectures on Psychology in Urdu.

Religion.—Two hundred and eighty publications are registered under this head. Those belonging to each religion are shown below :—

Arya Samáj 4	Christian 55
Sikh 19	Hindu 40
Brahm Samáj 20	Muhammadan 142

* Thirty stanzas of four line the first line of each stanza commencing with the Persian letters alphabetically.

- (a) Jagat Purusharta, which shows an over-tenderness for the lower animals.
- (b) Upanishad Sár,—A Philosophy of the Vedas, being a translation (into English) of the original Sanskrit text which consists of selections from the Upanishads. The object of the translation is to prove "that the highest truths of the Vedas are purely monotheistic and not pantheistic, as is generally believed in Northern India." But a mere translation of certain texts which tend to one direction without a critical and philological examination of the texts which convey an opposite opinion cannot settle the point.
- (c) Challenge, by 'Abdulla Athim, to the Muhammadans.
- (d) Máhyat-i-Rig Veda, by the same author.

Science, mathematical and Mechanical.—Only elementary books on Arithmetic, Algebra &c., are registered under this head.

Science, Natural and other.—The same remark applies to books under this head.

Voyages and Travels.—As in the previous year, no book has been registered.

General Statement of Publications during the year 1885.

SUBJECT.	ORIGINAL WORKS.		Re-publications.	Translations.	Total.	Educa-tional.	Non-educational.	Total.
	First editions.	New editions.						
Arts	2	...	...	...	2	...	2	2
Biography	11	...	...	...	11	1	10	11
Drama	3	...	47	...	50	...	50	50
Fiction	2	1	15	4	22	...	22	22
History	14	5	4	4	27	18	9	27
Language	40	31	119	14	204	202	2	204
Law	34	1	2	74	111	...	111	111
Medicine	77	1	10	5	93	2	91	93
Miscellaneous	182	27	68	11	288	93	195	298
Poetry	96	1	295	2	394	7	387	394
Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science)	6	...	8	2	16	2	14	16
Religion	147	1	122	10	280	2	278	280
Sciences (Mathematical and Mechanical)	17	5	26	12	60	51	9	60
Science (Natural and other)	3	...	3	2	8	8	...	8
TOTAL	634	73	719	140	1,566	386	1,180	1,566

English Language.

History	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1
Language	1	...	3	...	4	3	1	4
Law	20	...	...	...	20	...	20	20
Miscellaneous	9	...	...	...	9	...	9	9
Religion	3	...	...	1	4	...	4	4
Science (Mathematical and Mechanical)	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1
TOTAL	35	...	3	1	39	3	36	39

Arabic Language.

Language	1	...	13	...	14	14	..	14
Miscellaneous	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1
Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science)	1	...	5	...	6	...	6	6
Religion	5	...	31	...	36	...	36	36
TOTAL	8	...	49	...	57	14	43	57

Hindi Language.

Biography	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1
Drama	3	...	26	...	29	...	29	29
Fiction . . . . .	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1
History . . . . .	...	...	...	2	2	2	...	2
Language	2	...	10	2	14	14	...	14
Medicine	1	...	2	1	4	...	4	4
Miscellaneous	25	...	9	...	34	3	31	34
Poetry	25	...	75	...	100	...	100	100
Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science) . . . . .	...	...	2	2	4	...	4	4
Religion	6	...	18	5	29	...	29	29
Science (Mathematical and Mechanical)	1	...	8	1	10	10	...	10
Science (Natural and other) . . . . .	...	...	...	2	2	2	...	2
TOTAL	64	...	151	15	230	31	199	230

Kashmiri Language.

SUBJECT	ORIGINAL WORKS.		Re-publications.	Translations.	Total.	Educa-tional.	Non-educational.	Total.
	First edi-tions.	New edi-tions.						
Religion	1	...	1	...	1	1

Thakuri or Marwari Language.

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

Punjabi Language.

Fiction . . . . .	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1
History	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	1
Language	1	...	10	...	11	11	...	11
Law	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1
Medicine	1	...	4	1	6	...	6	6
Miscellaneous	4	...	1	...	5	1	4	5
Poetry	33	1	135	1	169	...	169	169
Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science)	2	...	...	...	2	...	2	2
Religion	13	...	6	1	20	...	20	20
Science (Mathematical and Mechanical) . . . . .	...	...	...	2	2	2	...	2
TOTAL	56	1	156	5	218	15	203	218

Pashto Language.

Miscellaneous	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1
Poetry	2	...	2	...	4	...	4	4
Religion	3	...	3	...	6	...	6	6
TOTAL	6	...	5	...	11	...	11	11

Persian Language.

Biography	4	...	...	...	4	1	3	4
Fiction . . . . .	...	...	2	...	2	...	2	2
History	3	...	1	...	4	...	4	4
Language	4	9	22	3	38	88	...	38
Medicine	2	...	...	...	2	...	2	2
Miscellaneous	2	...	2	...	4	...	4	4
Poetry	5	...	9	...	14	7	7	14
Religion	10	...	6	...	15	...	15	15
TOTAL	30	9	41	3	83	46	37	83

Sanskrit Language.

Language . . . . .	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1
Miscellaneous . . . . .	...	...	2	...	2	...	2	2
Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science) . . . . .	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1
Religion	2	...	12	...	14	...	14	14
TOTAL	2	...	16	...	18	1	17	18

Sindhi Language.

Religion	4	...	4	...	4	4
--------------------	-----	-----	---	-----	---	-----	---	---

Urdu Language.

SUBJECT.	ORIGINAL WORKS.		Re-publications.	Translations.	Total.	Educa-tional.	Non-educational.	Total.
	First editions.	New editions.						
Arts	2	...	...	...	2	...	2	2
Biography	6	...	...	...	6	...	6	6
Drama . . . . .	...	...	21	...	21	...	21	21
Fiction	2	1	12	3	18	...	18	18
History	9	5	3	2	19	15	4	19
Language	13	21	38	9	81	81	...	81
Law	12	1	2	74	89	...	89	89
Medicine	73	1	4	3	81	2	79	81
Miscellaneous	141	27	48	11	227	89	138	227
Poetry	29	...	73	2	104	...	104	104
Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science)	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	1
Religion	84	1	18	3	104	2	102	104
Science (Mathematical and Mechanical)	15	5	18	7	47	39	8	47
Science (Natural and other)	3	...	3	...	6	6	...	6
TOTAL	390	62	238	116	806	235	571	806

English-Urdu Language.

Language	9	1	4	...	14	14	...	14
--------------------	---	---	---	-----	----	----	-----	----

Arabic-Punjabi Language.

Poetry . . . . .	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1
Religion	1	...	1	...	2	...	2	2
TOTAL	1	...	2	...	3	...	3	3

Arabic-Pashlo Language.

Religion	1	...	3	...	4	...	4	4
--------------------	---	-----	---	-----	---	-----	---	---

Arabic-Persian Language.

Language	1	...	1	...	2	2	...	2
Religion	4	...	5	...	9	...	9	9
TOTAL	5	...	6	...	11	2	9	11

Arabic-Urdu Language.

Language	2	...	...	...	2	1	1	2
Religion	6	...	4	...	10	...	10	10
TOTAL	8	...	4	...	12	1	11	12

Persian-Punjabi Language.

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

Persian-Urdu Language.

Language . . . . .	...	...	9	...	9	9	...	9
Law	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1
Poetry	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1
TOTAL	2	...	9	...	11	9	2	11

Sanskrit-Hindi Language.

SUMMARY.	ORIGINAL WORKS.		Re-publi-cations.	Trans-lations.	Total.	Educa-tional.	Non-educa-tional.	Total.
	First edi-tions.	New edi-tions.						
Language	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	1
Miscellaneous . . . . .	...	...	5	...	5	...	5	5
Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science)	2	...	...	...	2	1	1	2
Religion	4	...	6	...	10	...	10	10
TOTAL	7	...	11	...	18	2	16	18

Hindi-Urdu Language.

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

Arabic-Persian-Hindi Language.

Language	1	...	4	...	5	5	...	5
--------------------	---	-----	---	-----	---	---	-----	---

Arabic-Persian-Pashto Language.

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

Arabic-Persian-Punjabi Language.

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

Arabic-Persian-Urdu Language.

Language . . . . .	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1
Religion	1	...	1	...	2	...	2	2
TOTAL	1	...	2	...	3	1	2	3

English-Persian-Urdu Language.

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

Arabic-Urdu-Punjabi Language.

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

Urdu-Hindi-Persian Language.

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

Arabic-Persian-Urdu and English Language.

SUBJECT.	ORIGINAL WORKS.		Re-publi-cations.	Trans-lations.	Total.	Educa-tional.	Non-educa-tional.	Total.
	First edi-tions.	New edi-tions.						
Religion	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1

Urdu-Persian-Arabic-Pashto and English Language.

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

Urdu-Persian-Arabic-Turkish-English-Russian-Pashto and Sanskrit Language.

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

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

From—A. C. DUFF, Esq., Offg. Asst. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department,—No. 365-7, dated 4th February 1886.

I am directed to submit, in the form prescribed in Home Department Resolution No. 1-460, dated 12th September 1882, three statements showing the analysis of publications issued in these Provinces and registered under Act XXV of 1867 (together with a summary of their contents) during the year 1885.

Summary of contents of the Statements showing Analysis of Publications registered in the Central Provinces during 1885.

Subject.	Language.	Contents.
Law . . . (Re-publication)	English . . .	Act IX of 1865, The Central Provinces Tenancy Act.
Miscellaneous (")	Hindi . . .	Short sketch of the Geography of the Central Provinces.
Poetry . (")	Sanskrit . . .	A religious work for ascetics, prescribing a method for religious contemplation and absorption.

Annual Analysis of English Publications registered in the Central Provinces under Act XXV of 1867 during the year 1885.

SUBJECT.	ORIGINAL WORKS.		Re-publi-cations.	Trans-lations.	Total.	Educa-tional.	Non-educa-tional.	Total.
	First edition.	New edition.						
Arts
Biography
Drama
Fiction
History
Language
Law	1	...	1	...	1	1
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

Annual Analysis of Sanskrit Publications registered in the Central Provinces under Act XXV of 1867 during the year 1885.

Svrasacr.	ORIGINAL WORKS.		Re-publications.	Translations.	Total.	Educa-tional.	Non-educational.	Total.
	First edition.	New edition.						
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	...

Annual Analysis of Hindi Publications registered in the Central Provinces under Act XXV of 1867 during the year 1885.

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

A. C. DUFF,

Offg. Asstt. Secy. to Chief Commr., Central Provinces.

BURMA.

From E. S. SYMES, Esq., C.I.E., Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Burma, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department,—No. 370-49 B., dated 30th August 1886.

I am directed to submit the quarterly catalogues and tabular analysis of publications registered in this Province under Act XXV of 1867 during the year 1885. The catalogues and tables have been prepared in accordance with the instructions contained in Home Department Resolution No. 1-461, dated the 12th September 1882.

2. The total number of publications registered was 68 as compared with 176 in the previous year.

3. Classified according to languages these publications consisted of 12 European, 47 Vernacular, and 9 biglot or polyglot works, the corresponding figures for 1884 being 11, 157, and 8, respectively.

4. Subdivided according to their subject-matter no publications were registered under the following heads, namely, "Arts," "Biography," "Fiction," "Medicine," "Miscellaneous," "Poetry," "Politics," "Philosophy," "Science" (Natural and other), and "Voyages and Travels." Five works under the head "Drama" were published during the year. None of them is worthy of mention. Thirteen works under the head "History" and 16 under the head "Language" consist mostly of elementary school manuals. Of the two works published under "Law," an essay by Professor Forch hammer "On the Sources and Development of Burmese Law," is noticeable as being a work of value to students. Twenty-nine works registered under the head "Religion" are composed mainly of Buddhist or

Christian texts, homilies, hymns, and prayers. The only work deserving of mention under this head is the *Wini patneikthaya*—a portion of the text of the *Vinaya Pitakat*. It is furnished with a Burmese key. Three works are shown under the head "Science" (Mathematical). They are merely school primers.

5. Of a total of 68 publications, 31 are original in their matter and 26 are of an educational character. It will be seen that during the last two years there has been a large falling off both in literary and publishing activity. The number of publications which amounted to 234 in 1883 fell to 176 in 1884, and has still further diminished during the year under report. It is impossible to account with certainty for this large decrease. The war with the Kingdom of Ava cannot be regarded as the cause: more books having been published in the last than in the first quarter of 1885. The depression of trade and the strained condition of relations with Upper Burma during 1885 may have had some effect in diverting the minds of the people from literary pursuits. The principal cause, however, appears to be over-production in previous years. A number of presses were started in 1832 and 1833 by persons who had no experience of printing and who engaged in the business as a speculation. In 1833 the number of books published increased nearly cent. per cent., and it is probable that the supply was considerably in excess of the demand. The result became apparent in 1884 and 1885. A number of the presses which were started in the two previous years were closed, the expectations of those who started them not having been realized, and the period of over-production was followed by one of stagnation, which has not yet terminated.

Analysis of Publications in the English Language registered in the Province of British Burma during the year 1885.

SUBJECT.	ORIGINAL WORKS.		Repub- lica- tions.	Trans- lations.	Total.	Educa- tional.	Non- educa- tional.	Total.
	First edi- tion.	New edi- tion.						
Arts . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Biography . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Drama . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiction . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
History	3	2	...	...	5	4	1	5
Language . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law	2	...	...	...	2	...	2	2
Medicine . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poetry . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Politics . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Philosophy . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Religion	4	...	...	...	4	...	4	4
Science (Mathematical and Mechanical) . . . . .	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	1
Science (Natural and other) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Voyages and Travels . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	9	3	...	...	12	4	8	12

Analysis of Publications in the Burmese Language registered in the Province of British Burma during the year 1885.

Arts . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Biography . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Drama	3	...	1	...	4	...	4	4
Fiction . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
History	1	2	...	4	7	6	1	7
Language	2	3	3	1	9	8	1	9
Law . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poetry . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Politics . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Philosophy . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Religion	8	...	3	5	16	...	16	16
Science (Mathematical and Mechanical)	1	...	1	...	2	2	...	2
Science (Natural and other) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Voyages and Travels . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	15	5	8	10	38	16	22	38

Analysis of Publications in the Pali and Burmese Languages registered in the Province of British Burma during the year 1885.

SUMMER.	ORIGINAL WORKS.		Repub- lica- tions.	Trans- lations.	Total.	Educa- tional.	Non- educa- tional.	Total.
	First edi- tion.	New edi- tion.						
Arts
Biography
Drama
Fiction
History
Language
Law
Medicine
Miscellaneous
Poetry
Politics
Philosophy
Religion	2	...	2	...	2	2
Science (Mathematical and Mechanical)
Science (Natural and other)
Voyages and Travels
TOTAL	2	...	2	...	2	2

Analysis of Publications in the Karen Language registered in the Province of British Burma during the year 1885.

Arts . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Biography . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Drama . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiction . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
History . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Language	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	1
Law . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poetry . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Politics . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Philosophy . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Religion	2	2	...	1	6	...	5	5
Science (Mathematical and Mechanical) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Science (Natural and other) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Voyages and Travels . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	3	2	...	1	6	1	5	6

Analysis of Publications in the Shan Language registered in the Province of British Burma during the year 1885.

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 Chin Language registered in the Province of British Burma during the year 1885.

SUBJECT.	ORIGINAL WORKS.		Re-publications.	Translations.	Total.	Educa-tional.	Non-Educa-tional	Total.
	First edition.	New edition.						
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 Tamil Language registered in the Province of British Burma during the year 1885.

Arts . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Biography . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Drama	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1
Fiction . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
History . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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 English and Burmese Languages registered in the Province of British Burma during the year 1885.

Arts . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Biography . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Drama . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiction . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
History . . . . .	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	1
Language	3	2	...	1	6	5	1	6
Law . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poetry . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Politics . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Philosophy . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Religion . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Science (Mathematical and Mechanical) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Science (Natural and other) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Voyages and Travels . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	3	3	...	1	7	6	1	7

General Analysis of the Publications registered in the Province of British Burma during the year 1885.

SUBJECT.	ORIGINAL WORKS.		Re-publications.	Translations.	Total.	Educa-tional.	Non-educational.	Total.
	First edition.	New edition.						
Arts . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Biography . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Drama	4	...	1	...	5	...	5	5
Fiction . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
History	4	5	...	4	18	11	2	13
Language	6	5	3	2	16	13	3	16
Law	2	...	...	...	2	...	2	2
Medicine . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poetry . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Politics . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Philosophy . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Religion	14	2	5	8	29	...	29	29
Science (Mathematical and Mechanical)	1	1	1	...	3	2	1	3
Science (Natural and other) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Voyages and Travels . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	81	18	10	14	68	26	42	68

E. S. SYMES,

Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Burma.

ASSAM.

From T. DARRAH, Esq., Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Assam, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department,—No. 1943, dated 30th March 1886.

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. 2, dated the 22nd March 1886, submitting the annual report and analysis of publications registered under Act XXV of 1867 during the year 1885.

From C. B. CLARKE, Esq., M.A., Inspector of Schools and Registrar of Books, Assam, to the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Assam,—No. 2, dated 22nd March 1886.

I have the honour to submit herewith a tabular statement, in the forms prescribed by the Government of India, of the publications registered in the province of Assam during the year 1885, under the provisions of Act XXV of 1867, from which it will be seen that 12 works were registered during the year of report against 16 in the preceding year, showing decrease of 4 books. Of these 12 books registered, 4 are educational and 8 non-educational; 9 of them are original works and 3 are re-publications. The number of copies of educational works published fell from 9,500 in 1884 to 5,000 in 1885, and the number of non-educational works issued was 5,450 against 2,760 in 1884.

2. The publications registered during the year come under the following heads:—

I.—Drama	1
II.—Poetry	2
III.—Religion	2
IV.—Miscellaneous	7

3. The expenditure incurred under section 10 of Act XXV of 1867 in the purchase of books during the year was ₹12-3 against ₹10-11-9 in the previous year.

4. Copyright of one book published in Sanskrit was registered during the year under 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 Resolution (Home Department) No. 1-463, dated the 12th September 1883, Statements B and C are appended to this report.

7. No periodicals were registered in this Province during 1885.

Sanskrit Language.

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

Assamese Language.

SUBJECTS.	ORIGINAL WORKS.		Repub- lica- tions.	Transla- tions.	Total.	Educa- tional.	Non- Educa- tional.	TOTAL.
	First edi- tions.	New edi- tions.						
Drama	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1
Poetry	1	1	...	...	2	1	1	2
TOTAL	2	1	...	...	3	1	2	3

Bengali Language.

Miscellaneous	5	2	7	3	4	7
-------------------------	---	---	-----	-----	---	---	---	---

Bi-lingual Language (Bengali and Sanskrit).

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

MYSORE.

From MAJOR J. H. NEWILL, Assistant to the Resident in Mysore, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department,—No. 649-1716, dated 17th March 1886.

With reference to letter No. 19—1150-1158, dated 13th June 1877, from your office, I am directed to forward the review and analysis of books published in the State of Mysore and civil and military station of Bangalore during the year 1885.

Review and Analysis of Works published in Mysore in 1885.

1. The total number was 125, which included 2 periodicals, the rest being books. The number for last year was 143.

2. The languages in which the works were issued may be shown as follows :—

In the vernaculars spoken in the Province—

Kannada	65
Telugu	4
Tamil	2
	— 71

In Indian classical languages—

Sanskrit	38
--------------------	----

Bi-lingual works—

English and Kannada	1
Kannada and English	1
Sanskrit and Kannada	14
	— 16

3. Arranged according to the subjects of which the works treat, the largest number fall under Religion (31) and Language (29); Mental and Moral Philosophy have 16; Poetry and Drama 13 each; Fiction 5, Law 4, History and Natural Science 3 each; Biography, Medicine, and Mathematical Science 2 each; Arts 1, and Miscellaneous 1. The heads "Politics" and "Voyages and Travels" are the only ones that have none.

4. Of the whole number, 27 are educational works and 98 non-educational.

ANALYSIS OF PUBLICATIONS REGISTERED IN MYSORE DURING THE YEAR 1885.

Sanskrit Language.

SUBJECT.	ORIGINAL WORKS.		Republi- cations.	Translations.	Total.	Educa- tional.	Non- educa- tional.	Total.
	First edi- tions.	New editions.						
Arts . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Biography	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1
Drama	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1
Fiction . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
History . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Language	2	1	9	...	12	12	...	12
Law	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1
Medicine . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poetry . . . . .	...	...	3	...	3	1	2	3
Politics . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science) . . . . .	...	...	7	...	7	...	7	7
Religion	8	...	10	...	13	...	13	13
Science (Mathematical and Mechni- cal) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Science (Natural and other) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Voyages and Travels . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	8	1	29	...	38	13	25	38

In more than one Language.

Arts . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Biography	{ Sanskrit and Kannada 1 }	...	...	...	1	...	1	1
Drama . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiction . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
History . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Language	{ Sanskrit and Kannada 1 Kannada and English 1 }	{ Sanskrit and Kan- nada 2 }	...	...	4	1	3	4
Law . . . . .	...	...	{ English and Kannada 1 }	...	1	...	1	1
Medicine . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	{ Sanskrit and Kannada 1 Sanskrit and Kannada 2 }	...	...	...	1	...	1	1
Poetry . . . . .	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	2
Politics . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science)	{ Sanskrit and Kannada 2 Sanskrit and Kannada 1 }	{ Sanskrit and Kannada 1 }	...	...	3	...	3	3
Religion	{ Sanskrit and Kannada 1 }	...	...	...	1	...	1	1
Science (Mathematical and Mechni- cal) . . . . .	...	{ Sanskrit and Kannada 2 }	...	...	2	...	2	2
Science (Natural and other) . . . . .	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1
Voyages and Travels . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	9	2	4	1	16*	1	15	16

* English and Kannada 1. | Sanskrit and Kannada 14. | Kannada and English 1.

Kannada Language.

Arts . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Biography . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Drama . . . . .	...	...	12	...	12	...	12	12
Fiction . . . . .	...	...	2	3	5	1	4	5
History	1	...	2	...	3	...	3	3
Language	1	9	3	...	13	9	4	13
Law . . . . .	...	...	...	2	2	...	2	2
Medicine	2	...	...	...	2	...	2	2
Miscellaneous . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poetry	5	...	2	1	8	1	7	8
Politics . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science) . . . . .	...	...	5	...	5	...	5	5
Religion	5	...	8	...	13	...	13	13
Science (Mathematical and Mechni- cal) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Science (Natural and other) . . . . .	...	2	...	...	2	2	...	2
Voyages and Travels . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	14	11	34	6	65	13	52	65

Telugu and Tamil Languages.

SUBJECT.	ORIGINAL WORKS		Republi- cations.	Translations.	Total.	Educa- tional.	Non- educa- tional.	Total.
	First edi- tions.	New editions.						
Arts	1	...	...	...	Telugu 1	...	1	1
Biography
Drama
Fiction
History
Language
Law
Medicine
Miscellaneous
Poetry
Politics
Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science)	1	...	...	...	Telugu 1	...	1	1
Religion	4	...	{ Telugu 2 Tamil 2 }	...	4	4
Science (Mathematical and Mecha- nical)
Science (Natural and other)
Voyages and Travels
TOTAL	2	...	4	...	6*	...	6	6

* Telugu 4 | Tamil 2.

Review and Analysis of Works published in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore during the year 1885.

1. There were 16 altogether, of which 14 were books and 2 were periodicals. The totals for previous years were much higher,—namely, 58 in 1884, 35 in 1883, and 48 in 1882. The removal of troops during the past year for the North-West frontier and for Burma may have affected the demand for local publications.

2. The greater number of works were on religion, which claims 6, all in Hindustani. Under Language there were 3; History and Miscellaneous, 2 each; Drama, Fiction, and Law, 1 each.

3. The following is a statement of the numbers published in each language:—

English	4
Vernaculars spoken in the station—	
Tamil	2
Hindustani	8
Bilingual works—	
English and Tamil	1
Telugu and English	1

4. The educational works are 4, the non-educational 12.

English Language.

SUBJECT.	ORIGINAL WORKS.		Republi- cations.	Translations.	Total.	Educa- tional.	Non- educa- tional.	Total.
	First edi- tions.	New editions.						
Arts
Biography
Drama
Fiction	2	...	...	...	2	1	1	2
History
Language	1	...	1	...	1	1
Law
Medicine	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1
Miscellaneous
Poetry
Politics
Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science)
Religion
Science (Mathematical and Mechanical)
Science (Natural and other)
Voyages and Travels
TOTAL	3	...	1	...	4	1	3	4

Vernacular Languages.

SUBJECT.	ORIGINAL WORKS.		Repub- lica- tions.	Translations.	Total.	Educa- tional.	Non- educa- tional.	Total.
	First editions.	New editions.						
Arts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Biography	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Drama	Tam. 1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1
Fiction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
History	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Language	{ Tam. 1 Hind. 1 }	...	...	...	2	2	...	2
Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	Hind. 1	1	...	1	1
Poetry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Politics	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Religion	Hind. 6	...	...	...	6	...	6	6
Science (Mathematical and Mechanical)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Science (Natural and other)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Voyages and Travels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	9	...	...	1	10*	2	8	10

* Tamil . . . 3
Hindustani . 3

In more than one Language.

Arts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Biography	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Drama	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiction	...	...	...	{ English and Tamil 1 }	1	...	1	1
History	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Language	{ Telugu and English 1 }	...	...	...	1	1	...	1
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	*2	1	1	2

* English and Tamil . . . 1
Telugu and English . . . 1

L. RICE,

Director of Public Instruction.

BANGALORE,
The 27th February 1886.

HYDERABAD.

From the Secretary for Berar to the Resident at Hyderabad, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department,—No. 25 G., dated the 2nd February 1886.

I am directed to report, for the information of the Government of India, that the total number of works registered under Act XXV of 1867 in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts during the year 1885 was 18 against 19 during the preceding year.

2. An analysis of the 18 works, prepared in accordance with the form* prescribed in Home Department Resolution No. 1-464, dated 12th September 1882, with a short review thereon, is herein enclosed.

Marathi Language.

SUBJECT.	ORIGINAL WORKS.		Repub- lica- tions.	Trans- lations.	Total.	Educa- tional.	Non- educa- tional.	Total.
	First editions.	New editions.						
Arts
Biography
Drama
Fiction
History
Language
Law
Medicine
Miscellaneous	18	...	...	...	18	6	13	18
Poetry
Politics
Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science)
Religion
Science (Mathematical and Mechanical)
Science (Natural and other)
Voyages and Travels
TOTAL	18	...	...	...	18	6	13	18

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

1. *Shetkari (or Agriculturist)*, of which 11 numbers have been received, is a monthly magazine and contains articles, communications, and translations from English works on agriculture and its improvement.
2. *The Berar School-paper*, of which 5 numbers have been received, is an educational monthly magazine, and contains original articles on the methods of teaching and other educational subjects, Departmental notices, appointments, &c.
3. *Essay on the Rotation of India Crops.*—This small work treats of the system of maintaining the rotation of the different kinds of single and mixed crops in the several districts of the Deccan, according to the nature of the soil.
4. *Essay on the Succession of Crops in the Southern Maharashtra Country.*—This book treats of the nature of the soil, its mode of preparation, the system observed by the cultivators for the preservation of the succession of crops, and the evil consequences resulting from their neglect.

W. H. CORNISH,

for Secretary for Berar to the Resident.

HYDERABAD,
2nd February 1886.

SELECTIONS

FROM THE

Records of the Government of India,

HOME DEPARTMENT.

No. CCXXIV.

HOME DEPARTMENT SERIAL NO. 4.

REPORTS

ON

PUBLICATIONS ISSUED AND REGISTERED

IN THE

SEVERAL PROVINCES OF BRITISH INDIA

DURING THE YEAR

1885.



Published by Authority.

CALCUTTA

PRINTED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT OF GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA

1887.